

Dewisland Hundred

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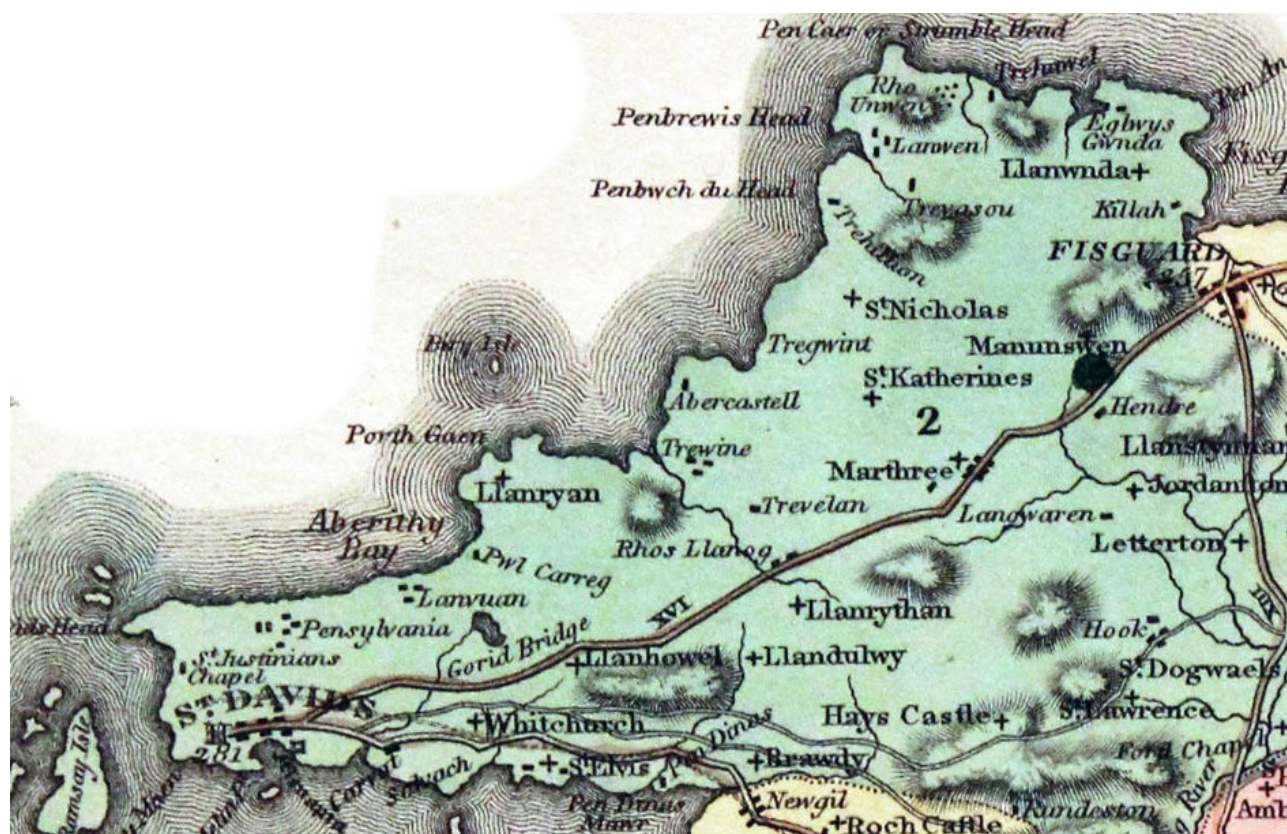


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The Hundred of Dewisland –

1384 wages Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days

At that time wages in Dewisland were fixed in the lordship of Pebydiauck by the bishop of St.

Dauids as lord of the manor, and the scale in 1384 was regulated by a Statute of Bishop

Adam Houghton on 15 July, 1380, which enacted that no common workman in the lordship of St.

Dauids, who did not support a household, should take more than 2d. a day with food, or 3d. per day without food. Master workmen were to be paid 4d. per day unless the lord should think that they deserved more. Teamsters with their carts were to be paid 6d. only as from old they had been

accustomed to receive, and no teamster was to be paid more than 1d. for drawing a full cart-load from Porthclais to the cathedral or to the city of St. Davids, and in the event of their not loading their carts full, they were to be mulcted of one day's pay.

The Statute further provided that when a bushel of barley was commonly sold for 6d. in the market place in the city of St. Davids, the price of ale sold for compulsory work for the lord of the manor should not exceed id. (per gallon), and when the price of barley exceeded 10d. per bushel but did not exceed 6d. per bushel, the price of ale sold for such work was not to exceed 2d.

The Statute also enacted that bread was to be sold at a just price according to legal weight, and the price of corn, as by the law in England.

Another clause in the same Statute provided that in view of the tricks of dealers in the city of St. Davids and also outside the city, no one should buy victuals in the city before the third hour of the day, or purchase such victuals on the way to the market.

Moreover, no one was to prevent provisions from being brought to the market and exposed for sale, and when provisions were being sold, the bishop, canons, and vicars choral of the cathedral were to have the preference over all other buyers. Workmen were by the same Statute prohibited from going to reap for pay outside the lordship in harvest time, if work were available within the lordship, under a penalty of a fine and imprisonment.

The State of Education in Wales 1847

This district embraces the north west Quarter of Pembrokeshire. It is miserably provided with schools and is in other respects much neglected. Out of 21 parishes, containing an aggregate population of 10,840, no less than 12 parishes containing a population of 2392 are utterly unprovided with day schools at all; 13 parishes containing a population of 3401 are without a resident clergyman; and 11 parishes containing a population of 2462 are without either a day school or resident clergyman.

I heard on all hands but one account of the gross immorality prevailing among the unmarried population of both sexes. Little care is taken to separate the resident male and female servants properly in the farm houses at night; but further than this, the system of bundling, or, at any rate , nughtly visits of the men to the women prevails extensively. The unmarried men servants in the farms range the country at night; and it is a known and tolerated practice that they are admitted by the women servants at the houses to which they come. I heard the most revolting anecdotes of the gross and almost bestial indelicacy whith which sexual intercourse takes place on these occasions. In the parochial notes, the moral character of the population is generally returned by the clergy and

others as good. It is necessary, however to state , that I found in all parts of my district the common acceptance of the words *good character* to be an absence of legal rather than moral offences. I have several times been told in answer to a question on the general on the general character of the people of the Parish that “it was very good –not a man of them had joined the Rebecca riots, nor had they ever to be carried before a magistrate”.

Brawdy

Wales in the Eighteenth Century edited by Donald Moore p.37

Pembrokeshire - small estate of the Jones of Brawdy which came to little more than 2,000 acres at the height of the families prosperity had been held by them since 1448 and was not sold until 1919 having been held by 17 successive generations of the same stock.

South Wales by Wade 1913.

Brawdy, a small village in Pembrokeshire 7 miles E of St. Davids where there are some inscribed stones. The church preserves its sanctus bellcote, and in the chancel is a small lancet window. The font is Norman. Of the inscribed stones (which have been removed to the churchyard for preservation) one has Vendogni and another Maqui Quagte; whilst a third has Briaci fili. A mound called Poyntz castle will be found on the road to St. Davids. It was doubtless raised to support a small wooden fort.

Brawdy Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

BRAWDY, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (E.) from St. David's; containing 767 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the turnpike-road from Haverfordwest to St. David's, and, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, consisting of hills and moors, is inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hayscastle annexed, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 9., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £115; patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The impropriate tithes of Brawdy have been commuted for a rent-charge of £293. 15., and the vicarial tithes for a rent-charge of £70. The church is dedicated to St. David. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. It

is related of the Rev. Mr. Wilcocks, the late respected vicar of the parish, that, prior to entering into holy orders, he paid two masters, during twelve years, out of his earnings by daily labour, to teach all the poor children of Brawdy and Hayscastle; and that the parishioners were so impressed with a sense of his meritorious conduct and love of learning, that he was ordained at their request. He latterly supported a school of forty-five boys and twenty girls. The schools now maintained in the parish are, a Church school; a British school, supported by subscription; and three or four Sunday schools. On Brawdy farm is a rath, or British encampment, defended by a triple rampart.



Brawdy Church and Inscribed Stones Arch Camb 1898- Haverfordwest Meeting.

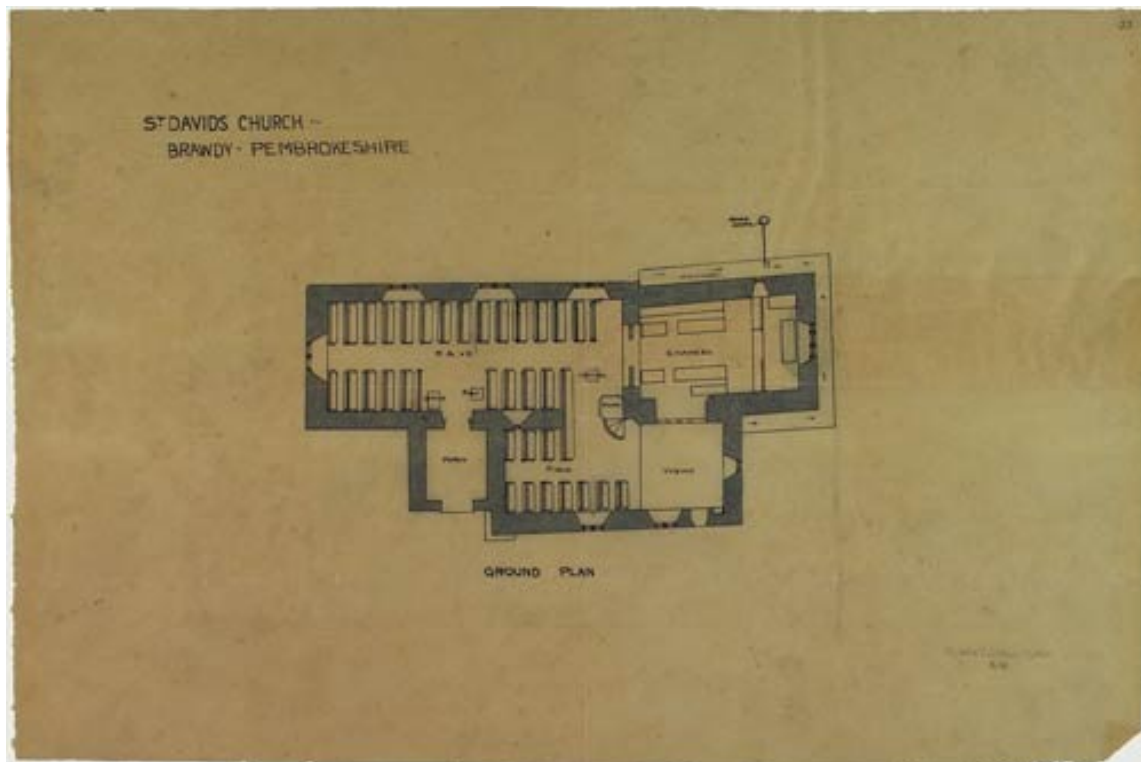
— There are two distinct types of churches in Pembrokeshire, namely :

- (1) those in the southern and English part of the county, distinguished by their high military towers, cavernous interiors with pointed barrel vaulting, and tunnel-like hagioscopes having exterior roofs separate from those of the other parts of the building ; and
- (2) those in the northern and Welsh part of the county, which are much smaller and simpler, and have a bell-gable instead of a tower.

Brawdy Church belongs to the latter class, but it is a good example. There is a bell-gable at the west end, and a second bell-cote for the sanctus bell over the east wall of the nave. The ground plan consists of a nave, chancel, south porch, and a south aisle opening into both the nave and the chancel. When the south aisle was added, instead of making a proper arcade between it and the nave, only a single arch was pierced through the south wall of the nave, and one of the original south windows on the west side of this arch was left as it was, and now looks like a hole knocked in the wall separating the nave from the aisle. The arches are all pointed, and quite devoid of mouldings. In the north wall of the chancel is one of the smallest windows in the Principality : a lancet with cusped top. The font is of the Norman cushion-capital pattern so common in Pembrokeshire. It is a remarkable fact that, although the greater part of the fonts throughout the county are Norman, with one or two rare exceptions none of the architectural details

of the churches is earlier in date than the thirteenth century. Through the good offices of Mr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., and with the co-operation of the proprietors, the two inscribed stones from Caswilia, and a third from Rickardston Hall, have been released from doing duty as gateposts, and have been once more placed in a consecrated burial-ground at Brawdy. An efficient Ancient Monuments Act will be an unnecessary luxury for Pembrokeshire, even if such a measure is ever passed, as the landed proprietors and the inhabitants of the county generally are taking steps to protect their antiquities without the aid of a Government that "cares for none of these things". The inscriptions on the Caswilia stones have already been read satisfactorily as VENDOGNE and M.vQi^i QUAGTE, but Prof. J. Rhys, who was present, made out one or two more letters on the Rickardston Hall stone after BRI.XCI FILI than he had previously been able to decipher. The second name had a v near the beginning, and a c or g and an i at the end, suggesting some such name as EVOLENGI as a possibility.

The northern set of the chancel of this church is said to typify the inclination of Christ's head on the cross. Dr. Schwarz, correlating the circumstance with the fact that certain churches in Germany have chancels similarly set to the northward, is inclined to accept this example as "proof of the civilizing influence of the Flemish colonists", but it is not understood that the Flemings of Pembrokeshire had any influence north of Brawdy brook. The church is dedicated to St. David, but the Welsh name of the parish, "Breideth", has been thought to be connected with Sant Ffraed. Seeing that the churches were oriented according to the position of the sun in the eastern horizon on the day of the Saint to whom the church was to be dedicated, and that St. Bridget's Day falls on the 1st of February, and St. David's Day on the 1st of March, and the difference in the position of the sun when rising on these days is 13 degrees, and that the chancel sets to the northward about 13 degrees, there may be some ground for assuming that the chancel is built on the site of an earlier church dedicated to St. David, and that the present nave was added thereto and dedicated to St. Bridget.



Brawdy, St. David Church(1899-1905)

groundplan created by ?Seddon (JohnPollard) & Carter (John Coates);

Brawdy Church St. David.(Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments Pembroke)

The site of the present church was probably occupied by a small sacred building soon after the days of the reputed founder St David, as is evidenced by the Latin and Ogram inscribed stones. There is however, no visible traces of such a building, the earliest portions of the present structure dating from about the middle of the 13th century.

The church consists of a chancel, 23ft by 14ft, nave, 43.5ft by 16ft, south chapel or aisle, 32ft by 12ft, south porch western bell-cote,

and a sanctus bell-cote between the nave and chancel. The original church consisted only of nave and chancel but later (perhaps between 1400 and 1450) a large south chapel or aisle was added and connected with the main body by an arch which opens into the eastern end of the nave; this arch is plain pointed and without mouldings and similar to the chancel arch which was doubtless reconstructed at the same period. A modern arch now affords direct communication between the chancel and the aisle. The walling between the nave and the western end of the aisle was allowed to remain, with the exception that what had hitherto been a small external window was removed, and the opening thus made forms the only communication between the nave and the west part of the aisle. This part of the church is called the Rice chapel. Beyond the aisle is the porch, opening directly into the nave. It is plain vaulted, and is doubtless the original entrance. Exactly opposite on

the north side is a pointed doorway now blocked up.

All the windows are modern, except a small trifoliated single light in the north wall of the chancel, and a double light of similar character in the chapel. Two plain corbels for the rood loft remain, as also the stairway. On the north wall of the chancel are faint indications of red and black letters. The font is of Norman type slightly earlier in date than the building of the 13th century church; it is square 21in by 11in deep externally, the basin being 17in by 9in deep, the lower edge nicely scalloped; it stands on a circular pillar 11in in height. The base is modern. The total height is 2ft 9in. The church was thoroughly, and on the whole judiciously, restored in 1879, and was further renovated in 1901 –Visited 12th April 1921.

Church of St David Brawdy 1963 Grade II listed building

Interior

Whitewashed and plastered, nave roof is segmental-pointed and boarded. Square C13 scalloped font with darts and circular shaft. Plain panelled wood early C19 pulpit. By S door, a C5 to C6 incised stone. In wall to south aisle a narrow medieval lancet, originally external, showing that the aisle is added, possibly in C15. Plastered arches to chancel, into aisle from nave, and from chancel, the latter tudor-arched. two rough stone corbels for former rood-loft. S aisle has boarded roof and early C20 closed screen to cut off E end as vestry. Row of rough corbels along north wall. Chancel has panelled curved late C19 roof, early C20 prayer desk and kneeler, C19 iron altar rails.

Stained Glass: west window of Christ in the Temple and east window of Resurrection, both of 1904 by Powell of Whitefriars, London. In porch are three large C5 or C6 inscribed stones with Ogham marks or Roman lettering, the inscriptions very eroded.

Exterior

Medieval parish church, possibly C14, rubble stone with slate roofs. Restored 1882-4 by E H Lingen-Barker, and east window 1904 by W D Caroe. Nave with west bellcote and south porch, south aisle and chancel. Long low proportions. Nave has C19 2-light west window with quatrefoil and bellcote. Nave south is windowless to left with large south porch in angle to aisle, rough stone pointed arch, plastered vault within. Nave east gable suggests a previously higher roof pitch and has small sanctus bellcote. South aisle overlaps nave and chancel and has two medieval 2-light south windows, cusped possibly C14 (moved from east and west ends of main church) and C19 2-light east window. Chancel is windowless to south, and has big 1904 ashlar 3-light east window with segmental arched head, and tiny medieval northcusped lancet. Nave north has 3 C19 2-light windows, cusped lancets, and blocked low pointed central door.

Acc/to Wales before 1066 by Donald Gregory.

There is little sign of life in Brawdy except the aerodrome and a farm next to the Church whose churchyard is both circular and very large, and in summer much overgrown with brambles. In the porch are three memorial stones, two of which are horizontal and the other vertical. This vertical stone and the smaller of the horizontal ones have Latin inscriptions, while the other one has a message in Ogham. Two of these gravestones have holes in them suggesting that at some time in their long history they may have been used as gateposts. Inside the church there is a fourth memorial stone, with an incomplete inscription in Latin.

Acc/to The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter (1994)

The nave walls with one crudely made south lancet without glass and the font are of c1200. A pointed arch opens into a chancel of c1300 inclined to the north. A similar arch gives onto a small 13C transept enlarged to the west in the early 15C when the Rice Chapel was added to the east of it. There is a fragment of an inscribed stone in the nave and in the porch are three old stones, two with Ogham inscriptions. Restored in 1879 and 1901. Norman font, holy wells - ogham stones - 5-600AD and there is a Roman inscribed stone .

Acc/to Protestant Dissenters in Wales 1639 - 1689 by Geraint H Jenkins.

A Brawdy husbandman appalled by the manner in which the Magistrates treated Peregrine Phillips, the Congregationalist minister, declared in 1684 that "he cared not a turd for any Justice of the peace" - in Pembrokeshire the Owens of Orielson and the Perrots of Haroldston were warmly disposed towards Peregrine Phillips, ejected minister of Freysrop and Llangum.

Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St. Davids 1293 PRO E154/1/48: Prebenda De Breudy (Brawdy-Breudeth, Pembs.)

There is at Castru poncii 1 stack worth 40s. At Brengwen 1 stack worth 53s.4d. At Breudy 1 stack worth 4. At Greneton l8 1 stack worth 53s. At vill Oweyn 1 stack worth 12s. At villam tankardy 1 stack worth z. At Castrur Hey is 1 stack worth 53s. 4d. At villam Reynder 1 stack worth 20s. Total £17.12.0.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Brawdy was a prebend and also a vicarage, but no record is known that gives the name of any holder, of the prebend. It seems certain, however, that there were such prebendaries, as Bishop

Richard Carew, in his Statute dated 1259, by which he appropriated the prebend of Brawdy to the support of the Bishops table, distinctly mentions that the prebend was then vacant. According to *Angla. Sacra vol. II., p.609*, this prebend was made a knights fee by Geoffrey de Henelawe, who was elected Bishop of St. Davids in 1204.

Browey Vicaria. Johannes Tomas, clericus, vicarius perpetuus ibidem ex collacione Episcopi Menevensis, habet in caseo melle et parvis oblacionibus communibus, annis iiij^U. Inde pro procuraciunibus sol in visitacione ordinaria quolibet tercio anno xvjd. Et remanet dare 78s. 8d. Inde decima 7s. void.-(*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading Livings Discharged: Brodey alias Brawdey alias Brawy V. (St. David) and Hayscastel (St. Mary). Prox. quolibet tertio anno 1s. 4d. Habet denim cas. mel., &c. Bishop of St. Davids, Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value, £26. Kings Books, £3 18s 0d.-(*Bacons Liber Regis.*)

On 22 Mar., 1579, Richard Davies, Bishop of St. Davids, granted to Peregrine Davies and Richard Davies, both of the parish of Abergwilly, gents, and Richard Parry, of Llantharogge, Carms., gent, a lease of the manors or lordships of Brodye, Haynescastle and Clarnogher and Loughvain in the Hundred of Dewisland, and also the prebend of Brodye and the chapel of Hayscastle (except the vicars portion of the same parsonage or prebend) for the term of the lives of the said lessees, at the yearly rent of £22.

In Feb., 1622 Dorothy Owen, the widow of John Owen, of Orielton, obtained a lease of (inter alia) the prebendal tithes of Brawdy and Hayscastle (the vicars portion excepted) for the lives of Arthur Owen and Anne Owen, the daughter of the lessee.

On 21 June, 1882, a piece of ground was added to the churchyard of Brawdy, and consecrated under the statute.

On 13 Dec 1883, the National Schoolroom was licensed for divine service during the restoration of the parish church, the faculty for the restoration being granted on 2 Jan., 1884.

NOTE. All the vicars, commencing with George Phillips, who was instituted on 8 Sept., 1711, also held Hayscastle.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905

Brawdy (S. David). —

An Elizabethan Chalice without its Paten cover. The cup is rather a tall specimen, measuring

7 in. in height. It is of the Amroth type and the only mark found is the maker's The filleted knop dividing the stem is unusually large, and within the lower band on the bowl the inscription

"*POCVLVM » ECLESIE » DE » BROWDY*" is followed by a graceful spray of foliage. In all other respects the decoration corresponds with the Amroth example. Diam. of bowl, 3 in.; depth, 3 in.; diam. of foot, 3 in.; weight, 10oz. 13 dwts.

A Credence Paten of the Britannia standard for 1701 ; the maker's mark maybe R O

Inscription : " The Gift of Mrs, Jane Jones of Brawdy widow to the Church, of Brawdy." The donor was the widow of Thomas Jones of Brawdy, and daughter of William Williams, Rector of Walwyn's Castle. " Near the Church," writes Fenlon in his Historical Tour," is an ancient mansion of great respectability, though now deserted, belonging to a family of the name of Jones, whose ancestor being standard-bearer to Henry VII in his transit through this country, formed an alliance with a lady heiress of this place. He was of Monmouthshire extraction and traced to the same stock as the Herberts."

Clergy Brawdy with Haycastle CCED

Davies, Johannes	1680	Vicar
Davies, Johannes	1688	Vicar
Davies, Johannes	1692	Vicar
Lewis, Erasmus	1694	Vicar
Goze, Ludovicus	1695	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1710	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1711	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1714	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1717	Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1720	Vicar
Evans, Lewis	1743	Rector
Evans, Lewis	1743	Vicar
Evans, William	1750	Vicar
Evans, Lewis	1750	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1786	Curate
Meyler , John	1795	Vicar
Evans , William	1795	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Vicar

Meyler , John	1795	Vicar
Wilcock , John	1805	Curate
Evans , Morgan	1805	Vicar
Wilcock , John	1805	Curate
Evans , Morgan	1805	Vicar
Meyler , John 1805	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Wilcock , John	1805	Curate
Wilcock , John	1807	Vicar
Evans , Morgan	1807	Vac Vicar

Nonconformist Chapels:

Rhyd-Y-Gele Chapel (Calvinistic Methodist;Brawdy), Rhyd-Y-Gele

Rhyd-y-Gele Methodist Chapel was built in 1821 in the Vernacular style of the long-wall entry type. This chapel closed in 1988 and converted into a private dwelling by 1993.
RCAHMW, October 2010

Pen-y-Cwm Independent Sunday School

built in 1826 and rebuilt in 1870. The later chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable-entry type. The chapel closed in 1991 and has since been converted into a private dwelling.
RCAHMW, October 2010

Trefgarn Chapel

built in 1686, rebuilt/enlarged in 1743, rebuilt in 1833 and again in 1904. The present chapel, dated 1904, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable-entry plan, hipped roof, projecting porch and large pane segmental-head windows.

RCAHMW, October 2010

State of Education in Wales 1847 – Parish of Brawdy

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food.

There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

Treffgarne British School

On the 12th January I visited the above place. I found the schoolroom well supplied with desks and benches, and cards and maps of the British and Foreign School Society. The school was supported by the subscriptions of the neighbouring farmers, and managed by a committee. Each subscriber of 5s per annum and upwards was considered on the committee. The desks, benches and apparatus were all in very good repair. The room was well lighted by three glazed windows ; the floor was of earth and lime, and rather damp. I noticed in the room a blackboard and also flagstaffs for the use of those boys who were taught practical land surveying. The only books kept were a book of admission and a daily attendance book. The master was a very intelligent person. The children were not present. The room was too small by half to accommodate the number on the books. I was subsequently informed by the master that on the following day the committee had determined upon erecting a new and efficient school room

David Lewis Assistant.

Brawdy Names for Jottings

Ap Rhys John of Rickeston Brawdy grandson of David son of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, married daughter of John Perrott of Scotsborough *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire 1582*

Catherine Perrot the daughter and heiress of John Perrot, the last of the line, brought Scotsborough by marriage to John ap Rhys, of Rickerston in Brawdy. This John Perrot was sheriff in 1551, the year before his great namesake, with whom he has been confused. In 1545 he brought an action against John Wogan of Wiston, who had the custody of his estate during his minority, for waste of his lands at Scotsborough, Knightston, Cornydown Cornish Down and Canaston." Among his other mis-deeds, Wogan had cut down two "avelanos called wall nuttrees". Thomas, Perrot, the second of the Scotsborough line, was one of the three commissioners appointed in 1405 to buy off Owen Glyndwr."

Ap Rhys John 1598 of Rickeston Brawdy and Scotsborough married Perrot Katherine born in 1530 daughter and sole heiress of Perrot John of Scotsborough, a large mansion in Gumfreston parish, near Tenby, owner of a valuable estate in South Pembrokeshire . The Perrots had held Scotborough since the latter half of the fourteenth century. In 1405 Perrot Thomas of that place negotiated a truce with Glyndwr, Owen and eight years later served as Mayor of Tenby his descendants intermarried with the families of Verney, Wogan of Wiston, Wyrriot of Orielson, and

Lloyd of Tenby. This union allied John ap Rice to some of the best known houses in West Wales. As JP he took part in suppressing popish practices to which many Pembrokeshire People still adhered, and in 1592, together with Owen George and Stepneth Alban, caused St Meugan's Chapel on the border of Cemaes and Emlyn to be denuded of superstitious relics and monuments and prepared to prosecute all people still attempting to use the place for religious purposes. John died in 1598 and was buried in Brawdy Church. His wife survived him by nearly 16 years and was buried with her Perrot ancestors in Gumfreston church, where an inscribed slab records that -Parat Katherin wife of Apris John esquier died on 17 September 1614.

Lettice ap Rhys daughter of Thomas, ap Rhys of Rickeston Brawdy and Scotsborough. He was High Sheriff in 1650, and died in 1667.

Lort Lettice 1641 East Moor Manorbier daughter of Thomas, ap Rhys of Rickeston Brawdy and Scotsborough married Sampson Lort

Jones Thomas of Brawdy 1759 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Beynon Henry 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Jenkin 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Thomas 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Hugh 1670 Brawdy H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Canton Margerett 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Carew Richard 1259 (Bishop) St Davids 1260 St Davids bishop, confirmed Grant of St Dogmael de Llanlledewy to Canons of St Davids his Statute d mentions Brawdy was a

prebend 1259 Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids 1293 *PRO E154 1 48.WWHR*
Vol1 P249, WWHR Vol3 p 305

Collins James 11 July 1823 Brawdy, Yeoman Offence Assault, Brawdy, Prosecutor
Thomas, John esq, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Evan 24 May 1756 Brawdy Yeoman Offence Theft of sheep Hayscastle Verdict
Guilty *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

David Griffith 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Henry 1670 Brawdy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Katherine 1679 July 14 Owen David and Katherine David widow his mother of the
parish of BrawdyEdward Wills gent Lettice Wills his wife and Elizabeth Wills eldest daughter of
the said Edward and Lettice of the parish of MynweareArticles Of Agreement before the marriage
of the said Owen David and Elizabeth Wills *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

David Lewis 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Owen 1679 July 14 Owen David and Katherine David widow his mother of the parish
of Brawdy Edward Wills gent Lettice Wills his wife and Elizabeth Wills eldest daughter of the said
Edward and Lettice of the parish of Mynweare Articles Of Agreement before the marriage of the
said Owen David and Elizabeth Wills *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

David Richard 1670 Brawdy H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Richard 1670 senior Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 joyner Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

de Henelawe Geoffrey 1204 elected Bishop of St Davids made the Brawdy prebend a
Knights fee Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids 1293 *PRO E154 1 48*

Evan Richard 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*.

George Griffith 12 February 1776 Brawdy, Yeoman Offence Assault. Brawdy,
Prosecutor **Watts Thomas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffith James 1670 junior Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffiths Samuel 23 February 1797 Brawdy, Yeoman Offence Treason - aiding and
abetting the French army, numbering one thousand and four hundred soldiers, in their invasion of the
Kingdom. The French General an American - General Tate. One French soldier asked if they had
arrived on 'the north point of Ireland', another mentioned 'a great preparation in Brest'. **Reed John**
of Llanwnda, Yeoman, implicated but not indicted. Llanwnda, Prosecutor **Foley Richard**,
deputy clerk to the crown. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harries Gilbert 1670 Brawdy H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries Phillipp 1670 Brawdy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries Thomas 1670 Brawdy H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hugh Frauncis 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hyer William 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins John 1670 Brawdy H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Henry 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones James 1670 Brawdy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones John 1773 of Brawdy *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Jones family of Brawdy 1448-1919 held same estate 17 successive generations *Wales in the Eighteenth Century* edited by Donald Moore

Jones Thomas Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Thomas of Brawdy Prior to Dec 1727 tithes Llanreithan Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Jones Thomas of Brawdy 1759 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Kynner John 1670 gent Brawdy H4 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Laugharne Hugh 1670 gent of Eweston Brawdy H 3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Anne widow Brawdy H5 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Nash Lewis 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Owen Dorothy Feb 1622 widow of **John Owen** of Orielson *prebendal tithes of Brawdy*.

Owen James 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Owen John Feb 1622 of Orielson widow Dorothy prebendal tithes of Brawdy

Owen John 11 July 1823 Brawdy Yeoman Offence Assault, Brawdy Prosecutor **Thomas John** esq, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Owen William 11 July 1823 Brawdy Yeoman Offence Assault, Brawdy Prosecutor **John Thomas** esq, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Propert Morris 1670 Brawdy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Lewis 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rice John 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

ap Rice Margerett 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* *Hearth Tax*

Rothe /Rowe John 1670 Brawdy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Scourfield William 1572 of Castle Villia of Brawdy, parish who married **Morris Ann** daughter and heiress of **Richard Morris** and his wife **Katherine Wogan**

[**Scourfield William** the younger son of **John Scourfield** of Mote married **Anne Morris**

heiress of Castle Villa and had a son also called **John Scourfield**--- William invested money in a ship and sailed as a Merchant -- It was believed that he had been lost at sea so his wife Anne married again -- **Morgan Phillips** of Picton Castle and by him had a daughter. William returned and demanded his wife back. After a Court case Anne and the Castle Villa Property had to be returned to him.

Scourfield John died 1615 who inherited had the Castle Villa Property through his mother had married **Jane Lloyd** and had a daughter Anne who was in 1615 heiress to the Castle Villa property while still a minor. She was taken by force from her guardian and married to her second cousin **Thomas Scourfield**]

Smyth Henry 1670 .Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Storke Mathias 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Gilbert 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Jenkin 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 8 August 1816 Brawdy Esq, Offence Assault on a tax officer in the execution of his duty, Brawdy Prosecutor **Griffiths Levi** tax collector Verdict True bill for common assault, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Letice born abt 1815 Brawdy Pembrokeshire Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S. Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **Thomas William**
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Voyle Jane 1670 Brawdy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Watt Owen 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Whitton Christopher 1670 son of Thomas Whitto Brawdy H 2 Dewsland Hundred
Hearth Tax

Williams (H W) 1897 Apr Brawdy Rickardston Hall -Mr Williams of Solva heard
of a stone being used as a gatepost *Arch Camb 1897 Page 125*

William Lewis 1670 Brawdy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Thomas 1670 Brawdy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Wolford 1670 Brawdy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wills Edward 1679, July 14 .**Owen David** and **Katherine David**, widow, his mother, of the
parish of Brawdy, **Edward Wills**, gent., **Lettice Wills** his wife, and **Elizabeth Wills**, eldest
daughter of the said Edward and Lettice, of the parish of Mynweare. Articles Of Agreement before
the marriage of the said Owen David and Elizabeth Wills. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Wills Lettice 1679, July 14 .**Owen David** and **Katherine David**, widow, his mother, of the
parish of Brawdy, **Edward Wills**, gent., **Lettice Wills** his wife, and **Elizabeth Wills**, eldest daughter
of the said Edward and Lettice, of the parish of Mynweare. Articles Of Agreement before the
marriage of the said Owen David and Elizabeth Wills. *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Mining Brawdy

Un-named Mine SM 818.231. Trial shaft on cliff top, copper / silver-lead, 900 yards south south
west of Lochvane. Documentary references in 1690s and mid 19th century possibly attributable to
this site. Only disturbed ground visible alongside coast path.

Sites of Interest

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923

Inscribed Stones

In the porch of the church are three inscribed stones which have been removed hither for better preservation, two from Cas Wilia and the third from Richardston.

The first stone at the present time bears certain characters of Ogam script, with the possible additions of a few strokes which Sir John Rhys suggests might be part of Roman letters- The Ogam characters on the right hand edge of the stone form the personal name VENDOGNI. The stone had served for an unknown period of time as a footbridge over a stream on the farm Cas Wilia, where are the remains of an early camp. Its total length is 9 ½ ft.

It has been found that the British Museum manuscripts *Stowe*, 1023 and 1024 consist of sketches which appear to be the original or duplicate drawings made by antiquary Edward Llyud or one of his companions during their journey through the Principality in the years 1680-1700. Among them is a sketch of the Latin inscription that was then more legible than it is at present.

UENDAGNI

FILIUPQNI

The other Cas Wilia stone has only an Ogam inscription, which was read by Sir John Rhys as

MAQUI QUEGTE

Before its removal to the church porch it served as a gate post, the farm house standing “within an old rath consisting of rather imposing ditches, which remain above the outhouses” Its total length is 6ft 8in.

The third stone was formerly in use as a gatepost on Richardston Hall farm. The inscription is in Latin and reads

BRIACI FIL _

V G _

Dinasoedd

Across the neck of a long and narrow promontory which has been reduced to a razor like sharpness by the ceaseless action of the elements have been drawn a bank and ditch, the latter being on the landward side of the defences. The bank has an average height of barely 2ft and there is at present no break in its length of about 100yds which would represent the entrance to the enclosure thus formed; but it is possible that this may have been swept away. *The Pembroke Archaeological*

Survey(p 46) notes within the enclosure “one circular but foundation clearly defined but no stones are visible”. No hut dwelling is now to be traced. --Visited 3rd Mar 1921

Brawdy Castle

At a distance of 400 yds directly east of the parish church of Brawdy is a small dingle called Crow Cwm. The defile is traversed by a rivulet which at its northern termination divides into two smaller streams, one passing to the south and the other to the north side of rising ground which closes the dingle, thus forming a tiny promontory. Across this tongue of land have been drawn two strong earth banks each with its corresponding outer ditch, the triangular enclosure thus formed being about 200 ft from north to south by about 150ft from the tip of the promontary to the base of the inner bank. Both banks have an outward curve . The inner bank is about 200 ft in length, the out about 500ft. The latter rises immediately beyond the intervening ditch but about midway in its northward course the distance between the banks is increased so that at its northern termination there is a space of 80ft between them. An intermediate banl seems to have been introduced where the space permitted of it, but the site is so overgrown with brambles that it is impossible to say whether this middle bank has its own ditch. The ramparts are not carried to the verge of the cliff on the south side of the position, where was the entrance to the enclosure. The earthworks are a good example of the promontory fort and should receive careful preservation. The position is marked on the current Ordnance maps as a “Roman Camp” Visited 12th April 1921.

Brawdy Castle;Brawdy Promontory Fort

Brawdy Castle is an enclosure set above the confluence of two streams, defined on the south and east by steep natural scarps, whilst about the north and west is a quadrant of three banks with intermediate ditches; the roughly triangular interior has a maximum depth of 48m, the defences occupying a band about 50m across.

An excavation, 1985-91, produced evidence for an involved sequence of occupation, Iron Age, Romano-British, and later. Sources: Dark 1990 Brawdy - interim report(s); 1994 'Discovery by Design'.

J.Wiles 12.09.03 RCAHMW

Brawdy Soil Mark

Soilmark of rectangular enclosure c.140m SW/NE, in field between Brawdy airfield and main road. Appears to show rectangular banks, with darker fill of external ditches. Archaeological feature?

Roman fort? Uncertain. Discovered during RCAHMS aerial reconnaissance on 10th April 2003, ref. 2003/5079-59. T. Driver

Bigney.

At about 300yds east of Pen y Cwn post office and about the same distance east of Llethr farm house, are the faint remains of a circular earthwork which is known in the vicinity as “Bigney” of Bickney”. The *Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey* terms it a “tumulus” which is almost certainly an error. The enclosed bank is quite continuous, though it does not anywhere rise above 2ft. There are now no signs of a ditch. The entrance was probably on the east side. Though the term “Hill Fort” is a misnomer as applied to it, the enclosure occupies the highest point in the immediate neighbourhood, and commands a wide outlook. It has been the site of a beacon. Visited 13th April 1921.

Eweston Camp

This is an almost perfect circular earthwork placed upon rising ground above the stream called the Bran ddu Brook; it commands several fords. The defences consist of a bank which has an average height of 8ft, and an external ditch now about 4ft deep; the counterscarp has a rise of about 8ft. The entrance was to the south; it appears to have been of simple character but has been much disturbed. There is a modern entrance on the north side. The north to south diameter is 190ft that from east to west is 200ft –Visited 12 April 1921.

Cas Wilia

This has been an important earthwork, but is now much destroyed and almost obliterated on the east and south. The work stands on the west bank of the Bran ddu Brook, at this point the boundary between the parishes of Brawdy and St Lawrence. It consists of an inner enclosure 150ft by 100ft in diameter, defended by two, and in places three earthen banks and ditches. When reported upon about thirty years ago, the defences “where best preserved, consisting of a rampart 3ft above the interior, with two other ramparts in front; the outer has no ditch; their crests are ten ft and three ft below the first. The ditches are shallow, the outer one being deepest being only 3ft below the ground outside. On the north west side, between the inner and second bank an additional bank has been interpolated for some distance. It is now 2ft only above the first ditch, and 3ft between it and the second line. This bank for a distance of 50ft from the entrance, has been replaced by a terrace. --Visited 27th April 1921.

Pontz or Punch Castle

This is a mound of the motte and bailey type but at present it shows no sign of a bailey or of having ever possessed one. The mound is 30ft high; the base circumference is 300ft, and a summit diameter of 30ft. On the top is a saucer like depression, marking the presence of a building of some kind, and there are slight remains of stone walling of comparatively recent date. The surrounding ditch of a width of 15ft is fairly well preserved. The field to the west of the mound is called Parc y Castle and if a bailey ever existed it probably was placed here.

About the middle of the 19th century the south side of the mound was dug into, when several “bronze coins” were discovered. “A stone has also been found in the mound on which was inscribed a Tau cross, the incision being about one inch deep and the cross about seven inches long (*Pem. Arch Survey p46*) This stone has been built into the wall of the adjacent farm house of Pointz Castle, and is now very indistinct owing to coats of whitewash – Visited 13th April 1921.

Pointz Castle; Punch Castle

Pointz Castle is a ditched motte, 36m in diameter and 4.0m high, with no trace of further works.

There are possible traces of a stonewalled structure upon the motte summit

In the 19th century several unspecified bronze coins were found on the slopes of the mound, which has also produced a cross inscribed stone hinting at an earlier origin for the mound.

Pointz Castle is a twelfth-century motte still standing about 4m (30ft) high with an outer ditch. It was built by Punch or Ponce (an alternative name for the site is Punch Castle), a tenant of the bishop of St Davids, and was later worked as a farm by the clergy. No traces of an outer bailey survive, but surveyors in the 1920s noted that it may have lain in the nearby field to the west called Parc y Castle. RCAHMW, T. Driver, 28 June 2007

Brawdy House

This farmhouse which incorporates in its structure some few remains of the earlier manor house of Brawdy is said to have been almost entirely rebuilt by George Gwyther, great grandfather to the present owner and occupier, about the close of the 18th century. The farm buildings bear the date 1740. Some of the closed windows mark portions of the earlier residence that were spared. Fenton (Tour 142) found it “deserted” In the spring of 1921 the corn drying kiln, said to have been the oldest part of the buildings suddenly collapsed. It was connected with the dwelling house by a

gallery leading from a window on the first floor of the house. The interior of the present house has no features of interest –Visited 12 April 1921.

Parc garreg lwyd

This name which seems to have been forgotten is given to a field on the farm of Dolgwn, and suggests that a maenhir once stood on or near it.

Carreg Lwyd

A natural object –Visited 12 April 1921.

Parc garreg ucha –issa

Three adjoining fields in Trefgarn Owen, doubtless formerly one; probably the site of a destroyed monolith. About 300 yds to the south is **Parc Sarney** which may mark a cobbled pathway to the site

Greystone Field

The second field directly east of Three Houses farm – Apparently of no archaeological significance. Visited 12th April 1921

Chapel field

In the second field south of the farmhouse of Gignog when the plough frequently turns up stones of a ruined building locally called *the little chapel*. Some ten years ago a fragment of carved stone too decayed to admit of identification was thus unearthed. Visited 12th April 1921.

Whitestone

The field directly south of Chapel Field derives its name from the fragments of white quartz which are frequently found on its surface. There is no erect stone upon it.

Ancient Manor Houses.

The remains of several early residents in the parish, though themselves of no architectural

interest call for record as marking properties where various objects of antiquity have been discovered or sheltered.

Rickardston Manor

The Briaci inscribed stone once formed a gatepost on this farm, which may have been its original site. One of the fields is styled *Parc garreg lwyd*. **Fenton** (*tour 39*) mentions the earlier house as having “a court in front entered by a gateway, over which are the arms of Urien Rheged, bespeaking its former possessor to be of that stock” A much weathered stone escutcheon is built into the front of a cart house, and as it faintly shows a chevron between three birds, is probably the stone that Fenton saw.

Rickeston Manor, Brawdy

Site has been cleared for airfield. Medieval fishpond site - drained but still marshy.

Replaced by Rickleston Hall to the North , said to have been built largely out of the fabric of the manor. The drained fishpond and a second pool to the East, are set between the two sites and can be associated with either. J.Wiles 15.05.02 RCAHMW

Rickeston Hall, Brawdy

Early 19th century mansion built of randomly coursed rubble (some of which may have been reused from the lost medieval manor). It is 3-storeys high with a 4 window front and slate roofs with cresting to the front. 12-pane sash window to both the ground floor and 1st floor, and 6-pane sashes to the 2nd floor: all floors with voussoirs, keystones and stone sills. The entrance is offset to the left and has a 6-panel door with traceried overhead. Cadw

Rickeston, Garden, Brawdy

Interesting group of nineteenth century farm buildings - a number of them Listed Buildings, grouped around eighteenth century country house

These include "U" plan farm building , carriage house , 3 seater privy and henhouse
J.Wiles 15.05.02 C.S.Briggs 17.10.05

Llethr Manor

The earlier house was “deserted” in **Fenton's** time (Tour 142). The stone axehead was found somewhere on this farm.

Llethr Farmstead, Brawdy

(Site of 15th century Hall house?). Rear part has some ?15th century walling. Main structure ?16th - 17th century. 19th century restorations. RCAHMW

Finds

Stone implement

A fine polished greenstone axehead found some time prior to the year 1864 when it was exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Haverfordwest by its owner the late Mr J W Phillips. It has a length of 9in and a cutting edge of 3in across. It is now in the possession of Mr J W Phillips, solicitor Haverfordwest –Seen 28th July 1920.

Stone hammer

On the occasion of the meeting of the Cambrian Archeological Association at Tenby 1851 Mr John Fenton, the eldest son of the historian of the county exhibited a stone hammer which had been in a carnedd near Cronllwyn, Brawdy parish, and a small stone ring found in the same place. These were in all probability inearthed by Richard Fenton in the course of one of his excavations.

Stone Celt

Found when sinking a well on the site of Newgale Manor (New Villa). It passed into the possession of the late Mr H W Williams of Solva, but cannot now be traced.

Carved Stones etc.

In the precincts of the present farmhouse of Cas (or Castell) Wilia which includes part of the ancient earthworks stood two inscribed stones now in the porch of Brawdy Church. Other objects of the late medieval period which mark the continued and probably inbroken occupation of the place are a coin of 1573; two iron cannon balls ,much corroded and weighing 4lbs each, found in one of the ditches of the earthwork, now said to be lost; many fragments of carved and dressed stones. About 1905 two pieces of what appears to have been a trefoil headed window were found in the ruins of a fowl house; one of these is in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at Carmarthen.

R A F Brawdy (Aerial View 1944)



RAF Brawdy was a Royal Air Force station in South West Wales near to St David's.

The Pembrokeshire base was officially opened on 2 February 1944 as a satellite station for the nearby RAF St. David's. On 1 January 1946 the station was handed over to the Fleet Air Arm of the Royal Navy and was initially used as a Relief Landing Ground for RNAS Dale. It was commissioned as HMS Goldcrest on 4 September 1952. In March 1953 the first Hawker Sea Hawk entered service with 806 NAS at RNAS Brawdy. The Royal Navy left in 1971 and the base was allocated to the Department of the Environment.

In February 1974 the Royal Air Force returned with D Flight of 22 Squadron taking up residence with their Whirlwind HAR.10 search and rescue helicopters. In September of the same year 229

Operational Conversion Unit (later the Tactical Weapons Unit) joined D Flight having been forced to relocate after the closure of RAF Chivenor.

The base was home to Hawker Hunter aircraft of the TWU, and the gate guardian at the base was a Hawker Hunter FGA.9 (XE624). This airframe was subsequently sold to a private collector, Steve Petch, who is in the process of creating a website for the aircraft.

By the late 80's it operated BAe Hawk T.1A (234 and 79 Squadron) and Sea King (202 Squadron, B Flight) aircraft. The RAF withdrew in 1992 and the base, now known as Cawdor Barracks, is currently occupied by the Royal Signals, being the main electronic warfare base of the British Army.

The US Navy at Brawdy

In April 1974 a United States Navy SOSUS station, known as NAVFAC Brawdy, was built adjacent to the RAF base. In 1995 the Joint Maritime Facility at St. Mawgan in Cornwall replaced NAVFAC Brawdy and the facility was deactivated on 1 October 1995



Brawdy HMS Goldcrest Winter 1969

Brawdy Airfield;Royal Naval Air Station

A large amount of redevelopment of the wartime airfield was undertaken by the Admiralty in 1951-

1956 and again in 1961-63. Three new interconnected hangars and a technical support facility were added in the 1950s. The wartime Romney huts were also replaced by brick buildings incorporating a mess hall and accommodation block. The original watch tower became the fire station, and a new watch tower was built to a naval pattern. It was modified to a RAF pattern, but later topped with a modern control room. The structure has now been demolished. One of Brawdy's wartime runways has been closed, but the two others have been extended and large concrete aprons have replaced the former dispersal areas. There are a collection of former US Naval buildings next to the main gate.

Event and Historical Information:

Before it was officially opened on 2 February 1944, Brawdy airfield had been used a Satellite Landing Ground by the Handley Page Halifaxes of 58 and 502 Squadrons when cross-winds made take-offs of fully fuelled aircraft impracticable at St David's. Brawdy was the wartime base of 517 Squadron which flew meteorological information gathering flights out over the Atlantic. The Squadron flew Handley Page Halifax Mk II and Mk V heavy bombers. Squadron 517 left Brawdy for RAF Weston Zoyland in September 1945. Other wartime units include a detachment of 595 Squadron flying Supermarine Spitfires towing target gliders. Thirty Spitfires and De Havilland Mosquitoes from 8 Operational Training Unit were detached from Haverfordwest to Brawdy from February 1945 for photographic reconnaissance training. On 1 November 1945, St David's station headquarters was transferred to Brawdy and from 1 January 1946, the airfield was taken over by the Admiralty. The airfield returned to RAF control in 1974. More recently, it has been taken over for army storage with the runways kept in operational readiness. RCAHMW, June 2008.

Granston

Granston Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

GRANSTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Fishguard; containing 164 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the north-western part of the county, and within a short distance of the coast of St. George's Channel. It is intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Fishguard to St. David's, and is watered by a small stream, which, after flowing through it, falls into the sea near Aberbâch. The scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, though from the higher grounds some good views are obtained over the Channel and the adjacent country. Tregwynt, the ancient mansion of the family of Harries, a branch of that seated at Priskilly, is

within the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 8. 11½., and having the vicarages of Mathrey and St. Nicholas' annexed, in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's; net income, £316, with a glebe-house. A portion of the tithes of Granston belongs to a lay impropriator, whose claim has been commuted for a rent-charge of £17, and the portion connected with the vicarage for one of £50, to which is attached a glebe of fourteen acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is a plain edifice, containing some good mural tablets, erected to members of the Priskilly family, of whom several were interred here. There is a large place of worship for Baptists, with a Sunday school held in it.

Granston Church Church in Wales site

Granston Church stands on a mound veiled by trees, overlooking Granston farm. The present building dates from 1877, replacing an early medieval church. The original foundations of the church seem to have been retained; a plain edifice of a nave and chancel with a squinch arch - lit from the outside by a small circular window - leading through what is now the north transept. The victorian structure has retained much of the unadorned simplicity that appears to have characterised the earlier, medieval building. On the theme of the loaves and fishes the altar, lectern and pulpit hangings have modern embroideries.

The Taxatio of 1291 and the Black Book of St Davids - an inventory of the diocesan assets prepared for Bishop Martyn in 1326 - record that the benefice of Granston had connections with the Tironian monastery at St Dogmael's near Cardigan. When the parish was united with that of St Nicholas, the patronage of St Nicholas remained with the bishop of St Davids, while that of Granston was attached to the crown after the Dissolution.

Granston was the site of an episcopal court which collected rents and was responsible for ensuring that the tenants of the bishop performed their feudal duties at the appropriate season. To the north west of the churchyard, a small stone enclosure containing a quantity of fallen stone rubble may, according to local tradition, be part of an early court building. The Welsh name for the manor - Treopert - points to the tenure of one Robert at an early stage in its history. Tradition associates Granston with Robert, one of the sons of William the Conqueror, but given the connection with St Dogmael's Abbey, it is possible that the Robert in question may be Robert FitzMartin of Cemais.

(North Dewisland Benefice, St David's Diocese)

St Catherine's Church



Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

St Catherine Church is a modern building erected in 1877, which has retained no features of antiquity from its predecessor “a plain edifice, not claiming notice for any peculiarity of architecture (Lewis Top Dic Wales) -except a font 24in external and 20 in internat diameter; total height 29in) the octagonal basin of which slopes off to a circular shaft and base. It may date from the latter half of the 14th century –Visited 1st May 1920

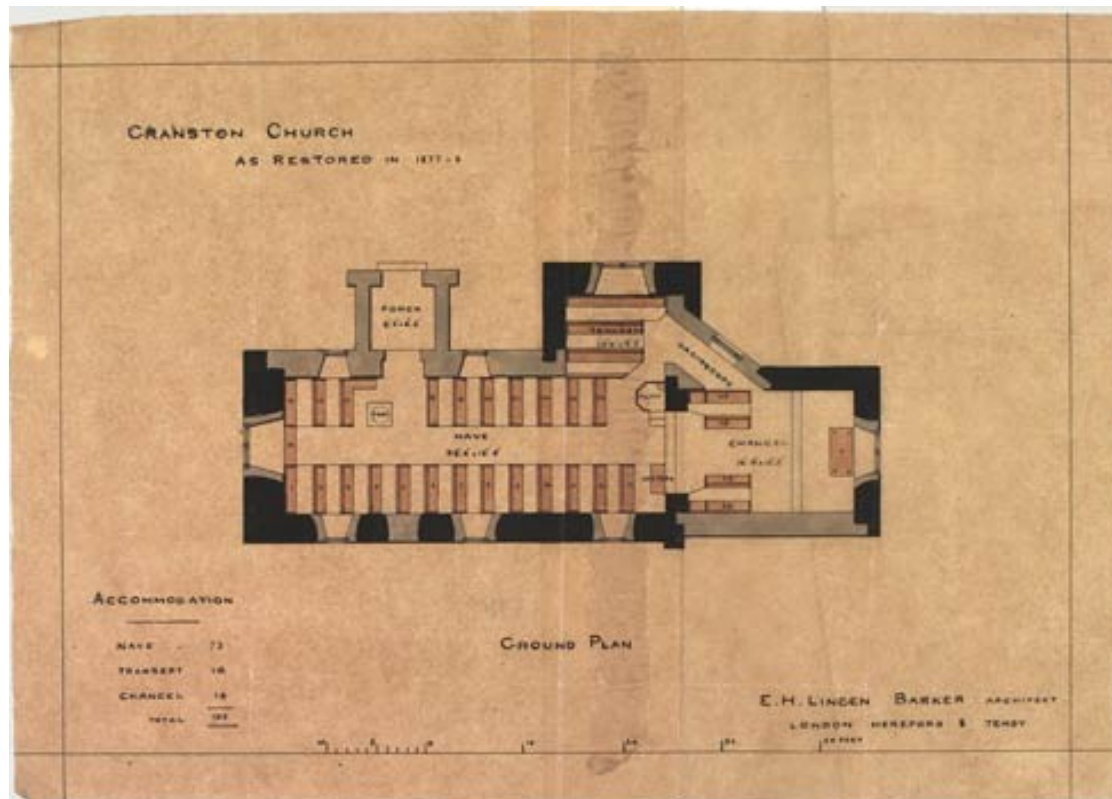
St Catherine's Church, Granston RCAHMW July 2013

The existence of the church is confirmed back to the mid 18th century by a grave tablet dating to 1745 inside the church. Records of marriages, births and deaths survive for the parish of Dewis-Land from 1788. The living was annexed to Mathry in the archdeaconry and diocese of St David's. In 1833, S. Lewis in his Topographical Dictionary of Wales noted that the church was 'a plain edifice, not claiming notice for any peculiarity of architecture...' but 'with several good mural tablets' erected to the memory of the Priskilly family. A plaque inside the church commemorating Rev Rowland Daniel who died in 1879, notes that it was through his zeal that the church was rebuilt. A report of the reopening of Granston Church was printed in the Pembrokeshire Herald and General Advertiser in July 1878

The graveyard of this picturesque church is full of snowdrops and daffodils in the Spring. The gravestones include that for the crew of the CHARLES HOLMES, wrecked at Aberbach during the Royal Charter Gale 25-26 October 1859 Also an unknown man found drowned at

Abermaw on 19 January 1916 (possibly a mariner from a ship lost to enemy action?) .

Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, July 2013



St. Catherine(1876-1878) Parish of Granston Grant Reason: Reseating/Repairs : Approved Professionals-- Barker, Edwin Henry Lingen: b. 1838 - d. 1917 of Hereford(Architect)

Notes:

With new roof and general repairs, including rebuilding of porch, chancel south wall and nave north wall, and reseating throughout.

Pembrokeshire parsons.

The living of Granston, which is now united to St. Nicholas, would appear to have been a separate benefice in 1287, but the union between the two churches must have taken place prior to 1535, and probably under some arrangement between the Abbot of St. Dogmaels and the bishop of St. Davids, as the Valor Eccl. states that the abbot was rector of the united churches, while the then vicar had been collated by the Canons Resident of St. David's Cathedral. According to *Owen's Pem.* the patronage of the united churches was in 1594 vested in the Bishop, and Granston (no doubt meaning the rectory) belonged to the Queen as being appendant to the Monastery of St. Dogwells, while the church of St. Nicholas was appendant to the Prebend of St. Nicholas.

In 1291 Granston Church, under the name of Ecclesia de Villa Grandi, was assessed for tenths to the King at £5 6s. 8d., the amount payable being 10s. 8d..

Grandeston and Sancti Nicholai. - Resus Owen vicar-ius perpetuus ecclesiarum predictarum jam unit" ex collacione canonicorum residentium in ecclesia cathedrali Menevensi quarum abbas Sancti Dogmaelis est rector qui dividunt fructus hujusmodi ecclesiarum inter se equaliter annuatim. Et valet in toto communibus annis vij"i vj" viiid inde pro indemnitatem ibidem annuatim sol" ordinaria xij8. Et in precuratione in visitatione ordinaria xijd. Et in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno iiij8 ixd. Et remanet clare £6 8s. 11d. Inde decima 12s. 10d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading " Livings Discharged ": - Granstone (St. Katherine) and St. Nicholas and Marthery V. Pro indes. £25. Prox. quolibet tertio anno £5. Visit. archidiac. quolibet anno 4s. 8d. Habet dimid. fruct. eccles. Abb. St. Dogwales Propr. Bishop of St. Davids Patr. Clear yearly value, £24. King's Books, £6 8s. 11d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis.*

Clergy Granston with Mathry and St Nicholas CCED

Price, Robert	1670	Curate	
Williams, Richardus	1672	Curate	
Edwards, Trannicus	1673	Curate	
Williams, Ricardus	1688	Vicar	
Williams, Ricardus	1692	Vicar	
Williams, Richardus	1714	Vac(Death)	Vicar
Selby, Thomas	1714	Vicar	
Shelby, Thomas	1717	Vicar	
Selby, Thomas	1719	Vac(natural death)	Perpetual Vicar
Jenkins, Jenkinus	1719	Perpetual Vicar	
Jenkins, ?	1732	Vac(natural death)	Vicar
Allen, David	1732	Vicar	
Probert, William	1733	Curate	
Allen, David	1742	Vac(Death)	Vicar
Griffiths, James	1742	Vicar	
Griffiths, James	1758	Vac(Death)	Vicar
Probert, William	1758	Vicar	

Probert , William	1780	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Holcombe , William	1780	Vicar	
James , William	1788	Curate	
James , William	1797	Vicar	
Holcombe , William	1797	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
James , William	1797	Vicar	
Evans , John	1806	Curate	
Phillip , William	1813	Curate	
James , William	1822	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Grey Hughes ,William	1822	Vicar	
Jones , James	1824	Vicar	
Grey Hughes ,William	1824	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Jones , James	1824	Vicar	
James , David	1826	Stipendiary Curate	

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire

Granston (S. Catherine).

The Chalice here is of good Elizabethan type. Within the one band round the centre of the bowl is inscribed "POCVLVM * ECLESIE * DE • CRANSTON « ANNO • DOMINI » 1639".

The leopard's head crowned and lion passant are legible but the date letter and maker's mark are unfortunately obliterated. The knop on the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines whilst beneath the bowl is a belt of vertical line moulding. This pretty little cup has been badly used and badly mended. Height, 5 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam. of foot which has been filled in with a circular plate for additional support. 3 in. ; weight, 6 oz. 10 dwts.

— A plain Paten, 8 in. in diameter and weighing 6oz. 5 dwts., bears the Exeter ball mark of 1858 and the maker's mark J. W & Co. in a four-lobed shield.

— There is also a small one-handled pewter cup bearing 00 marks and of little interest. A similar cup is found at Maenclochog.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Llangloffan Welsh Baptist Chapel, Llangloffan, Granston

1851 Llangloffan Baptist "There are two services every Sunday Evening which are kept in two domestic houses and in the Chapel and a Domestic House alternately. The service in the afternoon is kept once a month in a Domestic House" - Thomas Williams, Minister.

The cause at Llangloffan was a daughter of that at Rhydwilym, and started between 1668-1680 with meetings at Trebwllyt, the home of Owen Edwards. Slightly later the meetings moved to the home of William Garnon in Castle Morris, but they soon outgrew his house and had to be held in the open air at a spot known as 'Y Cornel Bach'. Llangloffan Baptist Chapel was built in 1706, only the third Baptist chapel to be built in Wales, and was incorporated from Rhydwilym in 1745. It was restored in 1749, again in 1791 and rebuilt in 1862, opening in August 1863. The clerk of works was Thomas Mathias of Llangloffan Uchaf, the designer recorded as William Davies of Trefelin, but it is likely that Joshua Morris of Newport was also involved.

The present chapel, dated 1862, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable entry plan. The large gable façade has a central door with a tracery fanlight incorporating the Morris motif of the 'dove ascending'. Above this is a triplet of tall, narrow round-headed windows with Y tracery, with two larger full height round-headed windows flanking the doorway which incorporate both Y headed glazing and the dove motif. Pilasters to the outer bays support a shallow pediment arch. There is the inscription LLANGLOFFAN BAPTIST CHAPEL together with the dates 1706, 1749, 1791 and 1862.

Internally the platform pulpit has been altered and moved forward, probably when the organ was inserted behind it in 1962. The three sided gallery is relatively plain with long panels to the front, and supported in timber columns decorated with marbled paintwork. There is a particularly fine large, central ceiling rose incorporating concentric circles of geometric patterns, floral designs, foliate patterns and a inner hanging pendant of curled leaves.

External baptistry.

The chapel is currently still in use with a small congregation and services at least once a month.
RCAHMW, May 2014

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food.

There is no resident Clergyman and one resident land proprietor.

Granston names for Jottings

David William 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edwardes Owen 1670 .Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries George 1670 of Tregwynt Granston H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries James 1670 Granston H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries Llewelin 1659 May 8 Will of **Llewelin Harries** of Tregwynt, in the parish of Granston, gent *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

John Jenett 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Thomas 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis David 1670 Granston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Morgan 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Robert 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewelin Thomas 1670 Granston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan Arnold 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morgan James 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morris Thomas 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Rees Henry 30 April 1810 Granston Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Recognizance refers to aiding and abetting Richards Elizabeth, Granston, singlewoman, Granston Prosecutor James ,William Granston, Yeoman Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death, respited *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Resus Owen 1535 vicarius Granston St Catherine *Valor Eccl Pembrokeshire parsons.*

Richard Phillipp 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richards Elizabeth 17 April 1810 Granston Singlewoman Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner 'very weak in intellect' and pregnant, Granston Prosecutor James William , Granston, Yeoman Verdict Guilty, Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Thomas Eynon 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morris 1670 Granston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Rees 1670 Granston H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Watkin Rees 1670 Granston H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sites of Interest.

Llangloffan Cross

About a mile south of the parish church is the little hamlet of Llangloffan and 500yds north of the village, on the line of the St Davids-Fishguard main road, where a cross road forms a broad space is Llangloffan Cross. It is probably the site of a medieval cross. The second field south west of the crossroads is called *Parc y garreg* and the field directly north is known as *Parc y groes*. There is also a Maen gloffan, a prehistoric boulder which may have borne a rude cross.

Parc y cerrig

These are two adjoining fields doubtless forming one situated close to the village of Granston. The name may have been derived from a vanished Cairn – Visited 1st May 1920

Haycastle

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

HAYS-CASTLE, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on West Cleddau river, 5½ miles NW of Clarbeston Road r. station, and 6½ N of Haverfordwest. It contains the villages of Brimstone and Ford; and its post-town is Wolfs-Castle, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 4,462. Real property, £1,866. Pop., 297. Houses, 62. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Brawdy, in the diocese of St. Davids. The church is

tolerable.

Hayscastle (Hays-Castle) Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1839

HAYSCASTLE (HAYS-CASTLE), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 366 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, is for the greater part inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of Brawdy: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial tithes for £30. The church is dedicated to St. Mary; and at the small village of Ford, in the parish, is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists; and two or three Sunday schools supported by the dissenters. Several tumuli were formerly discernible, but they have been nearly levelled

Ford - Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1839

FORD, a chapelry, in the parish of Hayscastle, union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest: the population is included in the return for the parish. This chapelry comprises a small tract lying at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, on the western bank of the Cleddy river, where it is joined by another small stream, and on the high road between Haverfordwest and Fishguard. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty; net income, £70; patron, W. E. Tucker, Esq of Pembrokeshire

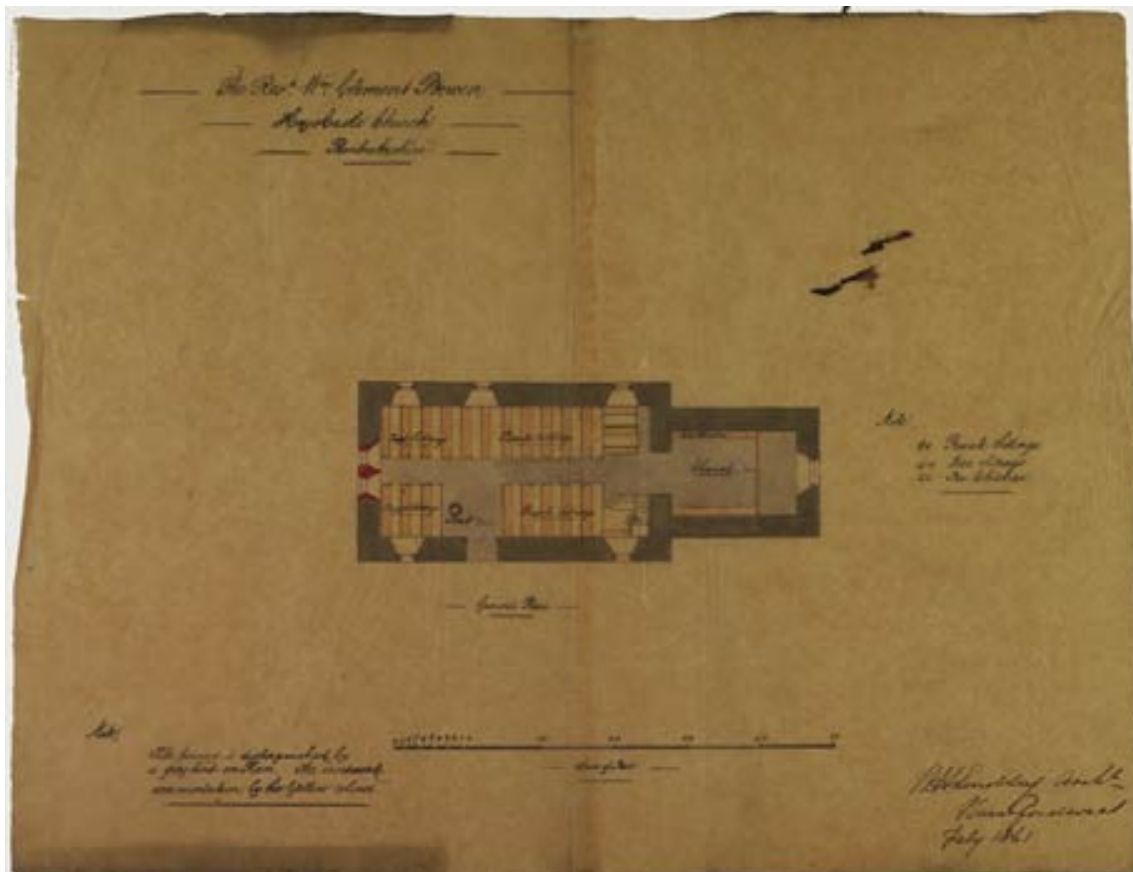
Church Plate of Pembrokeshire, J T Evans 1905

Ford. — A Chapel of Ease in the parish of Hayscastle. The plate is of pewter and consists of a Chalice, Paten cover, and Credence Paten. On the cup and its cover there are no marks but on both pieces are engraved in script " Ford Chapel ". The Credence paten is stamped " Bristol "

St Mary Church:

The nave and chancel are Norman but the latter has been rebuilt. The font is also Norman.

The wooden framed windows are all 19c.



Hayscastle St Mary (1861-1863) Grant reason –Reseating /repairs with repairs to roof and walls, including new west window – Lindey W.H. of Haverfordwest Architect.

The Parish Church dedicated St Mary Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

This building is a much restored structure, consisting of a nave 37ft by 18ft, chancel 16ft by 11ft 6in, and a bell-cote above the western gable. The chancel arch is rounded; it has a width of only 5ft. With every appearance of having been constructed at a later period when the east wall (which is 3ft thick) was cut through, and the chancel added. The windows are square with wooden frames. The font is of the cushion type; it has been refaced and spoiled. The bowl is now 22 ½ in square externally; the entire height is 29in. One of the modern roof beams is dated 1811 --Visited 29th September 1920



St Mary's Church, Hayscastle RCAHMW

St Mary's Church, Hayscastle, consists of a nave and chancel. The detail of the chancel arch suggest a twelfth century date, which can be assumed also for the adjacent castle mound . The church was modernised in 1927.J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 14 May 2002

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice was originally a curacy. There is no valuation of it in the *Valor Eccl.*, but George Owen, in his list of churches compiled in 1594, states that the curacy belonged to the vicar of Brawdy. It is probable that the vicar of Brawdy also served Hayscastle, as there appear to be no very early presentations to this curacy. From 1711 down to the present date the same incumbents have held the two livings.

Ford: This is a perpetual curacy (without district assigned), in the parish of Hayscastle. It was a small chapel originally founded about the year 1627 by Margaret Symmons of Martel, for the convenience of her tenants living there, who lay at a great distance from the parish church of Hayscastle, Ford being at the very extremity of the parish. It was consecrated at her instance by Theophilus Field, then Bishop of St. David's, and endowed with a small stipend of two pounds per annum to the minister officiating there, by deed annexed to the bishop's license and confirmation. John Symmons, son of the said Margaret, in his will enjoins his heir particularly to keep the said chapel in repair, and pay the stipend he had engaged to do, as likewise does his son Thomas in his will enjoin his successor. The chapel of late years has had such an augmentation to its endowment as to entitle it to Queen Anne's bounty.



Water Colour of ruins of Ford Chapel from the North East 1775

Fenton's Pem., p. 331.

As appears by the following entry, the chapel seems to have been rebuilt by William Knox of Llanstinar prior to the year 1786.

Under the heading "Not in Charge":- Forde Chapel. Noviter erecta William Knox, Esq. £2 certified value. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905 Haycastle (S. Mary). —

An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover, both pieces carrying the maker's mark only. The cup is a handsome vessel of the Amroth type with vertical reed mouldings and two bands of plain strap-work round the bowl, but the upper band is of a very unusual pattern.

Within the lower one is inscribed "« POCVLVM # ECLESIE •• DE » HAYSCASTELL * 1575 »".

The stem has the customary central knob with fillets and is decorated with intermittent lines. Height, 6in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam.of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 7 oz. 7 dwts. On the handle or foot of the Paten cover is engraved the initials " « F . L « " with a scroll above and below. Diam., 3 in.; height, 1 in.; weight, 1 oz. 15 dwts.

A Credence Paten quite plain, hall-marked 1777 with illegible maker's mark ; diam., 7 in. ; height, 3 in. .

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food. There is no resident Clergyman and one resident land proprietor.

Clergy Brawdy with Haycastle

Davies, Johannes	1680		Vicar
Davies, Johannes	1692		Vicar
Lewis, Erasmus	1694		Vicar
Goze, Ludovicus	1695		Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1710		Vicar
Philipps, Georgius	1720		Vicar
Evans, Lewis	1743		Rector
Evans, Lewis	1743		Vicar
Evans, William	1750		Vicar
Evans, Lewis	1750	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1786		Curate
Meyler , John	1795		Vicar
Evans , William	1795	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Wilcock , John	1805		Curate
Evans , Morgan	1805		Vicar
Meyler , John	1805	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Wilcock , John	1805		Curate
Wilcock , John	1807		Vicar
Evans , Morgan	1807	Vac	Vicar

Nonconformist Chapels:

Brimaston Hall, at Brimaston Hall [Calvinistic Methodists, 1820]. Built 1828 Not still open 1993 Brimaston Hall Methodist Chapel was built in 1828 in the Vernacular style, with a half-hipped box plan, two storeys and small pane flat-headed windows. By 1993 this chapel had been converted into two semi-detached houses. RCAHMW, October 2010

Penybont Ford , in Penybont [Independents, 1808]. r still open Dec 2006

Noddfa Baptist Chapel was built in 1862, rebuilt in 1875 and rebuilt again in 1924. The present chapel, dated 1924, is built in the Romanesque style with a gable entry plan and outside baptistry. RCAHMW, November 2010

Blaenllyn Baptist Chapel was built in 1843, restored in 1879 and enlarged/rebuilt in 1906.

The present chapel, dated 1906, is built in the Sub-Classical style with a gable entry plan. RCAHMW, November 2010

Names for Jottings

Field Theophilus 1627 Bishop of St Davids Hayscastle Ford Pembrokeshire Parsons

Griffith Dinah May 11 1829 of Hayscastle baptized Penbont Zion Hill Independent Father
William Griffith Cooper no mother listed could be Hannah nee Devonald baptism by
Davies Daniel

James William March 3 1826 of Hayscastle baptized Penbont Zion Hill Independent
parents **Thomas James** Laborer & **Amy nee Prosser or Prosser**.

Knox William 1786 of Llanstinan Hayscastle Ford Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Symmons John 1627 son of Margaret Hayscastle Ford *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Symmons Margaret 1627 of Martel Hayscastle Ford *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Symmons Thomas grandson of Margaret Hayscastle Ford *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Thomas James born 11 Apr 1822 Hayscastle Pembrokeshire died 28 Dec 1903 Samaria
Oneida County Idaho Married to **Rowlands, Elizabeth** on 1 Apr 1849 at Haverfordwest,
Pembrokeshire Married to **Phillips, Dorothy** on Abt. 1855 at Pembrokeshire According to his
biography James Thomas came to America in 1860 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Thomas Louisa born 12 Jun 1822 Hayscastle Pembrokeshire died 18 Jul 1914 Ogden
Weber Utah Married to **Howell William** on Jun 1842 at Lambston, Pembroke, Wales *Mormon
Records for Pembrokeshire*

Wilcox James March 20 1828 of Hayscastle baptized Penbont Zion Hill Independent

Parents **Joseph Wilcox** Laborer & **Sarah nee Devonald**

Haycastle Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Harries Robert	Haycastle	H4	
Harries Llewhelin	Haycastle	H2	
John Griffith	Haycastle	H	
Owen Lawrence	Haycastle	H	
Porte Morgan	Haycastle	H	
Punch James	Haycastle	H	
Perry William	Haycastle	H	
Harries Jane, widow	Haycastle	H	
Watt Jane widow	Haycastle	H	
Harrys Evan	Haycastle	H	
Symmyns Margrett	Haycastle	H 2	
Watts John, junior	Haycastle	H	
Stephen Morgan	Haycastle	H	
Owen William	Haycastle	H	
Sayse Griffith	Haycastle	H	
Watts William.	Haycastle	H	
Griffith Thomas, weaver	Haycastle	P	
Lewis David	Haycastle	P	
Synnett John	Haycastle	P	
Griffith Owen	Haycastle	P	
Parrott Elenor	Haycastle	P	
Amlett William	Haycastle	P	
Jenkin Rees	Haycastle	P	
Evan Thomas	Haycastle	P	
Younge Richard	Haycastle	P	

Sites of Interest

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments – Ford Camp

About half a mile north west of the hamlet of Ford is a small earthenwork 80ft by 60ft having slightly rounded angles. This rectangular enclosure the 6in Ordnance Sheet marks as a “Roman Camp” the thicket of thorns about 100yds to the east is styled “Site of a Roman villa”.

The earthwork occupies rising ground above the southern bank of the Western Cleddau (here the boundary between the parishes of Hayscastle and St Dogwells) with a north westerly slope. The banks are composed of loose stones and soil, and, where fairly perfect have a summit width of 3ft. On the south side the bank rises to a height of from 4ft to 5ft and falls 7ft to an exterior ditch, now much filled up all round the enclosure. The remainder of the rampart averages 4ft in height, with a fall of some 5ft to 6ft to the ditch. Apparently there were two entrances, certainly one to the south east and possibly one to the west. The width may have been 10ft. Visited 5th May 1921.

Ford Camp –Fenton 1811 (Tour p 333)

“The remains of a small earthwork having an entrance into it from two opposite sides as if it had been intersected by a road.” ..its inner surface showed great inequalities, which led him to surmise that buildings of some kind had stood there formerly. It certainly could not be regarded as a strong post from its inconsiderable size and situation lying rather low, which inclined him to think it rather of Roman than British construction.

Ford – Roman Villa

100yds east of the camp is what is termed on the 6in Ordnance Sheet “Site of Roman Villa”

Roman Villa Fenton (Tour 1811)

“In the month of December 1806, a labourer employed in casting down an old hedge found a large number of bricks, proved afterwards from their peculiar form and ornament to be Roman: and stones which, on examination seemed to have been in contact with fire. This induced him to dig deeper, when he came to a pit of an oblong square, lined on each side with stone and mortar, about 8ft long and near 6ft high; from each side of the side walls there were two flues springing up to the surface of the ground, elevated to about 45degrees. The mouth of the flues....were worked round with fluted Roman brick of about 1 1/8 in thick. There was a great quantity of ashes turned up appearing of culm and wood” After his personal visit to the spot he

adds “ I need not hesitate a moment to pronounce it a bath, part of a Roman Villa”.

[Fenton was familiar with Roman remains, and his evidence may be accepted. Without Further excavation it is impossible to say whether the building was a hypocausted dwelling house or a military bath house. If the latter, the fort to which it belonged may have lain in the higher ground to the south and been obliterated by the plough]

In the course of a further examination of this site on the 14th March 1924 when the surface of the ground was clear of vegetation and the soil in the adjoining field had been turned over by the plough, several pieces of slate roofing tiles of distinctly Roman appearance were picked up. There can be no doubt that a Roman building of some description has occupied the site – *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1924*

Ford Camp RCAHMW

Site of Roman building, noted by Fenton (Tour through Pembroke. (1811), 333-4); building material & surface traces subsequently noted (St Joseph 1961 (JRS 51), 131); confirmed by geophysical survey & limited excavation 2003 (Merrony 2004 (J. Pemb. Hist. Soc. 13), 5-22): the villa evidently consisted of at least one stone-founded range, about 18.5m north-west to south-east by at least 7.5m, thought to have incorporated a bath suite: no indications of an enclosure about the villa were noted by the survey, although a rectangular enclosure complex to the east may have been associated with it. The site lies on a shelf of level ground on a north-facing hillside: its relationship with settlement enclosure roughly 100m to the west is uncertain.
RCAHMW 2004.

Norman Motte

c1080, part of the Lansker line of castle mounds, no bailey -- defensive mound thrown up in the first weeks of the Norman invasion.

Barnard's Hill Tumulus

A tumulus lying about 600yds south of Barnard's Hill. It presents no appearance of having been disturbed, so far as the bramble and gorse grown surface permits examination. It has a height of 10ft and a base circumference of about 180ft. Both this mound and that of Rhyndaston Fawr are within 100yds of an early road or trackway, which passes through the parish east to west a continuation of the “causeway” of Camrose parish whilst Hayscastle Tump stands close to it – Visited 20th September 1920.

Rhyndaston Fawr Tumulus

About 300yds north west of the farmhouse of Rhyndaston Fawr in a field known as “Tump” are the remains of a rifled tumulus. Its original height may have been from 10 to 12ft; its circumference at base 120ft.”Some fine bronze urns were discovered when it was destroyed” (Pem Arch Survey c1900) visited 29th September 1920

Haycastle Tump

This tumulus which when perfect must have been a fine example of its class, stands at the crossing of four roads, the one running due west being marked on the 6th Ordnance sheet at “Roman Road”. Although the tumulus has been much disturbed it still has a height of 12ft with a base circumference of 150ft. An opening has been made on its eastern slope which has exposed, at a depth of about 5ft the massive stone of a probable cist, but does not seem to have disturbed it. A not very likely suggestion has been made that “this fine tump at the head of a so-called Roman Road, was apparently originally constructed for military purposes and then converted into a burial ground (*Pem Arch Survey*). The adjoining field to the east is known as Parc y Twmpath -Visited 29th September 1920

Haycastle Tump RCAHMW

Haycastle Tump is a much mutilated barrow, measuring c.32m across and 2.0m high. Cremations within urns within cists have been attributed to this site, but not securely; a large, possibly upright stone, observed within the barrow, may have been part of an internal structure.
RCAHMW J.Wiles 08.05.2002

West Fort Ring

This well preserved circular enclosure is placed 200yds north of Nant y Coy brook, at this point the boundary between the parishes of Haycastle and Trefgarn. The enclosure occupies a level plateau from which on the south the ground falls sharply to the brook. The surrounding bank measures 180yds This bank increases in height towards the north west to about 4ft, it then falls about 7ft to a ditch 5ft wide having a bank in front as high as the inner bank, with an exterior fall of 3ft to the natural level. To the north east the bank is inconsiderable. The entrance, about 10ft in width is to the east. The bank on either side of the entrance is in-curved for a length of ten ft –Visited 5th May 1921.

Castell Haidd

Closely adjoining the parish church is a somewhat ruined mound, with its surrounding ditch now choked up. The mound, which has a height of some 20ft is heavily clothed with vegetation. There are no present appearances of a bailey, though it may be occupied by the buildings of a neighbouring farm –visited 29th September 1920

Castell Haidd RCAHMW

is a motte, tree-covered in 1975, measuring 4.0m high and 36m in diameter, with traces of a ditch to the north and south. There is no trace of a bailey and the mound has been damaged, possibly by gravel-digging. St Mary's church lies immediately to the south-east. RCAHMW J.Wiles
14.05.02

St Lawrence Camp RCAHMW

A promontory fort where a roughly 68m swathe of two north-west facing banks with a medial ditch cut off a tongue of land, about 90m deep, tapering to the east above the confluence of two streams; a third bank reinforces the entrance at the southern end of the bank-system: there are unconfirmed reports of Roman building material being found here. RCAHMW J.Wiles
07.05.02

Clyn Ffwrn RCAHMW

A standing stone, 1.4m high by 0.3m. There is no evidence to support local traditions of a cromlech, or stone circle.
J.Wiles 14.05.02

The site has clearly been re-assessed by more recent fieldwork by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, and is now recorded and scheduled as a Neolithic tomb. T. Driver, 27 June 2007.

Trehale stone RCAHMW

consists of the stump of a standing stone destroyed by blasting, 1.2m high by 0.8m by 0.5m, its sides bearing halves of drill holes.J.Wiles 14.05.02

Castle Hill Enclosure RCAHMW

A pear-shaped enclosure, 47m by 32m, set on a W facing slope, upon a well defined crest. It is defined by a bank and ditch on the E, uphill side, and rests on natural scarps to the W. J.Wiles
14.05.02

Jordanston

Jordanston

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

JORDANSTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; 4½ miles SW of Fishguard, and 11 NW of Clarbeston Road railway station. Post town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,876. Real property, £1, 398. Pop., 131. Houses, 27. Jordanston House and Llangwarren are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £91. Patron, Sir J. Cockburn, Bart. The church is ancient.

Jordanston Topographical Dictionary Of Wales 1839 Lewis

JORDANSTON, a parish, in the poor-law union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (S. W.) from Fishguard; containing 157 inhabitants. This parish appears to have derived its name from an ancient estate within its limits; it is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and is intersected by a stream which falls into the river Hog. The scenery is agreeably diversified, and the views of the adjacent district comprehend a variety of interesting features. In the parish are, Jordanston, the ancient family mansion of the Vaughans,

situated in a retired part of the country, and commanding much pleasing scenery; and Llangwaren, an ancient residence, with an extensive and well-cultivated farm attached to it. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 3. 9., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; patron, G. G. Vaughan, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rentcharge of £86, and the glebe comprises six acres, valued at £8 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cwrda, is a small neat edifice. Here are some remains of a circular encampment, generally ascribed to the Danes.

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 6d to 8d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman but no resident land proprietor.

1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire -Timmins

Presently we approach the village of Jordanston ; and here it behoves the belated traveller to ' keep his weather eye open,' for if tales be true, the ghost of a headless horseman that haunts this locality may be expected to put in an appearance.

Church - St Cwrda:

Rebuilt 1797, tower added 1863

1851 Jordanston Parish Church "The parish is small and the inhabitants are scattered" Henry Halkan, Rector

The Parish Church of Jordanston Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments
(They record the dedication to be to St Mary) St.Cwrda



The present edifice was rebuilt in 1797; restored, And a tower, built in 1863. The font of the earlier church was preserved; it has a circular bowl of 24in diameter, that of the basin is 19in, and is chamfered to a circular shaft and square base; its height is 27 in. It is probably of Norman date – Visited 29th April 1920

Inscribed Stone

In 1896 an inscribed stone was discovered doing duty as a gate post on the Llangwarren estate in this parish; it has since been removed into the parish church. It bears in Roman letters the inscription

TIGERNACI DOBAGNI

and in Oram

DOVAGNI

Arch Camb 1897 p 324

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales -- Mike Salter 1994.

A Norman font survived the total rebuilding of the church in 1797 and 1863.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This rectory appears to have been in private patronage from very early times. In 1594 the right of presentation belonged to

Sir John Wogan of Boulston, and was appendant to the manor of Jordanston. - Owen's Pem.

Described as Ecclesia de Villa Jordani, this church was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s. 4d. for tenths to the King, the amount payable being 13s. 4d. - *Taxatio*.

Jordaneston Rectoria. - Doctor Bach rector habet unum ten" reysoriam ibidem que valet per annum x ex collacione Richardi Wogan de Bolyston. liLt valet fructus et oblaciones dicte ecclesie Ennuatim vj. Inde in visitacione ordinaria quolibet te-cie anno gd. Et pro procuracionibus et sinodalibus alchidiacono quolibet anno iiijS ixd. Summa allocaciol" vjs vd. 13t rernanet clare £6 3s. 7d. Inde decima 12s 4d. - *Valor Eccl*.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": - Jordanston alias Tre Jordan R. (St. Cwlda). Visit. quolibet tertio anno, IS. Syn. Archidiac. quolibet anno 4s. 9d. Lewis Vaughan, Esq., 1714; John Vaughan, Esq., 1766; Gwynn Vaughan, Esq., 1772. Clear yearly value, £20. King's Books, £6 3s. 9d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905

Nothing is known of the old plate. The service now in use consists of a plated Chalice, Paten and Flagon. All three pieces are decorated with the sacred monogram within a crown of thorns and bear the following inscription " Jordanston Church. Presented by Sir James John and Lady Hamilton 1863 ".

Clergy CCED

Holland , Robertus	1582	Rector
Crother , Hugo	1584	Appt(<i>commission to institute</i>)Rector

Holland , Robertus	1584	Vac(<i>resignation</i>)	Rector
Owens, Richardum	1674	Rector	
Owens, Evanus	1674	Curate	
Owens, Ricardus	1674	Rector	
Jones, David	1680	Rector	
Edwards, Johannes	1692	Rector	
Jones, David	1692	Rector	
Evans, Gulielmus	1699	Rector	
Jones, Georgius	1713	Rector	
Evans, Gulielmus	1713	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Jones, Georgius	1714	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Herniman, Johannes	1714	Rector	
Herneman, Johannes	1720	Vac	Rector
Jones, Gulielmus	1720	Rector	
Lewis, David	1722	Curate	
Davids, Johannes	1725	Curate	
Jones, William	1734	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Griffiths, James	1734	Rector	
Jones, John	1743	Stipendiary Curate	
Owen, John	1746	Stipendiary Curate	
Richards, David	1747	Stipendiary Curate	
Jones, David	1748	Rector	
Griffiths, James	1748	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)	Rector
Phillipps , Edward	1766	Rector	
Morris , Thomas	1772	Rector	
Phillips , Edward	1772	Vac	Rector
Davies , Howell	1788	Curate	
Davies , Howell	1795	Curate	
Thomas , Thomas	1801	Rector	
Morris , Thomas	1801	Vac	Rector
Evans , David	1803	Stipendiary Curate	

Evans , David	1804	Curate
Thomas , Thomas	1804	Rector
Thomas , Thomas	1813	Vac Rector
Evans , David	1813	Rector
James , David	1828	Stipendiary Curate
Evans , David	1828	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Bowen , John	1828	Rector
Jones , John	1829	Stipendiary Curate
Davies , Thomas	1831	Stipendiary Curate

Nonconformist Chapels:

Panteg [Independents, 1866] Built 1863 or 1865 Not still open 1993

Jordanston names for Jottings

Vaughan Lewis Esq of Jordanston 1717 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Vaughan Gwynn of Jordanston 1799 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Bach Doctor 1534 rector Jordanston Church *Valor Eccl.*

Bevan William 1670 Jordanston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Anne 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David John 1670 Jordanston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edward Catherin 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Evan David 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Phillip 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Johannis Thomas 1487, 23 January .On 23 January in the year as above at Lantfey **Sir Johannis Thomas** , chaplain , presented to the parish church of St Mary Jordanston of the archdeaconry of St David's had a commission directed to the dean of Pebidiawke to enquire of the right of patronage of the same then claimed by one **Sir William Somour** pretending himself patron for this turn in right of a feoffment made to him in the lands of one **Elizabeth Wiriot** in the same parish and of the merits of the presentee and the other articles accustomed and if such inquisition sufficiently found for the presenter and the presented to admit the said **Sir Thomas** to the said

Church and induct him into corporal possession of the same and receive the canonical obedience of the same and to certify what he does in the premises.

John David 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones James 1670 Jordanston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhelin Gilbert 1670 Jordanston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd David 1605 Jordanston Keeping an alehouse without a licence
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Lloyd David 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

[The Mathias family had resided in Llangwarren, Jordanston, Pembrokeshire, since the 16th century, when]

Mathias Thomas c. 1570-1617 of Glastir, Nevern, Pembrokeshire, married **Lloyd Jane**, co-heiress of Llangwarren. The estate descended in the male line, passing to

Mathias Charles Delamotte 1777-1851 , who married **Bethell,Mary** of Somerset. Charles ---Mathias Charles of Llangwarren 1817 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*. **Charles Mathias** purchased Lamphey Court, Lamphey, Pembrokeshire, in 1810-1811, and built a new mansion there in 1823. Their children were

Mathias John 1670 gent of Llangwarren Jordanston H5 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Mathias John 1792 of Llangwarren *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Mathias Thomas 1616-17 Mar. 6 Will dated . **Thomas, Mathias** of Llwyngwarren, in the parish of Jordanston,among his bequests were 3 silver beer bowls, and 12 silver spoons He was the son of **Mathias ap Thomas**, and married **Ursula**, the daughter of **George Owen**, lord of Kemes, by **Elizabeth**, daughter of **William Phillipps** of Picton. **Ursula Mathias** afterwards married **William Laugharne**, the son of **Thomas, Laugharne**, and grandson of **Francis Laugharne** of St. Brides. *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*.

Morris Thomas 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Oliver Elizabeth 1670 .Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price John 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Price Lewis 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Edward 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard William 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas David born 12 May 1801 Jordanston Bridge Pembrokeshire died 5 Nov 1874 Paradise Cache County Utah Left Liverpool on 4 Jun 1868 aboard the John Bright Arrived in New York on 14 Jul 1868 Married to **Nash, Elizabeth** on 30 Sep 1828 at Merlin's Bridge, Pembrokeshire
Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire

Thomas Morgan 1670 Jordanston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vaughan Lewis 1717 Esq of Jordanston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Vaughan Gwynn Gill 1813 of Jordanston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Vaughan Gwynn 1772 Esq Jordanston Church *Bacons Liber Regis.*

Vaughan Gwynn 1799 of Jordanston *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Vaughan Gwyn 1750 Jordanston Commissioner of Customs- probably a son of **Lewis Vaughan** by Grace daughter of **Thomas Jones** of Llanfair Cardigan was a member of the Cymmrodorian Society- died 1758 Mar 20 *Society of Cymmrodorion Vol 15 p10 1900*

Vaughan Jenkin 1670 gent of Jordanston H5 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vaughan John 1766 Esq Jordanston Church *Bacons Liber Regis*

Vaughan Lewis 1702 of Jordanston allowed a Baptist Chapel to be built on his land- this was very unusual at the time. **Vaughan Lewis** Esq Jordanston Church 1714 *Bacons Liber Regis.*

William Richard 1670 Jordanston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan Richardi 1534 de Bolyston patron Jordanston Church *Valor Eccl 1534.*

Sites of Interest

Jordanston Hill Tumulus

This mound does not seem to have been disturbed, otherwise than by repeated ploughings. It has a circumference of about 150 ft and a height of 2ft. Its surface is strewn with white quartz stones which are not perceptible on the surrounding ground. The field on which it stands, and that to the east, are known as “Castles” – Visited 29th April 1920.

Jordanston Hall Grade II listed building

Situated just W of Jordanston church, below the churchyard.

History: Mid to later C18 house of the Vaughan family, probably incorporating a later C17 core. The estate is recorded in 1326 and 1411, the Gwynn family occupied the house in 1561, and then by marriage it passed to John Vaughan of Linwent Radns. resident c1655-60. It is likely that the house was rebuilt c1660-70, possibly for Jenkin Vaughan (d1675), it was assessed as having five hearths in 1670. Gwynnne Vaughan inherited 1678, (died 1702); Lewis Vaughan was High Sheriff 1717, (died 1755). His grandson Gwynne Vaughan 2 was resident from 1755, owner from 1770, promoter

and then Governor of Fishguard Fort from 1780, prominent in the 1797 French invasion, rebuilt the church in 1797 and probably remodelled the house. He died in 1808. Gwynne Gill Vaughan (d1837) was High Sheriff 1813, left the estate to Sir James Cockburn Bt (d1852), whose daughter married Sir J.J. Hamilton Bt of Tyrone, who rebuilt the church 1863 and died 1876. It had 320 acres on the 1843 Tithe Map.

Description: Mid to later C18 house, probably incorporating late C17 core, whitewashed roughcast with slate roofs, and roughcast stacks, large to S end, small on ridge. Two storeys, eight-window range with hipped wing projecting at N end, left two-window range was service wing with door and window set lower. Modillion timber eaves cornice. Windows were 9-pane sashes above and 12-pane below except service range ground floor left small tripartite window. Four left first floor windows survive unaltered and two ground floor windows in third and fourth bays, rest are c1993 hard-wood plate glass windows. Service door in second bay, main door in fifth, c1993 6-panel hardwood door in c1993 hardwood doorcase. Lean-to on S end. N crosswing has S 2-window range, hardwood windows above, decayed plate glass sash and horned 12-pane sash below, windowless E end. N side has hipped roof, brick panelled side-wall stack and three-window range of plate glass sashes, brick heads, one-window W end addition. Rear has added projection to left, added three-window two-storey centre, built out some 1.5m with flat roof from original rear wall which had lateral stack, but late C20 roof now extends to eaves. To right is hipped stair tower with three superimposed plate glass small sashes. Added lean-to to rear of service range to right.

Interior: South end separated into separate house c1960, and stair in stair tower removed, some shutters in room to left of main entry. Ground floor otherwise altered. Lateral fireplace in rear wall of right room. Thick c 1.25m walls apparently continuous, though original rear wall is now internal.

Included notwithstanding recent alterations as important N. Pembrokeshire gentry house of the C18, possibly on C17 core. Group value with parish church.

Source: Cadw

The Jordanston garden

lies in very close association with St.Cwrda's church in an isolated location with few neighbouring farms. The garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire IX, sheet 14 (1907). Its main elements on that map include include sundial, relict hedgelines, parterres, carriage drive, walled garden, orchard, and an old saw pit. On aerial

photographs taken during the late 1990s, it appears as a possibly formal square garden, and could be pre1750 in date. C.S.Briggs, RCAHMW, 17 October 2005

Castell Hendre wen

A large circular enclosure on the summit of a hill, a short mile to the north of the parish church. The area of about one acre is flat, and protected by a single rampart and ditch. The bank rises on the inner side to a height of 5ft and on the outer has a fall of about 9ft to the fosse, which on the south and east has a width of 5ft; to the north and west the ditch has been much obliterated by cultivation. The entrance 15ft wide is to the west. The enclosure on which the earthwork stands is called "Castell". A short distance to the north west is a field called Parc maen llwyd doubtless from a destroyed maenhir –Visited 29th April 1920.

Letterston (Treletert)

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

LETTERSTON, a village and a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke. The village stands on a branch of the river Cleddan 7 miles NW by N of Clarbeston Road r. station, and 9 N by W of Haverfordwest; and has a post office under Haverfordwest. The parish comprises 2,216 acres. Real property, £1,440. Pop., 511. Houses, 120. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Lettards. Heathfield Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Llanfair-Naut-y-Gof, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £387.,* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good, and contains an effigies of a Lettard.

Strip village, aligned generally east-west, home to a number of sites including Parc Moat barrow , Pen dre barrow and Saron Chapel. The village sits within an extensive surviving open field (strip) system with probable medieval origins. Well preserved, fossilised, Medieval open-field strips to north, south and east of village. Recorded on RCAHMW aerial photographs.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 15th Sept 2009.

A long village (with its axis running across the A40) to the north of Haverfordwest. Once a Norman manor ruled by one Letard, by all accounts a very unpleasant Fleming. The village is very similar in

form to Cosheston in the south. At one time an important cattle market, Letterston owes most of its growth to the railway era, with the junction of Pembrokeshire's two Fishguard lines just to the north of the village.

Letterston Lettardston or Letterston 1839 Lewis

LETTERSON, LETTARDSTON, or LETTERSTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 498 inhabitants. This place derived its name from the family of Lettard, to whom the parish anciently belonged, and who gave the advowson of the living to the commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem which had been founded at Slebech, in this county. The parish is situated in the north-western part of the county, and intersected by the turnpike-road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard. It comprises 2219 acres, of which 263 are common or waste land. The surrounding scenery is pleasing, and in certain places somewhat picturesque; the distant views embrace an extensive tract of finely diversified and richly cultivated country. In the vicinity are some handsome seats and pleasing villas, and within the parish is Heathfield Lodge. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvair-Nant-y-Gove annexed, rated in the king's books at £12. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor; present net income, £387. The tithes of Letterston have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, and there is a glebe of twenty-seven acres, valued at £27 per annum; also a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is not remarkable for any striking architectural features. The rectory-house was lately rebuilt by the incumbent, under the provisions of Gilbert's act of parliament, and is a handsome edifice. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, a day school, and two Sunday schools. On a common near the road are several tumuli, supposed to be sepulchral.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The Church of the vill of letard (Letterston) was granted to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem; that is to say to the preceptory of Slebech by Yvo the son of Letard. - *Bishop Anselm's Confirmatory Charter*.

In 1594 the church was in the hands of the Crown. - (*Owen's Pem.*)

Described as Ecclesia de Villa Becard, no doubt a mistake for "Letard," this church was in 1291 assessed at £14 13s. 4d. for tenths to the King, the amount payable being £1 8s. 4d. - (*Taxatio.*) Leeston.—Doctor Leyson rector ibidem ex collacione pre ceptoris de Slebeche. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':-Letter-stone alias Tre Lethert R. (St. Giles) with Llanvair Chapel (St.Mary). Pens. Praeceptor. Slebeche, 8s. Prox. Quo-libet tertio anno, Visit. Archidiaconus. Quolibet 5s 8d. Valet in mans. Cert. terr., &c. Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £40. £70. King's Books, £12 11s. 0d. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis*.)

The old church [of Letterston] was situated about three-quarters of a mile from the one now in use. site is at present occupied by a farm house, known as Hen Eglwys. - (*Arch. Camb., Ser. V, Vol. XV., p. 185.*)



The Parish Church Dedicated to St Giles --Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1923

The present church was erected in 1881, taking the place of one "not remarkable for any striking architectural features" (*Lewis Top Dict*) which had been built about the year 1844. It consisted of nave, chancel, and north porch; a bell-cote over the western gable. In the south wall of the porch is fixed a piscina. Above the bowl is a cross 22 in long 12 in, the stem and arms are treated heraldically in the manner known as ragule. It may date from the 15th century. It is said to have been placed in the south wall of the earlier chancel.

The font bowl is hexagonal, the basin being circular 15 ½ in diameter. It has been much damaged and retored and has had a cover. The lower part of the bowl is scalloped, giving the idea of a 15th century copy of earlier ornament. Close to the font is a much worn effigy of a female which in Fenton's day was inserted "in the chancel wall of the humble edifice" It is probably of late 14th or early 15th century date. Visited 16th June 1915

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales – Mike Salter 1994.

St Giles: In the church of 1881 are a 14c female effigy, a 15c piscine and a 15c hexagonal font with scallops.

Nooks and corners of Pembrokeshire –Timmins 1895

Letterston ;

noting a curious piscina in the church, and an effigy which long passed muster as that of St. Leotard, its founder.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905

Letterston (St. Giles, perhaps St. Silin). — An Elizabethan Chalice much damaged and repaired and not now used. The only mark is the maker's . Here again the upper band around the bowl is formed of the conventional intersecting foliated strap-work, the lower enclosing the inscription " POC VLVM + ECLESIE + DE + LETERSTOWN ".

The knop in the middle of the stem is ornamented with intermittent lines and under the bowl and on the foot is a belt of vertical line moulding. Height, 6 in. ; diam of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in.

A Credence Paten bearing the hall mark of the Britannia standard with maker's mark Lo for Seth Lofthouse ; diam., 8 in. ; weight, 13 oz. In the centre is the sacred monogram, cross and nails within rays.

Beneath is inscribed "Presented to the Parish of Letterston by the Rev George Harries, the Rector 1846".

Clergy CCED

not given,	1579	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)	Rector
Lloid, Rowland	1579		Rector
Prichard , Thomas	1625		Rector
Llewis, John	1661		Rector
Williams, Morgan	1661		Rector
Williams, Morganum	1662		Rector
Jones, Evanus	1683		Rector
Jones, Evanus	1688		Rector
Williams, Georgius	1691		Rector
Williams, Georgius	1692		Rector

Williams, Georgius	1714		Rector
Wiliams, Georgius	1716	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Rice, Johannes	1716		Rector
Thomas, David	1717		Curate
Rice, Johannes	1717		Rector
Lewis, David	1719		Curate
Rice, Johannes	1720		Rector
Price, David	1720		Curate
Price, David	1728		Curate
Rice, Johannes	1730	Vac	Rector
Davies, Thomas	1730		Rector
Davies, Thomas	1745	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Bowling, John	1745		Rector
Laugharne, William	1748		Stipendiary Curate
Harries, George	1753		Rector
Bowling, John	1753	Vac	Rector
Mathias , John	1759		Curate
Jordan , John	1783	Disp (<i>Dispensation</i>)	Rector
Harries ,	1784	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Jordan , John	1784		Rector
Jordan , John	1784		Rector
Bowen , David	1788		Curate
Jordan , John	1804		Prebendary Rector
Bowen , David	1804		Curate
Jordan , John	1804		Rector
Edwards , William	1808		Rector

Jordan , John	1808	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Edwards , William	1827	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Harries , George	1827		Rector
Harries , William	1828		Stipendiary Curate

1851 Letterston Parish Church George Harries, Rector

Nonconformist Chapels:

Saron Baptist 1851 Benjamin Owen, Minister, Good Hope Built 1828, rebuilt 1869, 1884 and 1903 The present chapel was built in the Simple Round-Headed style of the gable entry type Still open 1998 RCAHMW, November 2010

Wesleyan Methodist Erected in 1813. 1851 Isaac Jenkins, Minister, St David's

Horeb Ind chapel, Treletert built in 1901 in the Simple Round-Headed style with a gable entry plan, still open Dec 2006 RCAHMW, November 2010

Mamre Methodist Chapel was built in 1843, modified in 1864 and rebuilt in 1909. The present chapel, dated 1909 was designed by architect H.W. Evans of Solva and builders D.H.Thomas & Son of Letterston. It is built in the Simple Gothic style of the long-wall entry type. RCAHMW, November 2010

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s to 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 6d to 8d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman but no resident land proprietor although Mr C Matthias of Lamphey Court does make a contribution.

Village School

This schoolroom is large enough for the neighbourhood. There are only one desk and four benches in the schoolroom.

The principal supporter of the school is **Charles Matthias Esq.**, of Lamphey Court near Pembroke who pays £6 a year for teaching poor children of the parish.

The master spoke English tolerably well. He had been a prisoner in France for nine years, and while a prisoner he acquired such information as he possesses.

The scholars are farmers, mechanics, and labourers children.

The master said that a great many parishioners are too poor to pay the smallest sum for their children's education. January 14th 1847. Wm Morris Assistant.

Jottings for names

Allen Charles Hugh 1872 Letterston County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire

Harries John Henry 1872 Heathfield Letterston County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire

ap Rees David ap Eavan 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Allen Charles Bowen of Rickeston Hall Married **Bowen Elizabeth** daughter of **John Bowen Esq.** Their only surviving son

Allen Charles Hugh 1831 Esq of Priskilly Forest nr Letterston– JP for Pembrokeshire born at Haverfordwest married in 1856 **Saunders Mary** Youngest daughter of **Saunders Thomas Richard** of Clifton Bristol and has three sons and a daughter. The eldest son was

Allen Charles born 1857

Beavan John 1 July 1781 Letterston, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. Letterston, Prosecutor **Rees Michael** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Beavan William 1 July 1781 the younger, Letterston, Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. Letterston, Prosecutor **Rees Michael** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Evan 1670 Letterston H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen Griffith 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bowen John Griffith 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bryan Richard 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

de Cautington Griffith 1337 was also appointed archdeacon of Carmarthen a few years earlier. He is the **Griffith** who, the Golden Grove Book says, sold Eglwyswrw to **Robert Martin**.

In 1337, he appointed **ap Griffith Jordan** his attorney, to give **Robert Martin**, lord of Eglwyswrw, seisin of 14 acres of land in Clunperveth, he is called in the document archdeacon of Carmarthen, and it was signed at Trewilym, the family seat. **Griffith** was a great benefactor to the holy church. In 1332 there was an enquiry whether it would be to the damage of the King or any other person if **Griffith** granted to **Bishop Gower**, to enable him to pay £10 yearly to his chaplains to perform divine service in his hospital of St. David at Swansea, the manors of Clementston (Treglemais), Nantgone, and Lettardiston (Letterston), and other tenements, it was found that it would not, and that the lands in question were held of the bishop and were of the yearly value of £11, it was also found that there remained with **Griffith** and **William**, his co-parcener, the manor of Trefnogh in Pebediog, held of the bishop, and of Nantgwyn, in Kemes, held of **Audley James Lord**, and that these manors were worth 100s. yearly. The Golden Grove Book makes **Griffith** to have had a son,

David Evan 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Griffith 1670 .Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gambold William 1672 - 1728 cleric and grammarian . His son, bishop **Gambold** in a letter printed in the preface to the first edition of **John Walter**'s 's English-Welsh, Dictionary , states that he was born 10 Aug. 1672 , 'of reputable parents' who destined him for the church and gave him good schooling. He was according to some records a a burgess of Cardigan in virtue of his ownership of the Nag's Head tavern Cardigan But according to **Foster Alumni Oxon** . he was eighteen, 'pauper puer,' son of **William Gambold** of Cardigan , when he matriculated at S. Mary Hall , Oxford , 23 May 1693 . He migrated to Exeter College in 1694 , but there is no record of graduation. On 1 Dec. 1709 he became rector of Puncteston with Llanychaer, Pembs. , but it would seem that he had previously been curate there, for in Nov. 1707 he was keeping school at Llanychaer **William Gambold** 's wife was **Elizabeth** , it is said that she was of the neighbouring parish of Letterston but her surname is not known. He had five children **John** the eldest born 1711, **William** born. 1712 or 1713 **Hector** born 1714 the third son, **George** and **Martha** His son tells us that he was a most devoted parish priest

George John 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries George Jordan 1865 of Heathfield Letterston and Priskilly married **Susannah Caroline Skrine** daughter of **Henry Skrine** of Warleigh Somerset He died 1865 --- son and heir **John Henry Harries**

Harris John Hill 1839 Esq of Priskilly Forest owner HeathField Lodge Letterston A *Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis*

Harry Richard 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell Catherin 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howell John 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hunter Thomas 26 July 1817 alias **Thomas Hunton** Letterston Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from a hedge, Prisoner aged 46, probably not from Letterston as he is described by one of the witnesses as a stranger, Letterston Prosecutor **Thomas William** , Verdict Guilty, Punishment 3 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Hyer Thomas 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Evan 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Robert 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Thomas 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John William 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones John 1834-1887 , Baptist minister and author, born at Letterstone, Pembrokeshire,

manifested at an early age a taste for preaching, and when delivering his trial sermon at Caersalem, Dowlais, gave unmistakable evidence of his subsequent powers. He went from Dowlais to Haverfordwest College, and in 1858 took charge of the church at Llanuwchllyn and the newly-formed church at Bala. After remaining there about four years, he became pastor of the churches at Brymbo and Moss, near Wrexham, where he laboured with signal success for eight years. In 1871, he accepted a pressing call from Felinfoel, near Llantilly, a church of nearly 600 members, where he ministered earnestly and faithfully till his death sixteen years later. *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

Jones William brother in law of **John Harris** Heathfield Lodge Letterston *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis*

Lacy Mary Trecoon "lately deceased who left by will £10 per annum for the maintenance of a school free to the poor children of the parishes of Llanfair and Letterston
Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591

Lewis Thomas 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leyson ? 1534 Doctor rector Letterston Church *Valor Eccl.*

Llewhelin Gilbert 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhelin Morgan 1670 Letterston H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Thomas 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Mathias William 27 March 1828 Letterston Labourer Offence Theft of a watch from prosecutor's dwelling house, Prisoner aged 46, Letterston Prosecutor **Owen Richard**, otherwise **Owens**, , Punishment 1 year imprisonment with hard labour *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Meyler Peter February 1787 Letterston Farmer Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a hedge across it. The new road thus formed by the prisoner, being more suitable than the old, was accepted. No indictment. Letterston Prosecutor **Thomas, Henry** Yeoman Punishment Fined 6/8d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Meyler Peter 1 March 1787 Letterston Farmer Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a hedge, bank or ditch across it. Letterston Prosecutor **Henry Thomas**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morice David 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Powell Thomas 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Howell ,1670 Letterston H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Morris 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rotherough Thomas 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowlands William 1 July 1781 Letterston Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. Letterston Prosecutor **Michael Rees** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas Benjamin 1815 Letterston Offence Assault on **Michael George**, servant to **John Harries**, No indictment, Letterston Prosecutor **John Harries & William George**,
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,

Thomas John 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morgan 1670 junior Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Morgan 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Owen 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William David 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Howell 1670 Letterston H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William John 1670 Letterston P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Ezekiel 1 July 1781 Letterston Yeoman Offence Riot and assault.
Letterston Prosecutor **Rees Michael** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams Morgan 1670 clerk vicar of Letterston H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Morgan 1664? Mar 15 Letherstone Clk Rector of Letherstone co Pembroke
(14 Chas II p19 Mo 232) *Ecclesiastical appointments Patent Rolls Charles II Arch
Camb 1886*

Wood Samuel 26 July 1817 Letterston Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel from
a hedge, Prisoner aged 19, probably not from Letterston as he is described by one of the witnesses
as a stranger, Letterston Prosecutor **Thomas William**, Letterston, carpenter , Verdict Guilty,
Punishment 3 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Sites of Interest

Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments

Castle Bucket Defended Enclosure 1 mile NNW of Letterston.

This is the remains of a defended hill slope enclosure. It consists of a circular bank with traces of two short banks extending northwards – probably the remains of an annex. There is no sign of an outer ditch, and the interior has been two severely ploughed for there to be any upstanding remains

of huts. It has been suggested that this may not have been a defensive site but the remains of an earlier prehistoric ritual site.

Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments

The Pendre Tumuli

Fenton alluding to these tumuli says :-

On an open common skirting the road exactly opposite to this village, there are two tumuli, and another, the largest, just within an enclosure, on the edge of it to the right; on the left side of the common there were, till within these few years, in an enclosed field, three upright stones (Meini Hiion, placed trianularly and bedded in a pavement, perhaps with reference to the three neighbouring tumuli as if here the heroes in them might have fallen. One of these stones has been removed for a gate post and the other two overturned, the largest about 10ft long (tour p340)

The tumuli stand in an almost exact north and south line, with about 100yds between each; they are bisected by the high road. The second mound is rather larger than its fellows. It has been slightly dug into from the summit, but with no apparent result. Of the upright stones mentioned by Fenton, there are no indications, nor any tradition of their removal. They appear to have stood about 600yds directly east of the mounds. The field immediately to the north of the tumuli is called "Parc cerrig hirion" doubtless with reference to the monoliths –Visited 20th October 1914.

Letterston I Barrow RCAHMW

One of 3/4 barrows in a linear cemetery, this was, c.22.5m in diameter and 1.2m high, excavated 1806 & 1946, an urn having been reported here earlier. The 1946 excavation revealed the postholes of a somewhat irregular palisade c.18m in diameter, a feature off-centre within being described as a 'fire hole'.

The mound has been built upon and no trace is said to remain.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 26.09.03

Letterston II Barrow RCAHMW

One of three or four barrows arranged as a linear cemetery, this was a mound c.65' in diameter and 6' high, with a central depression 16' in diameter.

Excavation in 1946 revealed a palisade 52-3' in diameter, with a near central urn cremation in a slab-lined pit. Three secondary urn cremations were also found, two within cists, the other accompanied by a pigmy cup.

Reported as built upon, with no trace remaining.

Letterston III Barrow RCAHMW

One of 3/4 barrows, this monument, c.33m in diameter and c.1.5m high was excavated in 1961. The earliest feature was an embanked stone circle, 12m diameter internal diameter, over which was raised a kerbed barrow, c.31.5m in diameter. An e.BA urn and cremation & a shallow pit containing charcoal, were associated with the embanked circle.

The barrow was last reported as being, 'so mutilated that it is virtually destroyed' (1966).

No trace of this feature visible on AP

RCAHMW J.Wiles 26.09.03

Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments

Parc Moat

A mound standing at the south east corner of the village green in a field known as Parc Moat. Its base circumference is about 300ft, and its present height 4 ft. The mound has been much disturbed within living memory especially on its southern slope, and its substance used for land leveling.

Lieut Colonel W.Ll. Morgan F.S.A., suggests that this work may have been "an intermediate stage between the motte and a ringed entrenchment'. It is close to the church.

There can be little doubt that it represents an earthen motte-castle in the last stages of decay –

Visited 16th June 1915.

Parc Moat Mound RCAHMW

A mutilated and partly ditched, steep sided, flat-topped mound, 18m in diameter and 1.8m high. The site has been interpreted both as a castle mound, or ringwork, and as a round barrow. As a barrow it is compared with others recorded nearby, however these are not ditched. possibly a multi-period site. J.Wiles 07.05.2002

Heathfield RCAHMW

Partial cropmark of curvilinear defended enclosure, sited towards northern end of field overlooking stream valley, recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 14th July 2003. T. Driver.

04.10.2005

Gwaun Terrace Pen-dre

Low earthwork of an embanked stone circle later incorporated into a barrow, thought to be a possible Neolithic henge. Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance.

Fenton,R , 1811

Grimes,W F , 1951 Prehistory of Wales

Williams,GH , 1984

Savory 1963

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 17th Feb 2011.

Llandeloy

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 6d to 8d a day with food. There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor

1839 Sunday School Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

1921 Disused schoolhouse at Cross Jack some distance from the church – RCAM

Hendre Cross National School opened 1880 closed 1958 was for children age 5 to 11

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

LLANDELOY (LLAN-DYLWYF), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (E. by N.) from St. David's; containing 205

inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Llanhowel, rated in the king's books at £5, and endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; impropiators, the Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The impropriate tithes of Llandeloy have been commuted for a rent-charge of £71, and the vicarial tithes for one of £44. The church, dedicated to St. Teilaw, presents no interesting architectural features. There is a Sunday school connected with the Independents, held in a farmhouse.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Bishop David Martin, with the consent of his Chapter, appropriated the church of Lannowell in Pebydiaul:, in his own donation, to the Chapter of St. Davids, and in Feb., 1307, he also appropriated the church of Landelowe in Pebydi-auk to the same Chapter, with the proviso that the church was not to be deprived of its proper services. *Stat. Menev.*

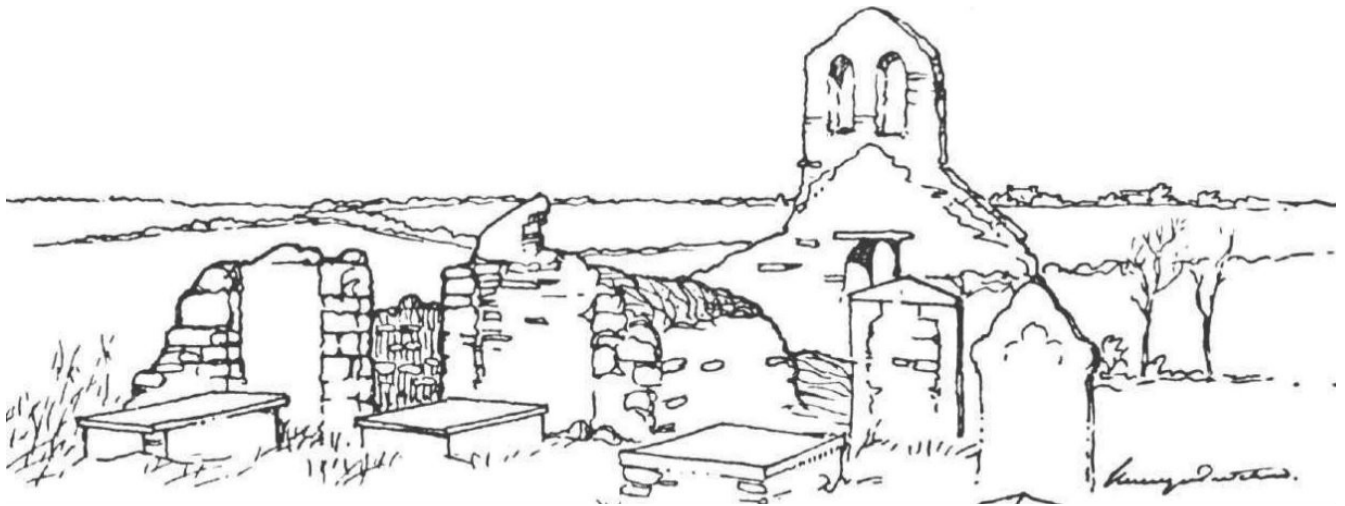
It would seem, however, that the Bishop relied on Sir John Wogan of Picton Knt., to get the necessary permit from the King for this appropriation, and this was not obtained till 25 Mar., 1313, when the nature of the appropriation was so changed, as to render it almost certain that the original intention, which was to recompense the Chapter for an annual charge of £10 payable by the latter for the use of the Cathedral, had been altered in view of an arrangement whereby Sir John Wogan endowed a chantry in the Cathedral. — *Stat. Menev.*

On 25 Mar., 1313, licence was granted by the king to David Martin Bishop of St. Davids, for the alienation in mort-main of the advowsons of the two churches to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's Cathedral, and for the chapter to appropriate the same for the sustenance of three chaplains to celebrate divine service in the Cathedral for the King's soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, and for the souls of William de Valence and John Wogan and their heirs, although in the case of a voidance to the see, the King might lose the presentation of Llandeloy.

1851 Llandeloy or Llandeloi Parish Church

"The roof of the Church which has for a long time been in a state of dilapidation now fallen in"

John Davies, Vicar, Haverfordwest



Royal Commission of Ancient Monuments The Parish Church 1920

The original church has been in ruins for some 70 years; divine service ceased but in 1897 an iron church was erected adjacent to the ruined church. The sketch shows that the earlier structure comprised a small nave, chancel arch of 54in in width, small chancel, and double bell-cote above the west gable; two squints pierced the chancel wall. No architectural details or carved stones remain.

The broken font basin, a plain octagonal chamfered off to a circular shaft and square base, is stored in the disused schoolhouse at Cross Jack some distance from the church.

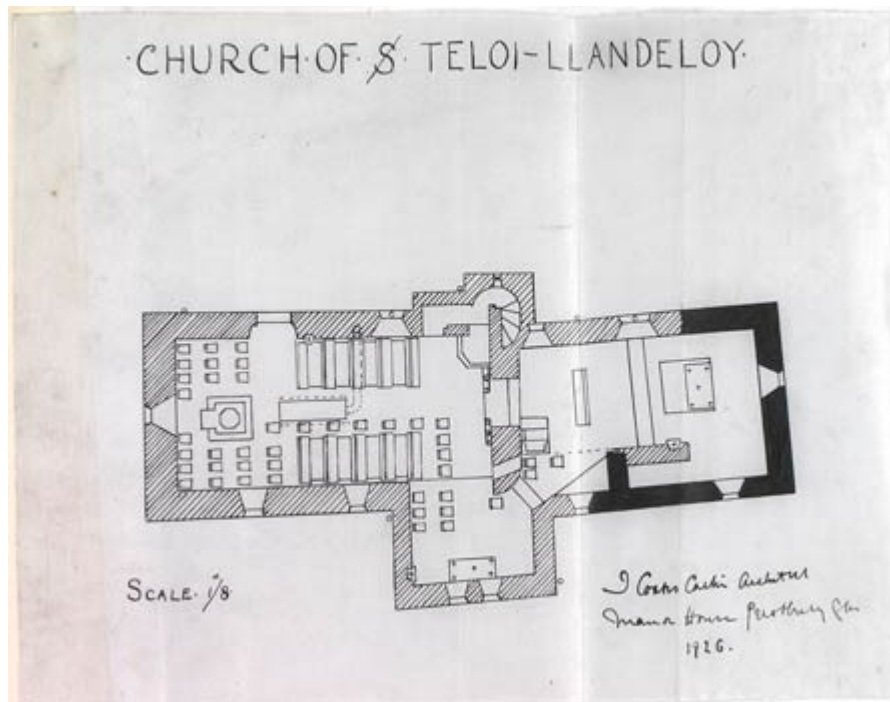
In the burial ground to the north of the building is a good but ill kept well, which at one time was enclosed with masonry; a few stones are still scattered around –Visited 27th April 1920

Pembrokeshire Church Plate Evans J T 1905

Llandelot (S. Teloi). — The Eucharistic vessels belonging to this parish have been stolen or lost

Restored Church of St Teilo in 1924 by J. Coates Carter.

Narrow nave, raised chancel sanctuary, scissor beams, rood screen and loft, Norman font.



St Teilo's church, Llandeloy RCAHMW

has medieval origins, but rebuilt from ruins in 1926 by Cardiff architect J Coates Carter to the Arts and Crafts principles of making careful use of local materials. The church has a long and low interior with exposed stone walls, cambered tie beams to roofs and scissor-rafters. There is a medieval, possibly C13, octagonal font with sides splayed in to chamfered base over circular shaft and simple open-back pews. A built out passage in the north wall gives access to the pulpit and to the rood stair. The pulpit is three-sided and simple in the angle to the screen, which is exceptionally fine with rood-loft and carved Crucifixion to front. **Llandeloy's Holywell** is in the churchyard.

Sources: CADW listed buildings database; T.J. Hughes, *Wales's Best One Hundred Churches*, 2006.

RCAHMW, 13th November 2007.

Friends of Friendless Churches



Architectural History of Llandeloy Church

Taken on by the Friends following its closure in 2002, St Eloi is a rare example of a surviving Arts and Crafts-influenced church by the architect John Coates Carter. The church was re-invented from fragmentary medieval ruins in 1926-7 and is characteristic of the architect's later work in

its use of indigenous materials and identifiably Welsh vernacular motifs. The colourful reredos has recently been conserved by Perry Lithgow.

St Eloi's is a simple, two-cell, building with a humble exterior, but a beautiful and evocative interior. Adhering to SPAB (Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings) conservation principles the architect has restored the building to a pre-Reformation framework.

The space is dominated by the splendid rood loft, carved screen and simple pulpit, all standing against the west face of the medieval screen wall. Both fonts are of stone; one is preserved in situ, being built up from a few ancient stones discovered during excavation, the other - an octagonal one - stands on three rough steps that are for the most part medieval, described as 'perfect' when uncovered. There is a delightful stoup and two matching piscinas carved from grey slate.

The reredos is one of a group of similar painted dossals that Coates Carter designed for churches in Pembrokeshire - a rectangular wooden panel, painted with gesso and coloured with tempera, in a moulded frame crowned with elaborately carved cresting which incorporates some of the architect's 'hook' sub-cusping. In contrast to all this care and expense, the open-backed bench pews could scarcely be more humble, or more appropriate.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

This church lay in ruins from c1850 until the 1920's being temporarily superseded by an iron church of 1897. A narrow arch of c1200 divides the nave and narrow chancel and the north doorway is roundheaded. The chancel south wall is thick enough to contain small rooms. There is a south transept with a low arch to the nave and a squint to the chancel. The former rood-loft staircase now gives access to the pulpit.

Clergy Parish (Church): Llandeloy With Llanhowel

NAME AS RECORDED	YEAR	TYPE	OFFICE	FULL RECORD
Pardo , Gulielmum	1669		Vicar	
Pardo, Willimus	1688		Vicar	
Pardo, Willimus	1692		Vicar	
Jones, Gulielmus	1714		Curate	
Pardoe , David	1717		Curate	
Pardo , David	1720		Curate	

Harries, George	1745	Curate	
Harries, George	1745	Curate	
Roberts , James	1764	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Bowen , John	1764	Vicar	
Evans , William	1786	Vicar	
Williams , Thomas	1795	Vicar	
Evans , William	1795	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1804	Vicar	
Probert Williams , James	1830	Vicar	
Williams , Thomas	1830	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Probert Williams , James	1830	Vicar	
Probert Williams , James	1830	Vicar	

Nonconformist Chapels:

Treffynnon, Llandeloy CM chapel Built 1867, modified, altered or rebuilt 1876 Still open 2000 – till open in 2006

Llandeloy names for Jottings

Bateman Richard 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Evan 1670 Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Hugh 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies James 29 June 1760 Llanrheithan Gent Offence Riot and assault on **Edward Thomas** Llandeloy Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830 Offence Riot and assault on **John James** Llandeloy 29 June 1760 & Assault on **David John** Llandeloy 29 June 1760 *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

de Valence William 1289 Llandeloy Church

Evans Thomas 14 August 1823 Llandeloy Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marry **Davies William** of Meline, a poor man unable to maintain himself with **Owen Jane** of Llandeloy, a poor woman unable to maintain herself, so as to relieve the oners of Meline from maintaining the said **Jane**, Llandeloy *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Gibbon William 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gilbert Thomas 1670 Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Thomas 1670 Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries William the elder Llanhywel Shoemaker Offence Riot and assault on **Thomas Edward** Shoemaker 29 June 1760 Offence Riot and assault on **John James** Indicted with his son Llandeloy *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harries William 29 June 1760 the Younger Llanhywel Shoemaker Offence Riot and assault on **Edward Thomas** Offence Riot and assault on **James John** Indicted with his father Llandeloy *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harries William 14 August 1823 Llandeloy Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marry **Davies William** of Meline, a poor man unable to maintain himself, with **Owen Jane** of Llandeloy, a poor woman unable to maintain herself, so as to relieve the oners of Meline from maintaining the said **Jane**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Harry Evan 1670 Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry John 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Rice 1670 of Lochmeyler Llandeloy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin Thomas 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Martin David 1296 *Bishop of St Davids* The Court Eglwyswrw 1300. Llandeloy Church Feb 1307.

Meredith John 1670 . Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen John 1670 Llandeloy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Morrice 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Perkyn John Lewys of Caerwen, Llandeloy **Scourfield Thomas** 1565 of Lochmeiler, gent., sued for £11 due on bond by **John Lewys Perkyn of Caerwen, Llandeloy**

Price Thomas 1670 Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Read Phillipp 1670 Llandeloy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert Harry 1670 Llandeloy H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert Maurice 1670 Llandeloy P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert Owen 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sayse William 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Jane 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 14 August 1823 Llandeloy Yeoman Offence Conspiring to marry

William Davies of Meline, a poor man unable to maintain himself with **Jane Owen** of Llandeloy, a poor woman unable to maintain herself, so as to relieve the oners of Meline from maintaining the said **Jane**, Llandeloy *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

William Evan 1670 Llandeloy H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan John 25 Mar 1313 .**Sir** of Picton Knt Llandeloy Church

Sites of Interest

Treffynnon Cromlech

This is a partly ruined structure standing conspicuously 400ft above sea level about 500 yds east of the hamlet of Treffynnon. It consists of a capstone 8 1/2ft by 6ft now partially fallen and three massive suppoert boulders so arranged as to form the three sides of an enclosure or chamber 6ft by 5ft. The supports have an average height of 3ft. The grave lies open to the north side but there can be no doubt that it was originally cosed in like the other sides. When perfect the exterior must have had the appearance of a low square chest. The interior has been filled with field gathered stones, which should be removed and the structure be carefully restored. Some years ago several flagstones were met with in the course of ploughing a few yards from the cromlech. There are no traces of a mound, but the field has been under cultivation probably for centuries. --Visited 27th April 1921.

Gaerwen

A farm , the name of which on the ori. 1in map is spelt carwen. No antiquity is to be seen but the third field to the east called Parc y Garreg contains a standing stone 30in high –visited 13th October1912.

Llanfair Nant y Gof including Tre cwn

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales described Llanfair Nant Y Gof

a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Gwayne, 3 miles S by E of Fishguard, and 10 NW by N of ClarbestonRoad r. station. Post town, Fishguard, under Haver fordwest. Acres, 2,597. Real property, £1,457. Pop., 245. Houses, 47. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Letterston, in the diocese of St. David's.

Llanvair Nant Y Gove (Llan-Fair-Nant-Y-Gôv) Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

LLANVAIR-NANT-Y-GOVE (LLANFAIR-NANT-Y-GÔV), a parish, in the union of

Haverfordwest, partly in the hundred of Dewisland, and partly in that of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (S.) from Fishguard; containing 237 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the county; and within its limits is Trecavn, the seat of the Rev. Charles Barham, who owns the greater portion of the soil. The living is annexed to the rectory of Letterson; the tithes have been commuted for a rentcharge of £133, and the glebe consists of 164 acres, valued at £105 per annum. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

The Parish Church Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The present church is a modern structure dating from 1855. It consists of a nave, chancel, south transept and north porch. The font is modern. Its predecessor, now disused, has a basin (exterior 21 1/2 in by 20 in, interior 19 1/2 in square). Which chamfers off to a circular stem and base. It is doubtless the original Norman font, the church having been appropriated to the preceptory of St. John of Jerusalem at Slebech under the title of the church of Landegof in Pedydialuk.



Llanfair Nant-Y-Gof Parish Church 1981

The church was built by the Barhams about 150 years ago. now sparsely attended and in need of repair. no incumbent as of October, 1984

This is the parish church of the dispersed rural community that became better known as Trecwn, which is actually the name adopted by the RNAD establishment lower down in the valley where c20 housing has clustered. there is no actual settlement around the church now, just scattered farms and cottages. it was probably always a dispersed community, with two large estates owning most of the land.

The church is weak, with sparse congregations. There is no Vicar at present. Support for the Church is almost wholly english and incoming or foreign.

With the closing of the depot there only remain the farms, the school, the chapel and the church, the post office and shop, and a few private houses within the parish in a predominately rural area

Previously both of the small housing estates primarily cater for the Depot, and one was the actual property of the Ministry of Defence. These estates only contain rented property.

2011 The present St. Mary's church was built in 1855, replacing a medieval church. The sub-circular churchyard hints at a pre-conquest, early medieval religious foundation. There are several earthworks within the churchyard, together with a large recumbent limestone slab which may have prehistoric origins. These add to the archaeological potential of this isolated parish church.

From: T Driver, 2007, 'Pembrokeshire: Historical Landscapes from the Air' RCAHMW, page 55, Fig. 83. RCAHMW, February 2011

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

St Mary's

This benefice, described as the church of Landegof, in Pebydiauk was with two caracates of land, except the lords chapel, granted to the knights of St. John at Slebech, by Robert, the son of Humphrey - (*Anselm's Confirms. Charter.*)

In 1594 Llanfair Nantygof is described as a chapel annexed to the rectory of Letterston - (*Owen.*) There appears to be no valuation of this benefice in the *Valor Eccl.* For the extract from *Bacon's*

Liber Regis see under Letterston.

1851 Llanfair Nant y Gof Parochial Chapel "This is the Parish Church of Llanfair united to the Parish of Letterston and called a Chapel" George Harris, Rector

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Llanfair-Nant-gof (S, Mary).— The Chalice belonging to this Church carries an unusually deep bowl. There are no hall marks to indicate the date, but if not Elizabethan it is quite early 17th century work. The inscription which appears within a single band of strap-work round the bowl is

of the same character as those found on the Pembrokeshire Elizabethan chalices— "POCVLVM » ECLESIE # DE LANVAYR»NANTYE»GOVE". Beneath this is engraved " JOHN : OWEN Esq : Church Warden ". The stem carries a central knop but the usual hyphen ornamentation is absent

whilst there are no reed mouldings. Height, 7in.; diam. of bowl, 2 in. ; depth, 4 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 8 oz.

John Owen lived cir. 1575-1635. He was the son of William Owen who was an illegitimate son of William Owen, Lord of Kemes. He inherited Trecwn in Llanfair Nantygof from his mother, Alice, daughter of Morgan Bowen of Rickardston . This John Owen was the grandfather of John Owen of Berllan, a considerable antiquary.

A Paten of medieval design, 7 in. in diameter and weighing 7 oz. ; hall mark, 1854 ; maker's mark, W K R. In the centre of its six lobed depression is engraved the sacred monogram and round the rim the legend " this do in remembrance of me." Underneath is inscribed " Eccles. Llanfair-Nant-y-Goff. Donum Caroli . Henrici Barham . de . Trecwn . 1854 +".

There is also a small tankard-shaped Flagon bearing the hall mark of 1870 with maker's mark AS in plain oblong ; height, 9 in.; weight, 150Z. 5dwts. It carries a spout and its lid is surmounted by a Latin cross. The inscription on the paten is here repeated but the date is " 1873". Charles Henry Barham, Priest, was the youngest son of Joseph Forster Barham, sometime M.P. for Stockbridge, Hants, by Caroline, dau. of Sackville, 9th Earl of Thanet. He was born in 1808 and married Elizabeth Maria, dau. of William Boyd Ince, Esq., in 1836. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was at one time Rector of Barming in Kent, and of Kirkby Thore in

Westmoreland.

He was Member of Parliament for Appleby, May-Nov. 1832.

Clergy - Letterston with Llanfair Nant Gof

Lloid, Rowland	1579		Rector
Prichard , Thomas	1625		Rector
Williams, Morgan	1661		Rector
Llewis, John	1661		Rector
Williams, Morganum	1662		Rector
Jones, Evanus	1683		Rector
Jones, Evanus	1688		Rector
Williams, Georgius	1691		Rector
Williams, Georgius	1714		Rector
Williams, Georgius	1716	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Rice, Johannes	1716		Rector
Thomas, David	1717		Curate
Lewis, David	1719		Curate
Price, David	1720		Curate
Price, David	1728		Curate
Rice, Johannes	1730	Vac	Rector
Davies, Thomas	1730		Rector
Davies, Thomas	1745	Vac(<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Bowling, John	1745		Rector
Laugharne, William	1748		Stipendiary Curate
Harries, George	1753		Rector

Bowling, John	1753	Vac	Rector
Mathias, John	1759		Curate
Jordan , John	1783	<i>(Dispensation)</i>	Rector
Harries ,	1784	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Jordan , John	1784		Rector
Bowen , David	1788		Curate
Bowen , David	1804		Curate
Jordan , John	1804		Rector
Jordan , John	1808	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Edwards , William	1808		Rector
Edwards , William	1827	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Harries , George	1827		Rector
Harries , William	1828		Stipendiary Curate

Nonconformist Chapels:

None found (but see Mamre CM chapel in Trecwn)

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food.

There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

Barham Memorial School

Built in memory of Mrs Elizabeth Maria Barham of Trecwn; for 100 children. 2-storey, 3-bay symmetrical front with gables to either end and rectangular bellcote to the centre over the entrance. Snecked rubble with plinth and freestone dressings. Slate roofs and varied chimney stacks. Casement windows. Cadw.2004

Barham Memorial School House

Contemporary with the school (nprn 32060). A single storey building, built in a simple Gothic style; snecked rubble with freestone dressings, steep slate roof and rubble chimneys. Symmetrical front with gablet porch containing trefoil decorations and an ogee headed entrance. Cadw.2004

1986 The school is a small village primary school.

As of 01/09/85, there are only 24 pupils on roll. The pupils range in age from 4 years to 11 years.

The are 10 Infants (3 boys and 7 girls), and 14 Juniors (7 of each sex).

There are but two teachers,- the Headteacher (male) and an assistant teacher (female). The latter is responsible for the Infant class.

The Sunday School is held in the School and has a marked evangelical tendency.. Support is small and lessening.

Llanfair Nantgwyn names for Jottings

Bowen Major 1843 patron church Llanfair Nant Gwyn *Acc to A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1834 S Lewis.*

de Cautington Griffith --Nantgwyn, in Kemes, held of **Audley James** Lord, 1337 by **de Cautington Griffith**

James Joseph 21 Jun 1798 born Llanfair Pembrokeshire died 19 Dec 1877 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool, England on 22 Feb 1854 aboard the Windermere Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 23 Apr 1854 Married to John, Sarah Alice on 7 Oct 1834 at Saint Lawrence???, Pembroke, Wales *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

James Thomas John 21 Oct 1835 Llanfair Pembrokeshire died 10 Oct 1914 Salt Lake City Utah Left Liverpool, England on 22 Feb 1854 aboard the Windermere Arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana on 23 Apr 1854 Married to **Jones Emma** on 8 Feb 1858 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Jones John 1729 bequest to poor of Llanfair Nant Gwyn parish *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1834 S Lewis.*

Lacy Mary c1591 Trecoon “lately deceased who left by will £10 per annum for the maintenance of a school free to the poor children of the parishes of Llanfair and Letterston
Cambrian Register 1796 History of Pembrokeshire -George Owen c1591

Tre cwn

Fenton Tours through Pembrokeshire 1811 Trecwn

Hence I pursue the valley to its extremity at Trecoon, a mansion that formerly belonged to the highly honourable family of the name of Vaughan, of an ancient house in monmouthshire, and settled in this country since the time of Henry the Seventh. On the failure of the male issue, it fell , at the death of the late Mrs Martha vaughan, and with her of the extinction of the name , to a sister's son and her legal representative, Joseph Foster Barham, Esq Member of parliament for stockbridge in Hampshire; a gentleman who knows how to appreciate so beautiful a situation, and the conscious pride of succeeding to ancestors whose names will ever be mentioned with honour, whose character would confer lustre on any rank, and whose memory will ever be revered appears, appears to be attached to the country, and gives it reason to hope that it may felicitate itself on the accession of a gentleman of his superior endowments, who, by his frequent visits to this enviable retreat will prevent a melancholy chasm in this neighbourhood, that could not fail to be severely felt.

Trecoon, in point of situation, yields to very few spots in the county as possessing every ingredient of fine scenery, being situated on the edge of a steep hill, having a higher at its back, sheltering it from the north above the narrow vale which the little river Cyllell rises in, and runs through, having the boundaries on either side nobly wooded, till where the vale terminates in a bold craggy rock, that projects from a healthy upland, affording ample room and subject for amusement to the sportsman. The vale, at a very small expense , may be laid under water , to form a most magnificent lake and capable of producing choice fish, the native trout of the river being large, red and of high flavour. Of this place may be said, what is not applicable to many places in the county, that the possessor, to improve it, has nothing to do but to cut down trees judiciously, the growth at present being too crowded. Under the roof I passed the night,

enjoying company and conversation rarely to be met with in so retired situation, and experience the same kind and hospitable reception at I had been accustomed to meet with in that house from my childhood in the time of its former possessors.

Its distance from the market and post town of Fishguard is only three miles, and shut out as it seems to be from such prospects, a short but pleasant walk from the house takes you to an eminence that affords a view of the ocean in two or three places. In short I know not what Trecoon wants to make it the most desirable residence that a modest fortune, directed by judgement and taste cannot supply. The estate which it is the head of, is nearly all contiguous and well circumstanced, possessing an hereditary sort of influence that bears no proportion to its rental, and what is not in the power of an infinitely greater fortune, going by the systematic mode of modern fashionable life at this day to create.

Tre Cwn

A modern mansion on the site of one visited and eulogised by Fenton as the home of "a highly honourable family of the name of Vaughan" (*Tour p343*). An inscription (dated a century later than the occurrence it commemorates) records the fact that under a fine oak tree John Wesley preached in the year 1777 –Visited 18th June 1915.

Trecwn House Garden RCAHMW

Gothic script suggests site of antiquity (2nd ed.O.S.) Extensive estate merging into woodland to south and east.

This garden is depicted on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of Pembrokeshire IX, sheet 16 (1907). Its main elements on that map include woodland, relict hedgelines, possible formal garden, quadrangular enclosure, parterres, pond, parkland, orchard, heated wall, walled garden, greenhouse, fountain, two aviaries and bridge. C.S.Briggs 17.10.05

Trecwn 2000

site of disused Naval Depot and its ancillary housing.

RNAD Trecwn

The former naval depot at Trecwn is virtually hidden from the outside world in a narrow valley south of Fishguard. It was built at the start of the Second World War as a munitions storage facility and has fifty-eight long storage tunnels dug into the hillsides, all served by a purpose-built railway network. The railway was made of copper to reduce sparks when transporting explosives. A series of interesting bunkers survive in the valley bottom to the north-east at SM 991333 and SM 991335, recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 20th March 2009

Royal Navy Armaments Depot the depot was established in 1939. it is now clearly signposted on the A40 road.

It was developed as an ammunition depot and remains as such. its proximity to a deep harbour at Milford Haven being a major factor, as well as the suitability of the chalk in the hills.

The depot is located in a secluded valley approximately 3 miles south of Fishguard off the A40 trunk road. The site is entirely surrounded by a secure steel fence topped with barbed wire and runs up both sides of the valley, a distance of three miles. A private road 2 miles long brings you to the main gate with the usual guard facilities and a weighbridge. The first buildings are the staff facilities and canteen followed by many surface factory style buildings for the testing and handling of munitions. There is a large boiler house for the production of steam which is then piped on the surface to various buildings around the site.

About a mile into the site the narrow gauge railway facilities commence with maintenance sheds and a covered transfer building,

There are a total of 58 storage chambers, each extending into the hillside for 200 feet, arranged in a herringbone formation along both sides of the valley. Each one has alarmed steel doors with its own siding off the narrow gauge railway

The depot also now houses the property services agency.

It is the major employer in the area, and some 300 men work there.

The depot extends for four miles up the valley into the Gwaun valley, and has a perimeter of some 8 miles. Much of it is shrouded by trees.

2003. There is still security and maintenance staff at the depot and the buildings and grounds are in good order.

RNAD Trecwn has both standard and narrow (2ft 6in) gauge lines. The depot has its own branch off the Fishguard to Carmarthen line and after a small platform area outside the depot for staff the line enters the site via lockable steel gates into the main marshalling yard where the line splits into 8 parallel loops. The standard gauge line then travels the entire length of the valley alongside the narrow gauge line which has points for the siding to each storage chamber.

At Fishguard harbour the main line passed the ferry terminal and continued along the main breakwater for transfer of munitions to Royal Navy ships

The Western Daily Mail (25/10/2003) reports that The Manhattan Loft corporation, pioneers of loft living in the UK and regenerators of inner city London have taken over Trecwn in a joint venture with property developer Richard Harrington. The surface buildings will be let as industrial units and there are plans to have a sophisticated storage and distribution centre using the 59 underground storage tunnels. The new company is called 'The Valley (Pembrokeshire)Ltd.

Non Conformist Chapel Trecwn

Mamre Methodist Chapel was built in 1843, modified in 1864 and rebuilt in 1909. The present chapel, dated 1909 was designed by architect H.W. Evans of Solva and builders D.H.Thomas & Son of Letterston. It is built in the Simple Gothic style of the long-wall entry type.RCAHMW, November 2010

This cause was begun in 1843. The membership is now down to a dozen. The chapel itself abuts an empty chapel house, but is a robust building. It even has a small gallery. There is not a minister at present.

Housing

The housing is mainly rented. Wesley place is a district council estate of concrete built housing. This Is the main estate, of semi-detached Houses.

Barham road and Hill are m.o.d. Houses, most of which are uncoccupied. The former are Semi-detached brick dwellings, whilst the latter comprise blocks of four Flats, also brick built.

The remaining dwellings are all much Older and usually of stone from Llanychaer quarry.

Further building is precluded by the Rules governing proximity to Explosives.

Adult Facilities

Sparse --For adults, there are two licensed Clubs.

One is run by the m.o.d. Police and is generally used for dancing, parties and other activities that can include children, since the bar is totally separate. Not open every night.

The other club is run by its own Committee and provides drinking facilities every night of the year.

This club also provides bingo, Skittles and other pub pursuits, and Is open to both sexes.

Outdoor facilities for children are limited to one small football field and an adjoining play area with a few swings, etc.

Farming

The local farming has until recently been mixed with a predominance of dairy farming. This has drastically changed since the milk quota reallocation of 1984.

More potatoes are now grown as well as more beef stock rearing. Goats and sheep are also more numerous.

Most of the farms are small, with 180 Acres being the largest as of now.

The land is good and the area will continue to be mainly agricultural.

Population

The population is small,- some 230 Adults and 75 children(18-) with a high degree of pensioners who first came to settle in the village as young people to work in the depot.

Sites of Interest

Llygad y Cleddau Maenhir

An erect and somewhat pointed stone, about 500yds south east of Llygad y Cleddau farmhous. It faces north east, and stands 75 in above ground. The adjoining field to the south west is styled "Parc Carreg" --Visited 18th June 1915.

Castell Bucket

This is a circular earthwork about 250yds west by south of Bucket farmhouse and close to the southern boundary of the parish. It stands 300ft above sea level, on the field known as Castell. Southward the position has a natural defence in the slope above the small stream which divides this parish from that of Letterston. No advantage however has been taken of it, and a space has been left between the enclosing bank and the sloping ground. The level gradually rises to the north east. The enclosed area has a diameter of 195ft. The bank though broken in places, and everywhere covered with heavy undergrowth, is fairly continuous on the north west where it rises to a height of 4ft and falls 10ft to the natural level; on the southwest it has a height of 2ft and falls 7ft. The entrance 10ft wide is to the west; it is protected by two parallel banks 60ft in length, and 6ft in height. The distance between these banks is 50ft. They do not join up with the main work, and the ends leave an entrance 12ft wide at the northeast and south east of the banks –Visited 15th June 1915

[Lieut Col W Ll Morgan R.E, writes that he regards this feature as a counterpart of the Roman titulus, and that it shows the effect of Roman influence on the fortifications of the Romano Britons.

Castell Llygad y Cleddau

On a field known as "Parc Castell" belonging to the farm Lygad y Cleddau are the faint traces of a circular earthwork not marked on the 6in Ord sheet. The enclosure measured about 150ft in diameter. The outline of the surrounding wall is very faint – Visited 15th June 1915

Waun Castell

A well preserved semi circular enclosure standing in Waun Castell Wood half a mile east west of Tre cwn House. The defence consists of a rampart on three sides, the west side being protected by an almost vertical slope of 80ft to a nameless stream. The bank has a length of 450 ft and a height of 15ft, with a fall of 20ft to a ditch 15ft wide and 6ft deep. The entrance, 15ft wide is to the north east the ends of the rampart on either side being well marked. In 1905 a stone spindle whorl, now in the possession of the headmaster of Tre cwn school was found in the centre of the enclosure. Visited 18th June 1915.

Castell Cwm wyntyll

The remains of a circular work about 600 yds north east of Cwm wyntyll farm house, marked as Castell on the 6in sheet, and standing on a field known as "Parc Castell". The enclosure is unusual in having an inner ditch. The length of the existing bank is 160ft; traces of its course are visible in the field to the east. The ditch on the east side has been destroyed. It is best seen

to the west where it has a depth of 2ft with a bank of 5ft high falling 4ft; beyond the ditch is a second bank at a slightly lower level than the inner bank. On the day of inspection these ditches were heavily waterlogged, and the whole work is covered with undergrowth and difficult of both access and examination –Visited 19th June 1915

Ffynnon Fair

A spring in Ffynnon Fair Wood, about half a mile north east of the parish church. No memory survives of a local cult –Visited 18th June 1915,

Llanstinan House, Trecwn RCAHMW

A large ruined 18th century complex with later alterations. 3-storey double pile building built of rubble with brick partitions. A.J. Parkinson.2004

Llanstinan House Gardens

The lodge and entrance to drive.

Said to be a listed building. Small circular. No roof. Round arch over doorway. Elaborate 'gothic' window frame. Stone gate jambs with distorted, rusty, metal gate. Carriage drive evident to A40.

East of A40 the drive has been replaced by a modern wider road. After two hundred yards there are mature (ash,oak,sycamore) trees alongside,especially on the north (left,river) side.

Entrance splay although main drive turned north at this point. Modern MOD gate. Some stone walling survives at each side of and on the bridge which crosses a wet area which includes the stream (nant y bugail). Some metal railing on each side of drive mostly convoluted and on its side.

Main('back') drive curves to the left to the ruined coach/stable block. It bends past the back of the house and up the slope towards home farm. Immediately after the house is a narrow, raised area with a stone retaining wall, backed by the high brick wall which has one complex/porched gateway and one blocked-up arch. Was this something to do with a kitchen garden and/or a privacy wall screening the garden from the staff cottages and working areas across the drive? It continues some distance northwards becoming a lower stone wall. The rounded shaped garden is enclosed by a barbed wire fence. It is much overgrown but various features are discernable from its construction in 1908.

There were steep terraces running parallel with the south wall of the house. The owner provided a sketch which corresponds with the map and our own observations.

Visitors would drive up the slope around the outer edge of the garden to the turn-around in front of (north) the main entrance.

The croquet lawn was in front of the east side of the house. Along its southern edge twelve palms were planted of which nine survive. Being rather hemmed in by overgrowth they are fairly tall but rather lanky. There are formal steps from the corner of the house to the next level past a rockery of Large quartz stones. This looks 'Victorian' but we don't know when it was made. Various trees and shrubs remain but the lay-out is difficult to discern. Cherry-Laurel, Rhododendrons, Box, Cryptomeria, Cupressus, two more palms. One can imagine the tennis court and flower beds. The lime avenue has completely disappeared. We can see no trace of it in the fields of grass.

The walled kitchen garden. 1830's ?

The entire stone walls are largely intact except for the large gap at the north of the west wall to allow access for cattle and vehicles to the grass area. It is an unusual shape the south wall being curved out. It is not possible to discern either the position of paths or greenhouses or the water course shown on the maps. There are two blocked up gateways (NE and mids).

At the NW corner is a seven-sided stone building with a window space and two doorways allowing access through it from outside into the garden.

At the NE corner of the garden is the remains of an old fig tree hanging on to life. Outside the NW corner is an evergreen oak.

The map (IX.12 First Edition) shows a presumed orchard and buildings to the east of the walled garden with a system of canals - from well up the valley. Mill ? and or irrigation ? Nothing visible today.

Tresiders of Cardiff are said to have designed the garden but we have seen no accounts or records from the time. Tresiders was one of the famous Truro gardeners who established himself in 1870 in Cardiff. The present firm has no records. They are said to have designed and planned the Fishguard Bay Hotel site. G.H. WHGT 1996-7.

Kitchen garden and fine landscaped grounds seen in evolution through 1st and 2nd edition OS 25 inch plans. C.S.Briggs 20.10.05 RCAHMW, 24th August 2006.

Llanhowel

Acc to the Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis 1839

LLANHOWEL (LLAN-HOWEL), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from St. David's; containing 160 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-western part of the county, nearly in the centre of a peninsula stretching into St. George's Channel, and terminating in the promontory called St. David's Head. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Llandeloy annexed; patrons and impropriators, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of St. David's. The tithes of Llanhowel have been commuted for £67 payable to the impropriators, and £42 payable to the vicar: the vicar's glebe comprises eighty-one acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Hoel, presents no details of importance.

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food. There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

Church St Hywel

probable site of an early Celtic monastic community nave and chancel 12c north chapel 14c renovated 1870's

5c stone with latin inscription

Church first sited here in the sixth century, present church dates to thirteenth century.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Hywel – Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

The structure consists of nave 33 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft, chancel 15ft by 12 ½ ft and north chapel 11 ½ ft by 9ft. A single bell-cote crowns the west gable. The south doorway, windows and roof are modern. The chancel arch is plain pointed, as is that between the nave and the north chapel. The latter is connected with the chancel by a diagonal passage 7ft broad. The chapel has a plain vaulted roof, and its west wall is a small square recess. Facing the nave on either side of the chancel arch, and also on that leading into the transept, are plain corbels. The font basin is of the cushion type externally 21 in and internally 16in square. It is supported on a circular shaft with a square base, the total height being 28in. The opening of the bell-cote to the east has been blocked , which gives the appearance of a niche or recess. Visited 20th April 1921.



Acc/to The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994

The internal whitewashed nave and chancel with a plain round arch between them are Norman like the scalloped font with slight spurs at the base. The small north transept with a pointed tunnel vault and very wide squint is probably 13c.

Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons

The earliest mention of this benefice is in the time of Bishop Beck, who is stated in the Statutes of St. Davids to have purchased from Vachan ap Eedmor ap Philip, for one mark of silver, all the interest which the latter had in certain lands in the vill of Llanhowell, together with one fourth part of the advowson of the church there. The date of the union of this church with Llandeloy is unknown, but it is quite possible that it occurred soon after 1302 when Bishop David Martin appropriated both churches to the Chapter of St. Davids Cathedral. It is certain, however, that these livings were united in 1490, and continued so until 1907.

Under the name of ' Ecclesia de Lanowel,' this church assessed at £6 for tenths to the king in 1291 the sum payable being 12s.—*Taxito*

[Bishop David Martin, with the consent of his Chapter, appropriated the church of Lannowell in Pebydiaul:, in his own donation, to the Chapter of St. Davids, and in Feb., 1307, he also appropriated the church of Landelowe in Pebydi-auk to the same Chapter, with the proviso that the

church was not to be deprived of its proper services. *Stat. Menev.*

It would seem, however, that the Bishop relied on Sir John Wogan of Picton Knt., to get the necessary permit from the King for this appropriation, and this was not obtained till 25 Mar., 1313, when the nature of the appropriation was so changed, as to render it almost certain that of the original intention, which was to recompense the Chapter for an annual charge of £10 payable by the latter for the use of the Cathedral, that had been altered in view of an arrangement whereby Sir John Wogan endowed a chantry in the Cathedral. — *Stat. Menev.*

On 25 Mar., 1313, licence was granted by the king to David Martin Bishop of St. Davids, for the alienation in mort-main of the advowsons of the two churches to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's Cathedral, and for the chapter to appropriate the same for the sustenance of three chaplains to celebrate divine service in the Cathedral for the King's soul and the souls of his ancestors and successors, and for the souls of William de Valence and John Wogan and their heirs, although in the case of a voidance to the see, the King might lose the presentation of Llandeloy.]

The accounts in 1490 of William Waryn, Communadus of the Cathedral of St. Davids, show that at that date the tithes of Llanhowell and Llandeloy were leased to Henry ap Owen, at the yearly rent of £8. On 23 Sept., 1550, these tithes were leased to George Constantine and Thomas Lee, and on 4 Oct., 1555, Alexander Watkins obtained a lease of the tithes for 50 years at a rent of £11 to commence from the termination of the lease to Constantine and Lee. Presumably this lease was either surrendered or else did not take effect, as in 1565 the tithes were leased to Mr. George Pynde of Haverfordwest for 21 years. On 27 July, 1600, Morgan Bowen of Roblington, gent., took the tithes for 21 years at a yearly rent of £11. Thomas Picton seems to have been the next person to rent the tithes of these churches, but the date of his lease is not given, and in 1625 William Bouren held the tithes. In 1631 they were rented to William Thomas at £11 per annum, and in Nov., 1660, Phoebe Prichard of Poyston, spinster, leased the tithes for 21 years. This lease must have been surrendered, as on 26 July, 1662, she obtained a lease of the tithes for 21 years at the yearly rent of £15, for which she paid a fine of £20, and on 27 July, 1668, she again paid a fine of £20 to extend the lease for 21 years at the same rent. On 26 July, 1680, a lease of the tithes was granted to Rev. John Prichard of Yerboston, and Elizabeth Prichard of Poyston, spinster, for 21 years at the yearly rent of £15, the fine paid being £40, and on 1687 the same Elizabeth Prichard again took the tithes for 21 years at the same rent. She renewed the lease in 1694 and 1707 at the same rent of £15, and a fine of £20 on each occasion.

In 1726 new tenants appeared in the shape of. John Hooke of Bangeston (the ancestor of Lord Cawdor) and Dame Elizabeth, Viscountess Bulkeley, his wife, who on 24 July, 1733, surrendered the old lease and obtained a new one for 21 years at £15 rent. This new lease was again renewed on 2nd July, 1757, for 21 years, by John Hook Campbell, the executor of the late John Hooke,

deceased, a fine of £79 being paid for the privilege. On 27 July, 1771, the tithes were leased for 21 years to William Jones of Llether, in the parish of Brawdy, William Davies of Barry Island, in the parish of Llanrhian, and - Henry John, of Carwen, in the parish of Whitchurch in Dewsland, who had obtained a surrender of a lease granted to John Campbell Hooke in 1764, the fine paid on this occasion being £60. William Jones of Llether subsequently assigned his interest in the lease to his co-lessees, and they, on 25 July, 1786, obtained a new lease for 21 years at a rent of £15, on paying a fine of £70. Henry John, one of the lessees, died in 1791, and on 24 July, 1794, his personal representative, Francis John of Car-varchell, and William Davies of Barry Island, surrendered the previous leases and obtained a new one for 21 years at the same rent.. This lease was again renewed to the same lessees on 26 July, 1779, on the same terms, the fine paid being £60.

In 1801 the same William Davies and Francis John leased from the Chapter two-thirds of the tithes of Llan-howell and Llandelow for 21 years at the yearly rent of £25, the fine paid being £200, and on 22 Aug., 1809, Francis John alone rented two-thirds of the same tithes for 21 years at a rent at £13 19s. In 1820 the same proportion of the tithes was leased to William Davies of Haverfordwest, and Francis John of Llandeloy parish, for 21 years at a fine of £42 7s. 1d., and a yearly rent of £14, and this lease was renewed to them at the same fine and rent in 1821, and again in 1825, the fine on the last occasion being £34 5s.

On 25 July, 1833, Francis John was dead, as on that date his executor, Thomas John, and his co-lessee, William Davies, are stated to have paid £34 1s. 8d., to the Chapter, being a portion of the fine for renewing the lease of the tithes of Llanhowell and Llandeloy.

The vicarage of Llanhowell was dis-united from Llandeloy under an Order in Council dated 11 May, 1906., and, by an Order in Council on 26 March, 1907, a portion of the parish of St. Davids with the chapel of ease of St. James the Great, Carnhedryn, was annexed to Llanhowell, the Rev. Hugh Evans being the first vicar of the united churches of Llanhowell and Carnhedren.

The Church Plate of Pembrokeshire. J. T. Evans:

A graceful little bell -shaped Chalice with its Paten-cover, bearing the hall marks of 1763 and maker's mark W C. Both are inscribed " Given to the Church of Llanhowel 1763". The cup is 6 in. in height; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. The stem is divided by a knop with a narrow fillet above and below. The Paten cover weighs 2 oz. 14 dwts.

Clergy Parish (Church): Llandeloy With Llanhowel

Pardo , Gulielmum

1669

Vicar

Pardo, Willimus	1688	Vicar
Pardo, Willimus	1692	Vicar
Jones, Gulielmus	1714	Curate
Pardoe , David	1717	Curate
Pardo , David	1720	Curate
Harries, George	1745	Curate
Roberts , James	1764	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Vicar
Bowen , John	1764	Vicar
Evans , William	1786	Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1795	Vicar
Evans , William	1795	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1804	Vicar
Proper Williams , James	1830	Vicar
Williams , Thomas	1830	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Vicar
Proper Williams , James	1830	Vicar
Proper Williams , James	1830	Vicar

Extracts from A History of the Church and parish of Llanhowell Richard Morvan Jenkins

It is probable that there has been a religious settlement at or near the present site of the church since the sixth century. A recently discovered burial stone, reliably dated as being of the sixth century is evidence for the existence of a Christian community in the area at that period. The stone is inscribed RINACI NOMENA which, according to Dr. Nash Williams, indicates that "the remains of Rinacus lie here." It commemorates a Christian who lived and died in the fifth or early sixth century, and it was formerly used as a gatepost at Upper Carnhedryn Farm. (This stone is to be found beneath the west window of the church).

It is to the reign of Bishop Bernard of St. Davids (1115 - 1148) that we must look for the founding of the present church. It was Bernard who organised the diocese of St. Davids into four archdeaconeries based on the ancient Welsh kingdoms and established a system of rural deaneries based on the ancient "Cartrefs" of which Dewsland was one.

The present church was probably built during the period 1115-1280. The earliest mention of the benefice is during the time of Bishop Beck (1280-1293) who is stated in the statutes of St. Davids "to have purchased from Vachan ap Kedmor ap Philip for one mark of silver, all the interest which the latter had in certain lands in the vill of Llanhowell, together with one-fourth part of the advowson of the church there."

The statutes of St. Davids (Harley MSS. No. 1249 to 109) , quoted in West Wales Historical records Vol. 2, P. 247.

At this period the parish was clearly an independent ecclesiastical unit for in the taxatio of Pope Nicholas the parish, under the name of Ecclesia de Lanowel was assessed at £6 for tenths to the king in the year 1291 - the sum payable being twelve shillings. *Taxatio*

1302 it was united with the parish of Llandeloy to provide the necessary finances to endow the establishment of three chantry priests at the cathedral to say Mass for the soul of the king:

"Sir John Wogan, chief justiciary in Ireland in 1302 bound himself by covenant to produce license from King Edward 1 for the appropriate of Llandeloy and Llanhowell then held by the king in capite: to the chapter of St. Davids at our own expense within three years under pain of refunding all that sum which he and his heirs have been expending on the chantry, with damages at the estimation of the Bishop, and then the chantry shall cease and all the instruments relating into it to be void."

In the year 1312 a Royal licence was granted by which David Bishop was empowered to assign to the Precentor and Chapter of St. Davids: "the advowsons of Llandelowe and Lanowel for the support of three chaplains to officiate daily for the souls of William de Valencia and John Wogan and their heirs to the church of St. Davids"

"On the 1st of August 1498 (the feast of St. Peter ad Vinculem) Hugh Davy, the Bishop of St. Davids received the sum of £8 for the Cathedral farms at Llanhowell and Llandiloe handed over by Henry ap Owen."

The parish was, in common with most others of the deanery, extremely poor during the 16th century, so much so that both in 1513 and 1517 it was exempted from the payment of the "four-tenths" and "two-tenths." This was a tax levied by the Crown "for the defence and protection of the Anglican Church and this our famous realm of England as well as to allay and extirpate heresies and schisms in the church universal." *Episcopal Register of St. Davids pp 789, 817.*

The Church Building

The nave and chancel are probably of early 13th century construction. The vaulted north chapel is probably a late 13th or 14th century addition, likely to have been built by a local landowner of some consequence. The passage giving a view of the altar in the chancel may have been added in the 15th century and the lead of the window in the north chapel is of this date. The south wall of the nave has been rebuilt in a nineteenth century restoration when all the windows and roofs were rebuilt. Some corbels at the chancel arch indicate that there was formerly a Rood-loft at the east end of the nave. This was probably erected in the late 15th century and removed in the 16th century.

The font is plain and has a cylindrical stem with mouldings and would appear to be Transitional rather than Norman. The font basin is of the cushion type, externally 21 inches and internally 16 inches square. It is supported on a circular shaft with a square base. The total height being 28 inches.

The stone beneath the west window is a 6th century Christian burial stone and was removed from the church of St. James, Carnhedryn when the church was finally closed and sold in 1974. The stone bears the Latin inscription RINACI NOMENA which according to Dr. Nash-Williams indicates that "the remains of Rinacus lie here. It commemorates a Christian who lived and died in the fifth or early sixth century and was formerly used as a gate-post at Upper Carnhedryn Farm.

Leper Window

In the South-West corner of the Sacristy is the blocked-up remains of a former medieval leper window. Through this window a view of the altar would have been obtained via the ambulatory on the north side of the chancel arch. The lepers could then both see and hear Mass being said and would receive the sacred host through the window at the time of the communion of the people.

The Pringle Memorial

The panel which forms the door to the aumbry in the north-east corner of the church is entitled "The Donation" and was painted by Marguerite Hawkett. The episcopal figure, seated, is St. Teilo. The king, kneeling, is Aercol (Agricola) in whose father's reign St. David was born, whilst behind the king stands the figure of Huel (or Howel) disciple of St. Teilo and patron of the church.

The king was a good king and therefore much troubled by the ungodly and riotous behaviour of a number of his courtiers. The king sent for Teilo, that he might influence the court. When he came he was able by prayer and fasting to bring the court to good order. It is this bequest that is illustrated in the picture.

The memorial commemorates two members of the Pringle family generous benefactors of Llanywel Church-Norman Douglas Pringle, Captain East Yorkshire Regiment, killed at Suvla Bay, August 10th, 1915 and Henry Brian Despard Pringle, Flying Officer, Royal Air Force, lost

over Steinach Coburg, January 27th, 1944.

The memorial was the gift of the late Dr. Kenneth Pringle, whose ashes are interred in the churchyard near the east end of the church. It was dedicated at Evensong on July 13th, 1952 by the Rt. Reverend William Prosser, Bishop of St. Davids.

The shields depicted on the aumbry door are as follows.: Left Side

1. Diocese of St. Davids
2. Diocese of Swansea and Brecon 3. St. Peter's College, Radley
4. 115 Squadron R.A.F. Right side
1. Diocese of Llandaff
2. Arms of the Pringle Family (With the scallop shells of the Pringle)
3. Lincoln College, Oxford 4. East Yorkshire Regiment

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Llanhowel names for Jottings

ap Eedmor ap Philip Vachan c1302 advowson of the church Llanhowel *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

ap Hugh Edward 1670 Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

ap Owen Henry 1490 tithes Llanhowel *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Allen William 1670 Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Barlo John 1593/4, Feb, 24 **John Barlo** of Slebech, esq., **Fraunces Parry** of Tregadogan, yeoman, Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of Whitechurch in Dewisland in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of Llanhowell, - *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barlow Anne 1749, Dec 7 **George Barlow** of Slebech, esq, **Thomas Barry** of Llanhowell Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow**, daughter of the said **George Barlow**, **Ann**, wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard** his son) of a messuage and lands called Arnoldshill, parish of Slebech *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barry Ann 1749, Dec 7 **George Barlow** of Slebech, esq, **Thomas Barry** of Llanhowell Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow** daughter of the said **George Barlow**, **Ann**, wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard his son**) of a messuage and lands called Arnoldshill, parish of Slebech *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barry Richard 1749, Dec 7 **George Barlow** of Slebech, esq, **Thomas Barry** of Llanhowell Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow** daughter of the said **George**

Barlow Ann wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard** his son) of a messuage and lands called Arnoldshill, parish of Slebech *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Barry Thomas 1749, Dec 7 **George Barlow** of Slebech, esq, **Thomas Barry** of Llanhowell Lease for 99 years (or for the lives of **Anne Barlow** daughter of the said **George Barlow Ann** wife of the said **Thomas Barry** and **Richard** his son) of a messuage and lands called Arnoldshill, parish of Slebech *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bouren William 1625 tithes Llanhowel Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Bowen Morgan 27 July 1600 gent of Roblington tithes Llanhowel Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Campbell John Hook 2 July 1757 Flimston Castlemartin the executor of the late **Hooke John** deceased tithes Llanhowel *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Constantine George 23 Sept 1550 Of Llawhaden Register of St Davids during Bishop **Barlows** time, tithes Llanhowel was imprisoned in the Tower on charges of treason and heresy Archdeacon of Brecon 1559 died 1561 administer the oath to clergy *Journal Historical Society of the Church of Wales July 18th 1559 Pembrokeshire parsons*

Cooke John 1726 of Bangeston tithes Llanhowel Acc to *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Dame Elizabeth Viscountess Burkeley 1726 wife of **John Hooke** of Bangeston tithes *Llanhowell*

David Thomas 1670 Llanhowell H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David William 1557-1622 vicar *A History of the Church and parish of Llanhowell Richard Morvan Jenkins*

Davies William 27 July 1771 of Barry Island tithes Llanhowel Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Cartington Griffith 1332 Treglemais Fawr Llanhowell

Evan Katherin 1670 Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans Hugh 11 May 1906 vicar Rev Llanhowel Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Gough Phillip 1670 cleric vicar of Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hugh Richard Robert 1589, May 24 ,**Richard Robert Hugh** of Perskilly, husbandman **Francis Parrie** of Trecordogan, gent Grant of a messuage in Llecha, parish of Llanhowell with lands, etc., in vill and fields of Llecha,- *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

John Francis 24 July 1794 of Carvarchell tithes Llanhowel Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

John Henry 27 July 1771 of Clarwen tithes Llanhowel Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

John Hugh 1670 Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Phillips 1622-1669 vicar turned out for drunkenness *A History of the Church and parish of Llanhowell, Richard Morvan Jenkins*

John Rees 1670 Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Ursula 1670 Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John William 1670 Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones John 1670 Llanhowell, H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Owen 1670 Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones William of Llether 27 July 1771 tithes Llanhowel *Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Lee Thomas 23 Sept 1550 tithes Llanhowel *Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Lewis David 1670 Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen John 1670 Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Rees 1670 Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Pardoe William 1678 Vicar *A History of the Church and parish of Llanhowell, Richard Morvan Jenkins*

Parrie Francis 1589, May 24 of Trecordogan, **Richard Robert Hugh** of Perskilly, husbandman **Francis Parrie** of Trecordogan, gent, Grant of a messuage in Llecha, parish of Llanhowell with lands, etc., in vill and fields of Llecha,- *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Parry Fraunces 1593/4, Feb, 24 **John Barlo** of Slebech, esq, **Fraunces Parry** of Tregadogan yeoman Assignment for the Grant of the messuage and lands in the parish of Whitechurch in Dewisland in exchange for a messuage and lands in Pultarrawe in the parish of Llanhowell,- *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Prichard Elizabeth 26 July 1680 of Poyston spinster tithes Llanhowel *Acc to Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Prichard John 26 July 1680 Rev of Yerboston tithes Llanhowel *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Pringle Douglas August 10th 1915 Captain East Yorkshire Regiment killed at Suvla Bay

Pringle Henry Brian Despard January 27th 1944 Flying Officer Royal Air Force lost over Steinach Coburg Memorial Llanhowell, Church

Pringle Kenneth July 13th 1952 Dr Llanhowell, Church

Pynde George 1565 of Haverfordwest -tithes Llanhowel 1567 October 17 *Haverfordwest Records 1539—1660 Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Rees Thomas 1670 of Kerbyd Llanhowell,H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Evan 1670 Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 1670 Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas William 1631 tithes Llanhowel Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Wilkin Hywell 1670 Llanhowell, H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Thomas 1670 Llanhowell, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wolcocke Lettice 1670 Llanhowell, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sites Of Interest Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Lecha Cromlech

On Lecha Farm, to the west of the church are the remains of a cromlech which would appear to have sunk into the soft soil from the weight of the capstone, though it is possible that it may have been damaged by wanton or careless marauders. The capstone measures some 15 feet by 11 feet and is about 4 feet thick. The Pem Arch Survey speaks of two mounds here, but only one exists at present –Visited 19th April 1921.

Moat

About 200 yards south of Lecha Cromlech is a well preserved homestead site surrounded by a 10 foot wide moat which is still filled with a depth of water and mud that makes the enclosed area inaccessible to examination. The outside measurements of the work are 25yds by 24yds. The interior thus protected by the moat, and rising about 9ft clear of the water level, is covered with dense undergrowth. The water of the moat flows into the river Solva, a few yards north of the enclosure where it forms the boundary between the parishes of Llanhowel and Whitchurch. On the opposite bank of the river is llyn yr Alarch, “the swan's pool” now much silted up but formerly one of the features of the ruined mansion of Caerforiog in the neighbouring parish of Whitchurch. Of the Colomendy, or pigeon house, marked on the 6in sheet as having stood on a mound within the moat, no traces remain, nor were any foundations visible, some years ago, when an examination of the enclosure was made by Mr Henry W Evans of Solva –Visited 19th April 1921.

Carn Treglimes. (Carn Fawr).

A prominent outcrop of natural rock in a field called Parc-y-Garn Fawr, nearly half a mile north-

west of the parish church,, which at one time was probably crowned with a cairn.

Treglemais Fawr

This estate, now a modern working farm is variously described in records as Villa Clementi, Clementson, Treglemes and Carn Fawr. It is mentioned as early as 1332 when it clearly had the status of an episcopal manor. In that year an enquiry was held to determine whether it would damage the king or any other person if Griffeth de Cartington granted to Bishop Gower (to enable him to pay £10 yearly to his chaplain to perform divine service in his Hospital of St. David at Swansea) the Manors of Clementson, Nantgrove (Llanfair-nant-y gof) and Lettardiston (Letterston). The enquiry concluded that it would not damage anyone and that the lands in question were held of the Bishop and were worth £11 yearly. It remained an episcopal manor until 1584 but became a lay manor in 1587.

Shyfog (Ysgeifiog)

This was a lay manor and is mentioned as early as 1584 when it is recorded that Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy of Ireland appointed attorneys to deliver possession to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England, and others the manor of Skeyvock. Sir John Perrot himself became Lord.

Llanrhian

Originally part of the Cantref of Pebediog (later Dewisland Hundred) granted in perpetuity to the Bishops of St Davids in 1082, the manors of Llanrhian, Castle Morris and Priskilly were, prior to 1175, granted to Maurice Fitzgerald by his brother, David Fitzgerald, second Norman approved Bishop of St Davids. They then remained with Fitzgerald's descendants, by then settled in Ireland, until 1302 when Sir John Wogan, Chancellor of St Davids and Lord Justiciar of Ireland bought out the remaining Fitzgerald interests in all three manors. Castle Morris and Priskilly were returned to the bishopric. But Llanrhian appears to have remained in the Wogan family until the 17th century when it passed by marriage into the Le Hunte family of Artramont. The Le Hunte's then in turn retained Llanrhian manor until the 1880s when it was sold to Henry Prosser, ancestor of the present owner.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis 1839

Llanrian (Llan-Rhian) 1839 Lewis

LLANRIAN (LLAN-RHIAN), a parish, in the poor-law union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (N. E.) from St. David's; containing 912 inhabitants. It is situated near the north-western extremity of the county, and on the coast of St. George's Channel, by which it is bounded on the west and north; the scenery is pleasing, and the views over the Channel and the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 3., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; present net income, £105; patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Rheanus, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A day school is endowed with £9 a year, the interest of money left by the late Mr. David Thomas, of Trevyne, towards the support of a schoolmaster; and with £3 a year from the executors of the late Mrs. Davies, of Carnachanwen. Of four Sunday schools, one is in connexion with the Established Church. Near the church are some Druidical remains, consisting of many large stones, most of them now broken: they were formerly erect, and, in their arrangement and general appearance, formed in miniature, according to Mr. Fenton, a tolerably correct representation of Stonehenge.

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.

The stepped gables and pitched roof of the tower of the church give it the appearance of a stronghold. The rest was rebuilt in 1836, and restored extensively in 1891. Complaints about the dilapidation of the chancel were made in the early part of the 15c. The church is dedicated to an unknown saint Rhian or Rheian. The decagonal font has an inverted shield on each face, one of which bears a chevron between three ravens, the arms of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, whose descendants lived at nearby Rickeston.

Church St Rhian Fenton published 1811

Passed by Lanrian, formerly a prebendal church, but now a vicarage, the rectorial tithes being annexed to the archdeaconry of Carmarthen. The church, unlike those in its vicinity, and everywhere throughout Dewisland, bears a sort of stunted tower, and has a nave divided by a row of low pillars, near one of which I formerly recollect to have seen a mutilated effigy of a priest, as

then having had a removal and no determined settlement assigned to it, but now no where found. The font is wrought into several compartments, one of which is occupied by an escutcheon (perhaps of the donor) bearing a chevron between three birds, but whether martlets or choughs, the whole being whitewashed, and the sculpture otherwise blunted cannot be ascertained; if the latter, the arms of Urien Rheged, the font might have been the gift of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, or some of his descendants of the house of Riskeston in this neighbourhood. On the south wall a neat marble tablet commemorates John Harries, Esq. of Cryglas, whose body, on his return from Lisbon, whither he had gone in a decline for the benefit of a softer climate, was consigned to the ocean.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Rheamus Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

This church with the exception of the tower, was entirely rebuilt in 1836 and restored in 1891. The 13th century tower 13 ½ ft by 12 ½ ft is of two storeys, and the lower plainly vaulted. The western gable is stepped, and the roof is a saddle back. The font basin is in the shape of a decagon; nine of the panels carry a plain shield, the tenth bears a chevron between three ravens but the details are much obscured by the whitewash which has been thickly applied. The rim shows traces of a cover. The base is modern; the original circular shaft 14in in diameter, by 9 ½ in in height pierced with a drain stands loose in the church – visited 7th July 1920

The Church of St. Rhian 2010 RCAHMW-- a grade II* listed building.

Situated in Llanrhian village about 100m NE of crossroads.

The church comprises of a 13th or 14th century tower, cruciform nave of 1836 by Daniel Evans, plain chancel probably remodelled after 1845, stone traceried windows and internal alterations 1891 by J P Seddon and J Coates Carter. Nave may include some masonry from previous double naved church.

The church is constructed from random rubble stone with low-pitched slate eaves roofs. The west tower has slate saddleback roof with crowsteps and obelisk finials added 1836. Narrow bell chamber loops and a cambered head 19th century west door and exposed voussoirs of window head over similar doorway within. The nave has broad transepts with raking battlements and crude shoulder and apex finials. Slate coping beneath battlements is slightly returned like a schematic open pediment, echoed by similar slate hood over 3-light traceried pointed windows. Matching

pointed-head 2-light windows each side of transepts and elaborate red brick star-shaped chimney at the north-east angle of nave. The chancel has one hoodmoulded flat-headed 2-light S window and 4-light E window. Late 18th and 19th century tomb slabs are attached to the south wall.

Interior of the church comprises: Plastered nave and chancel with 3-sided roofs. Panelled high dado, walls and roofs divided into panels by applied timber strips. Brattished wallplate. Carved wood screen to N transept vestry. Finely carved chancel screen and full set of pews with octagonal colonettes to bench ends, all of 1891. Matching pulpit of 1906, choir stalls and reading desks. Encaustic tiled sanctuary. Clear lattice glazing.

A fine 15th or early 16th century decagonal stone font with reversed shield plaques, one with arms of Sir Rhys ap Thomas (d 1525) is present in the church. Some plain plaques in the nave's north-east corner to Harries family of Trevacoon: John Harries of Cryglas d 1797 by H Wood of Bristol; Samuel Harries d 1839; and J H Harries d 1869.

Large churchyard with plain granite piers at entry, scattered headstones and some table tombs, three in iron-railed enclosure E of chancel. Iron-railed enclosure in NW corner with headstones to Harries family.

Source: CADW Listed Building Database.

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 16th November 2010.



Pemrookeshire Parsons

Llanrhian Church appears to have been in the patronage of the Bishop from the earliest date.

In 1291 this church was assessed at £16 for tenths to the King, the amount payable being £1 12s. - (Taxatio.)

Llanryan Vicaria:—Johannes Adam clericus tenet vicariam ibidem sibi perpetuam ex collacione episcopi Menevensis Et valent fructus ejusdem ecclesie de tertia parte omnium frugum et aliorum emolimentorum per annum vja xiiij^s iiii^d. Inde in visitacione archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus ibidem xxiiij^d. Et remanet clare £6 11s 5d. Inde decima 13s- 1d. - (Valor Eccl.)

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':- Uanrian alias Llan Rhiain V. (St. Rheanus). Visit. quolibet tertio anno 1S. IIL Val. in tertia parte omn. fruct. per ann. Archdeacon of Carmarthen Impr. Bishop of St. Davids. Clear yearly value £29. King's Books £6 1s. 3d. - (Bacon's Liber Regis.)

On 15 June, 1891, a faculty was granted for the restoration of Llanrhian Church.

Visitation of the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen, 1710

LLAN RHIAIN

The Rectory is the Corps belonging to the Archdeaconry of Carmarthen. Mr Peter Lewis [Peter Lewis collated and inducted September 1688 (SD/VC/7, p. 32)] the Vicar lives at St Davids, & very Seldom comes to the Parish notwithstanding 'tis but 3 or 4 miles distant from St Davids. I am told that they have not [f. 80] a Sermon oft'ner than once a quarter, every Sunday Prayers are read once, but the time of their beginning is very irregular, it being often 12 o'clock before they begin. the reason of their beginning at this late hour is because one of the Vicars Choral of St Davids officiates here, which is attended with another inconvenience with respect to St Davids which is a Parish Church, the inconvenience is that since Llanrhian has been serv'd in this manner Prayers begin too soon at St Davids viz. about 8 in the morning, whereas formerly when the Canons did reside the usual hour of beginning Service at St Davids was nine. Some of the Parishioners of St Davids live 3 Welsh Miles from the Church, so that in the winter time they must be up before day, or lose the benefit of morning Service. Prayers at Llan Rhiain are oftenest read in English by Mr Fern an Englishman which is not understood in that Parish, the people being disappointed of hearing Prayers at their own Church read in a language they are acquainted with, go to hear an Anabaptist Preacher at Llan Gloffen about 3 miles distant. A Curate that understands Welsh is much wanted to reside in this Parish. [f. 81] Sixty poor People can read Welsh. The Tenant by the Lease granted by my Predecessor is oblig'd to keep the Chancell in good repair, but the Keys of the Church being refus'd me I cannot give an account of either Church or Chancel. I wanted an opportunity of being satisfy'd in many questions that were ask'd, & more wou'd have been ask'd if I had found a disposition in the person I met with at Llan Rhiain to answer them.

G. MILWYN GRIFFITHS

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans `1905

Llanrhian (S. Rhian).—

The Chalice now belonging to this Church is interesting. There are no hall marks, but the maker's mark I B is repeated four times though the punches used do not appear to be identical. The bowl, which is plain, rude and beaker-shaped, was probably made by the silversmith whose mark is given in O. E. P. at 1680. It rests upon a beautiful baluster stem ornamented with scrolls, the edge of the base being richly embellished with a moulding of simple pattern. Height, 6 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 6 oz. 17 dwts. It is probable that the stem originally belonged to a chalice or secular cup of much earlier date, whilst its bowl having been damaged or perhaps bearing embellishments considered unsuitable for ecclesiastical purposes, may have been melted down and formed into its present shape. It ' is otherwise

difficult to imagine why so graceful a stem should have been made to support a bowl so void of beauty and rude in character.

A modern Paten, 5 in. in diam., and weighing 4 oz. 5 dwts ; hall mark 1883 ; maker's mark h j l j w in a three-lobed shield ; inscription : " Llanrhian Church 1884. ".

A brass Alms-dish ; a glass Cruet with plated top ; and a pewter Plate, 9 in. in diameter, without marks.

Clergy CCED

Jones , Henricus	1602	Vicar
Philipps , Thomas	1611	Vicar
Gozs, Phillipo	1661	Vicar
Goz/Goch, Phillipp	1661	Vicar
Howell, Richard	1687	Vicar
Howell, Riceus	1688	Vicar

Lewis, Petrus	1688	Vicar	
Lewis, Petrus	1692	Vicar	
Lewis, Erasmus	1694	Rector	
Goze als Goffe, Ludovicus	1695	Vicar	
Lewis, Petrus	1714	Vicar	
Evans, David	1716	Curate	
Lewis, Petrus	1717	Stipendiary Curate	
Jordan, Thomas	1718	Perpetual Vicar	
Lewis, Petrus	1718	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Jordan, Thomas	1718	Perpetual Vicar	
Goffe, Henricus	1719	Vicar	
Jordan, Thomas	1719	Vac(<i>resignation</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Gosse, Henricus	1719	Perpetual Vicar	
Goffe, Henricus	1720	Vicar	
Edwards, Johannes	1721	Perpetual Vicar	
Gosse, Henricus	1721	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Bowen, Henricus	1725	Curate	
Harries, Thomas	1730	Curate	
Edwards, John	1734	Vac	Vicar
Garnons, William	1734	Vicar	
Garnons, William	1756	Vac(<i>Death</i>)	Vicar
Roberts, John	1756	Vicar	
Roberts , Job	1802	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Roberts , William	1802	Stipendiary Curate	
Roberts , William	1802	Vicar	
Jones , John	1832	Vicar	

Roberts , William 1832 Vac(*natural death*) Vicar

Nonconformist Chapels:

Croesgoch Baptist Chapel

was built in 1816 and restored/redecorated in 1858. The present chapel, dated 1816, is built in the Simple Gothic style with a gable-entry plan and a large 40 pane window either side of the front door. Also known as Capel y Bedyddwyr this building is now Grade 2 Listed. RCAHMW, November 2010

Elim Capel Bach Sunday school

Elim Capel Baptist Sunday School was built in 1843 and altered during the late nineteenth century. The present chapel, dated c.1843 is built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a gable-entry plan, two storeys and tall windows with Y glazing. Elim is now Grade 2 Listed.

Trefin Methodist Chapel

Trefin Methodist Chapel was built in 1786, rebuilt in 1834 and restored in 1936. The present chapel, dated 1834, was built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan and two storeys. Trefin is now Grade 2 Listed. Still open in 2006 RCAHMW, November 2010

Education

According to Lewis -Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839

A day school is endowed with £9 a year, the interest of money left by the late Mr. David Thomas, of Trevyne, towards the support of a schoolmaster; and with £3 a year from the executors of the late Mrs. Davies, of Carnachan-wen. Of four Sunday schools, one is in connexion with the Established Church.

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 3d a day on their own finding and 9d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman (Jacob Hughes Vicar,Trevyne Llanrian) and resident land proprietor.

Croesgoch Day School

On the 11th January I visited the above place. The school was held in a small room which was part of the Baptist chapel; but it did often happen that the school does not meet. It had one small window and a fireplace. The furniture consisted of two benches and a plank laid across two upright pieces of

timber serves the purpose of a table; all is in wretched repair. It was kept by a man who, although not more than 52 years of age was very infirm and appeared totally unfit for the duties of a school master. -----David Lewis Assistant.

Trefyne Day School

This school was chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions. The master received annually £9, the interest of money left by the late Mr David Thomas of Trefyne towards the support of a schoolmaster; £3 from the executors of the late Mrs Davies Carnachan-wen; £1 from Mr Morgan Cullod; and 10s from Mr Prosser of Llanrian. The last three subscribers have the nomination of five children for every 10s subscribed each child in addition paying 1d per week. The children nominated receive tickets of admission from the subscribers which have to be renewed every 6 weeks. I visited the schoolroom and found it a very good one, well lighted by four glazed windows and well supplied with desks benches and cards hung on the walls. It was ceiled and boarded and everything was in very good repair. The master was brought up as a draper – but from ill health was forced to leave his business – he seemed a sharp and intelligent man – David Lewis Assistant

National School 1851



Situated in Llanrhian Village on eastern side of crossroads.

Built 1851 to design of Joseph Jenkins of Haverfordwest, as National School with teacher's house attached, now Church Hall and private house. Tudor Gothic in style, squared rubble stone with stone-mullioned flat-headed windows and voussoirs, slate roofs and stone stacks. Picturesque L-plan front with single storey school block to right and gabled 2-storey house projecting to left. School block with W stack, two 3-light windows and door in angle. Tudor-arched projected

doorcase carried up to copied bellcote. Circular light and plaque over door. Plaque reads: 'Llanrhian National School. Erected in the year of our Lord 1851 on ground granted by George Le Hunte Esq by the contributions of private individuals aided by grants from the Committee of Council on Education, the National Society and the Church Union Society of this diocese. Jacob Hughes Vicar. John Prosser and Titus Thomas Churchwardens. 'Maethwch hwyn yn addysg ac athrawiaeth yr Arglwydd:' House has west side stack adjoining bellcote and 2-light window each floor. Further range behind has west side stack and south end stack and lower section to south with end stack. Two-window front facing east with stone voussoirs to C20 windows.

CADW Listed

Llanrhian names for Jottings

David John 23 January 1790 Fishguard Labourer Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing food Llanrhian Prosecutor **Davies William** esq *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Davies Thomas 10 July 1758 Llanrhian Offence Assault No indictment Mathri *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths , John 28 June 1811 Fishguard, Yeoman Offence Assault on **Prosser Elizabeth**, prosecutor's wife, Newport, co, Pemb,, Prosecutor **Prosser, William** Llanrhian, tailor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Harries , John 17 August 1767 esq Prosecutor **Lloyd Samuel** Llanrhian Gent Offence Obstructing a road by placing rubbish on the road, erecting a hedge and fence and digging a ditch Llanrhian Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Johannes Adam 1534 clericus tenet vicariam Llanrhian church *Valor Eccl*

Lloyd Samuel 17 August 1767 Llanrhian Gent Offence Obstructing a road by placing rubbish on the road, erecting a hedge and fence and digging a ditch Llanrhian Prosecutor **Harries, John** esq Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Samuel 1 June 1768 Llanrhian Gent Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting a hedge and ditch According to affidavits, the jurors had cast lots to reach a verdict Llanrhian Prosecutor **Harris, John** esq Verdict Guilty Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Peeter William James 1609-10 Mar. 4. William James of Llanrian. In his will left 16 pieces of pewter, and 3 candlesticks, 20s. ; a pewter salt cellar and 12 tin spoons, 2s. ; a corslett with a pike, 20s. *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Reed Thomas 1 November 1788 Mathri Labourer Offence Theft of a sheep and killing it

Mathri Prosecutor **Richard George**, Llanrhian, carpenter Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams George 1650 Dec 11 Will dated **George Williams** of Trearched, in the parish of Llanrhian *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Llanrian Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Howell Thomas Harry	Llanrian	H
William Owen	Llanrian	H
Harries John	Llanrian	H4
Parry John	Llanrian	H
Perkin David	Llanrian	H2
Williams William	Llanrian	H2
Charles Thomas	Llanrian	H
Griffith Owen	Llanrian	H2
Thomas Richard	Llanrian	H
Lewis John	Llanrian	H
Thomas Arnold	Llanrian	H
Williams John	Llanrian	H
Probert Thomas Harry Grandfather of William Probert of Trevigan	Llanrian	H2
Phillip William	Llanrian	H2
Thomas Morris	Llanrian	H
Laugharne Arthur, gent of Llanrheithan	Llanrian	H4
Harry Salomon	Llanrian	H
Evan Thomas	Llanrian	H
Thomas John	Llanrian	H 2
Wilkin Thomas	Llanrian	H4
Morris David	Llanrian	H
William Evan	Llanrian	H

Richard Phillipp	Llanrian	H
Jenkin Thomas Phillipp	Llanrian	H
Harry Moris	Llanrian	H
Griffith Evan	Llanrian	H
Lawrence Griffith	Llanrian	H
Phillipp Edward	Llanrian	H
William David.	Llanrian	H
Wilkin Mathias	Llanrian	H
Hughes John	Llanrian	H
James Thomas	Llanrian	P
Prosser John	Llanrian	P
John Powis	Llanrian	P
William Thomas.	Llanrian	P
Bowen David	Llanrian	P
Bowen Thomas	Llanrian	P
Lewis Catherin	Llanrian	P
Haye Harry	Llanrian	P
Phillipp Margerett	Llanrian	P
Price John	Llanrian	P
John Griffith	Llanrian	P
James Robert	Llanrian	P
Phillipp Almer	Llanrian	P
John Thomas	Llanrian	P
Richard Margarett	Llanrian	P
John Mary	Llanrian	P
Beavan James	Llanrian	P

Rotherough John	Llanrian	P
Bowen William	Llanrian	P
John Thomas	Llanrian	P
Beavan John :	Llanrian	P
Wilkin Owen;:	Llanrian	P
Wilkin Howell	Llanrian	P
Hugh John	Llanrian	P
Harry John	Llanrian	P
Griffith Ewan.	Llanrian	P
Lloyd David	Llanrian	P
Thomas Lewis	Llanrian	P
Thomas Sarah, widow	Llanrian	P
Owen David	Llanrian	P
Jenkin Elenor	Llanrian	P
Evan Thomas, weaver	Llanrian	P
David William	Llanrian	P
Owen Richard. . .	Llanrian	P
David Evan.	Llanrian	P
Griffith Elenor, widow	Llanrian	P
Griffith Richard.	Llanrian	P
Proper William	Llanrian	P
John Elizabeth, widow	Llanrian	P

Sites of interest

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Bickney Tumulus

This mound, directly east of Bickney Farm, is in all probability the tumulus “at the back of Tre

Ednyfed Farm” which Fenton (Tour 32) excavated. At “Treneved”so spelt on the ^in Ord Sheet -half a mile north of the mound, nothing approaching a mound is visible or remembered. The Bickney tumulus has a base circumference of about 140 ft and a height of 3 ft. It shows signs of disturbance on its summit over which a hedge has been carried. Fenton seems to have found here “ a small stone hatchet and a small circular stone, with a hole in the centre and a few marks on the one side something like numerals,”of none of which is anything now known –Visited 7th July 1920

Bickney Beacon

A ploughed-down mound crossed by a hedgebank, 24m in diameter and 0.5m high, when opened by Fenton (e.19th century) revealed a large cist, sealed by a capstone c.2.6m long, containing a 'holed axe-hammer' and traces of a possible inhumation. RCAHMW J.Wiles 14.05 2002

Llain y Sibedau Circle

Fenton Tours

Above the church, (Llanrian) following a little hollow through which, as through the frequent dells that intersect this district, murmurs a limpid stream, increased to a size to supply a mill, a mile below, you enter a field to the right, called Llain y Sibedau, or the slang of the gibbets, where now are seen overturned and broken many large stones, two of which, perhaps the smallest now entire, about eight or nine feet long, were erected in the memory of man, and might, in earlier times, have been surmounted with stone imposts; and in that age of anarchy, when almost every farm had its petty tyrant, used as a place of execution to. There can be no doubt but it was originally druidical, a Stonehenge in miniature.

RCAM 1920

This -Fenton's 'Stonehenge in miniature' (Tour 35) – is now a heap of stones some 60ft in circumference and 4ft high, standing on Llain y Sibedau. Nothing remains to denote either an avenue of a circle; cultivation and land clearance have left only a small cairn. Many of its components are small blocks of white quartz. Twenty yards to the south is a mound which has every appearance of being sepulchral. It is unnoticed by Fenton and subsequent writers, and is not marked on the Ord. Surv. sheet. It is from 2to 3ft high 150ft in circumference, and is apparently undisturbed. In the south hedge of llain y Sibedau are several large boulders – Visited 7th July 1920

Castell Coch 1920

A rocky headland in the extreme north of the parish, on a sharp upward slope. Across the neck of

the promontory are two strong earth and stone banks, and two intermediate platforms or shallow ditches. The outer rampart is 80ft long and 2 ft above the interior. The inner bank is one foot higher than the outer and has a fall of 5ft to a platform which is 18 ft wide. The inner ditch is 5ft wide, cut through solid rock, and is so shallow as to be almost level. The area enclosed is about 3 acres. The entrance was between the southern end of the ramparts and the cliffs; it has been disturbed by a landslide –Visited 7th May 1920

Castell Coch RCAHMW 2013

A large promontory fort of approximately 1.7 hectares in area. The defenses are built across the narrowest part of the promontory which is here about 60m wide. These defenses consist of three lines. The outermost is a rock-cut ditch about 4m wide and 2m deep, rather square cut. On the inner side there are two banks the first forming a central defence being the larger at about 1m high and the second innermost bank somewhat less. Although the defended area contains a great deal of habitable level space there are no visible signs of any dwellings or structures, although a possible roundhouse was noted in 1963, but has not been confirmed. The cliff edge wall, which is a more or less continuous feature on this property is built on the landward side of the defences but quite close to the rock-cut ditch. It is a very well consolidated structure here. 40m above O.D.

John Latham RCAHMW 30 July 2013 See Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW, page 102, Figure 152.

Porth Egr Promontory Fort

Porth-Egr Promontory Fort was recorded as a possible hillfort by DAT. Aerial photographs (neg. ref. 2002/5020-68, 5th March 2002) clearly show 3 lines of defence cutting off the main promontory. The outermost and middle ramparts are set parallel to one another and cut across the promontory at right angles to the cliff. The innermost rampart is at a diagonal and appears to have a ditch or quarry pits placed on the inner edge; this may result from a different phase of works.

T Driver Illustrated in: Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW, Figure 52, page 32.

[DAT: Dyfed Archaeological Trust]

Llanrhian Standing Stones RCAHMW

A group of eight standing stones located in the fields around the manor house, church and village of Llanrhian. Described as 'Rubbing Stones', seven of the eight are considered to be of 19th century

origin, by J. C. Young (who painted them between 1981 and 1984); the eighth to be a 'natural boulder'. L. Moore, RCAHMW, 25th February

Clover Bach Standing stone

large upright stone or orthostat "placed" near a boundary within a field known as Clover Bach. Possibly a standing stone normally thought to be of Bronze Age date but equally a possible erratic boulder. There are no discernible marks on the stone. It is about 1.1m high and about 0.75, x 0.6m in plan, but with one corner cut off making it more triangular in plan. It tapers towards its top with a flattened but sloping apex. 40m above OD. John Latham RCAHMW 6 January 2015

Trwycastell Peninsular Boundary bank

A possible boundary bank and defense associated with the partially defended promontory to its immediate west (Trwyncastell Peninsula). Consists of a length of what appears to be a boundary bank but which has no present-day function, being entirely within a modern field. It appears to cut off the base of the peninsula between Culporth and Porth Egr but ends after about 50m. About 1m high and 1.5m wide at base. This and the other possible "fortifications" associated with the "promontory fort" point at the possibility that the defended site as such was not completed. John Latham RCAHMW 10 December 2014

Defended Enclosure Watch House

Earthwork of an Iron-Age defended enclosure, to the south of Watch House. The enclosure measures approx. 45m by 25m and the southern boundary follows a minor lane, which has partly fossilised the boundary. This site was discovered and photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 16th Nov. 2010, and has not yet been visited on the ground.

L. Osborne, 2nd Nov. 2011.

Parc-Y-Fynwent Cist Cemetery, Croesgoch

An early medieval cemetery consisting of stone-lined graves, or "cist burials". Two graves were observed during housing development November 2000, one being disturbed by machinery. One burial was recorded by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2000. Radio carbon dating gave a period of use for the cemetery from AD37-600. G. Edwards, RCAHMW, 14/07/2003.

White House Chambered tomb

The remains of a burial chamber, incorporated in a hedgebank. A capstone, 2.2m by 1.8m and 1.2m thick, rests on the ground and upon a single supporting stone, 1.5m high by 2.1m. On the E side are two 'portal stones', 1.5m high, whilst other stones around the site, up to 2.2m long, may have formed part of the monument. There is no trace of a cairn or mound.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 15.05.2002

Cwmwdig Well

Well associated with a chapel that has been demolished, but that is shown on 25" OS map of 1899.

" The site of this chapel was no doubt either in the present farmyard of Cwmwdig or in the field called Parc y Fynwent... There is no trace now of the chapel walls. The well is undoubtedly the fine spring near the bottom of the farmyard, which feeds the pond there and also supplies the house."

Francis Green, Editor, Edward Yardley, Archdeacon of Cardigan 1739-1779 *Menevia Sacra* p.3-4.

(1909) RCAHMW

Mesur-yr-dorth,

'the loaf gauge', is a rough pillar stone, 1.0m high by 0.5m, that has been built into a road-side wall for at least 70 years. The stone bears an incised Latin outline ringcross, thought to be 7th-9th century. RCAHMW J.Wiles 14.05.02

Llanrhian Mill RCAHMW

Llanrhian Mill has two-storeys and is built into the bank, of rubblestone with large, roughly-squared quoins and a half-hipped slate roof. In the centre of the south-west (principal) elevation is a small plaque with the initials I W and the date 1827. This may record the rebuilding of an existing mill on the site, since a mill at Llanrhian is noted in 1557. The south-west elevation had two cart entrances, one of which has been blocked with a modern inserted window. A built-up walkway gives access to the upper floor via a door in the north-west gable.

The mill is reputed to retain a full set of machinery, with an overshot, composite waterwheel at the south-east gable. It was working in 1952, but ceased soon after. The building has been converted to a dwelling, by excavating the bank to the rear and constructing a single-storey lean-to, and with a single-storey extension to the south-west. Against the latter a pair of French burr mill stones were propped in August 2011. W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 9 July 2014.

Aberfelin Corn Mill

The ruins of Aberfelin Corn Mill probably date from the eighteenth century. There is an overshot wheel fed from a mill pond at SM83483238. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey County series map (Pembroke. VIII.14 1889). J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 13 April 2004

Croes Goch Village

Archaeological sources suggest that Croes-goch is the site of cist burial and features of the late/post Roman period. It is also known to have been an important focus for religious activities throughout the medieval period. The village has an early Welsh Baptist chapel formed in 1768. RCAHMW, 2010.

Quarrying -Slate and stone

The Pembrokeshire Slate Quarrymen by Dafydd Roberts, in Llafur [Journal of Welsh Labour History]Vol 5/1, 1988

Inspection of the Enumerator's Schedules for the parish of Llanrhian, which contains the slate quarries of Trwynllwyd, Abereiddi and Porthgain reveals that there were a number of families and individuals from north Wales living within the parish and probably working at the quarries. The word probably is used because the occupations of the persons enumerated are a little confused being variously described as ; Slate Quarrymen ; Slate Quarry Man ; Labourer ; Slater ; Quarryboy ; or Slate Cutter. In Llanrhian a 'Slater' may of course have been someone who put slates on roofs.

The census of 1841 shows people in Llanrhian parish who were born outside the parish, one example of someone probably working at the quarry is ;

At Trefin ; Evan Jones, aged 30, and his wife Mary, aged 30, with children Elizabeth 10, John 4, Evan 2 months. Mary and the children were natives of PEM but Evan was not. Was Evan perhaps one of the first persons from north Wales to work at the local quarries ?

In 1841, only 7 'Slaters' and a 'Superintendent' worked at the Llanrhian quarries, but this was a time of a soaring demand for roofing slates.

By 1851 the census records over 70. This return shows that there were many families and

individuals living within the parish whose roots were in north Wales.

By 1861 the slate industry was in decline in this locality and the late 1870s were to prove a difficult time for the slate industry in Wales as a whole, and there followed in the early 1880s significant emigration from north Wales, especially, to the slate belt of the USA.

By the early C20, most Pembrokeshire slate quarries had closed, after giving up against the intense competition from Gwynedd quarries. Meanwhile, the local labour force, with some northern families amongst them, either worked in the stone quarries or were forced to look elsewhere for work.

Trwynllwyd slate quarry

Some miles south and west, near the village of Llanrhian.

Note:- Pembrokeshire slate, because of its geological nature, is rather inferior to the older, harder, slate of north Wales.

A roofless shell of a building is shown on OS 1st edition mapping with the annotation 'Tank'. More recent interpretation suggests that it once housed steam machinery and water supply for the quarry nearby. More aerial photography reveals that the walls are still largely extant.

Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, December 2012

Coastal quarries and remains of cliff-top buildings. T. Driver, 27 June 2007 RCAHMW

Porthgain

From about 1878 stone (slate, then granite) was regularly exported from Porthgain aboard the quarry company's six specially-built 350-ton coasters, and between 1902 and 1904 the harbour was enlarged to meet the demand of a flourishing trade. During the summer of 1909 one hundred and one shipments totalling 13,000 tons were made. Bricks for the hoppers were also baked on site and were later exported to Llanelli, with 'seconds' shipped to Dublin. In the inter-war years trade did not recover sufficiently and the crushing plant closed in 1931. Today, the brick hoppers are protected as scheduled ancient monuments and the harbour has become a haven for tourists and industrial archaeologists

From: Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW, pages 110-111. RCAHMW J.Wiles 13.04.04

Porthgain Quarries.

The Porth-Gain quarries are linked to an industrial complex to the east . Rock won from the coastal quarries above the port was transported by a network of tramways to a crushing and grading plant just above Porthgain and operated by traction engines. The crushed rock was then fed down into a series of fine brick hoppers which flank the harbour, whence it was loaded onto cargo vessels moored beneath (RCAHMW,). Source: Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW, pages 110-111. RCAHMW, December 2010.

Porthgain Harbour RCAHMW, 2009.

From about 1878 stone (slate, then granite) was regularly exported from Porthgain Harbour aboard the quarry company's six specially-built 350-ton coasters, and between 1902 and 1904 the harbour was enlarged to meet the demand of a flourishing trade. During the summer of 1909 one hundred and one shipments totalling 13,000 tons were made. Bricks for the hoppers were baked on site at the brickworks and were later exported to Llanelli, with 'seconds' shipped to Dublin. In the inter-war years trade did not recover sufficiently and the crushing plant closed in 1931. Today, the brick hoppers are protected and the harbour has become a haven for tourists and industrial archaeologists. Rock won from the coastal quarries above the port was transported by a network of tramways to a crushing and grading plant just above Porthgain and operated by traction engines. The crushed rock was then fed down into a series of fine brick hoppers which flank the harbour, whence it was loaded onto cargo vessels moored beneath. A limekiln is situated at the south-east end of the harbour.

Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW

Navigation Beacons Porth Gain Harbour

Twin, conical stone beacons providing leading marks for the entrance to Porthgain harbour (The beacons are shown on OS first edition mapping and are now Grade II listed. Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, December 2012

Porthgain Brickworks

The brickworks, together with Porthgain Harbour is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Porthgain Slate Quarry House RCAHMW

The remains of a substantial structure, probably the quarry manager's house. Rectangular in plan

and formerly of two stories, the upper floor now gone and only one gable end surviving, but joist slots for the lost floor clearly visible. Internally there is a dividing wall at the N end marking off a small room, very obviously added to a not part of the original structure. At the W end the SW corner has been walled in and is filled with rubble to the first floor height. There is an unusually high and wide entrance gap to the S and a further gap of more normal size to its E which has been blocked partially by the insertion of the internal dividing wall, which abuts the gap. A small outbuilding once existed at the E shown by low walls - probably a latrine. Overall the main part of the structure is about 12m x 6.5m with a maximum height to the top of the gable of 5.5m. The wall thickness is a consistent 0.6m. The building, probably unstable during its time of use has been buttressed by a massive stone block at the W end and by a wall at the S beside the wide entrance gap. The whole is built of the local friable, stratified black stone. The building was roofed in 1907 (OS 25 inch Map).
John Latham RCAHMW 28 October 2014

Porthgain Quarry weigh house RCAHMW

A small brick built hut. Rectangular in plan with entrance at the SW and a window gap at the SE. Roofless but retaining gable ends. A brick lined pit has been provided running beneath the window to a deep pit just beyond the building - presumably this housed the weighing mechanism. Built in 1909. about 3m x 2.2m overall. 30m above OD. John Latham RCAHMW 12 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry Building

A rectangular mortared stone building reinforced here and there with the odd brick and with a single window in one end and an entrance gap in one side. The building was evidently conceived as a partly underground structure. Joist slots survive at about 0.2m above present ground level and the top of a fireplace is visible below the window opening and also a sort of alcove in the side wall, both features below the joist slots. Purpose of this building far from clear. The immediate area is now very overgrown, disguising any relationship the structure might have had with the tramway, a branch of which passes between it and Pen Top terrace just to the NW and leads directly to the hoppers above Porthgain Harbour. The earliest 25 inch map shows it as an actual part of Pen Top terrace, later cut off by the tramway and then apparently re-roofed or at least reutilised. Dimensions overall about 7.5m x 5.5m., walls about 0.6m thick and up to 2.75m high. 30m above OD. John Latham RCAHMW 20 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry –Cutting and Bridge

A deep cutting linking the top of the quarry pit with the hoppers above Porthgain Harbour. It appears to follow the line of the tunnel which connects the base of the pit with the quay. A path crosses the cutting at one point on a neat stone bridge with a brick arch. The cutting is about 5m

wide and 3.5m deep and about 110m long. Probably the line of the tramway and "Blondin" system which carried slate and materials to the harbour prior to the construction of the tunnel. 30m above OD. John Latham RCAHMW 20 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry -Pit

A deep quarry pit and a source of better quality slate from that found at Abereiddi to the W. The sides have partially crumbled in but a few vertical rock faces are still visible. The bottom of the pit is now filled with scrub. Access difficult but what appear to have been steps are shown on the North side on the 1907 25 inch OS map. A tunnel now leads from the base of the pit to the quay at Porthgain and its entrance (or part of it) can be seen emerging into the centre of the pit. There was once an incline on the North side of the quarry connected to the tramway system and also a "Blondin" system for hauling material out of the pit. This was made redundant by the construction of the tunnel. Overall about 70m x 70m and about 30m deep. The top of the quarry is 35m above OD. John Latham RCAHMW 20 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry -Engine House and Lift RCAHMW

A range of buildings perched on the edge of the former main quarry pit (now a tidal pool) between the pit and the sea. Consists of a one or possibly a two storey building with gable roof - probably the engine house, and another rectangular structure built right at the edge of the pit which has walling extending right down into the pit itself - probably the remains of the "lift". Both structures are clearly shown on the earliest 25 inch OS map. Built of local black sedimentary stone. The larger building is about 19m x 6m and smaller (lift building) about 9m x 9m. Both structures were at the terminal point of the tramway linking the site to Porthgain harbour (NPRN 400060). John Latham RCAHMW 18 November 2014

Porthgain Quarry Cottages RCAHMW

A row of perhaps three roofless cottages plus a smaller outbuilding at one end similar in style to the other row of houses nearby (NPRN 420562). Each is about 7m wide and 4.5m deep. Note that five structures appear to be on this site according to the 1st ed 25 inch OS. Just to the S are the remains of a row of outbuilding between these cottages and the cliff edge, separated by a narrow path. Few details survive but the cottages are assumed to have had doorways on the S side and to be divided internally. Overall the row is 32m long x 5.5m deep. John Latham RCAHMW 4 November 2014

Porthgain Quarry Spoil Tips RCAHMW

Just S of the main Porthgain Stone quarry pit edge and spreading out from a central point are several "fingers" of spoil. Possibly not associated directly with the stone quarry but with the slate

quarry that pre-dates the stone quarry and was largely destroyed by its construction. The site is contained within an area of about 50m x 30m. 35m above OD. John Latham RCAHMW 6 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry Area of Spoil

A large area of finely graded spoil on the cliff top. Probably related to the slate quarry which was later superseded by the stone quarry in the same area. The spoil is eroded by various paths. Quite an extensive area stretching in a band for about 100m or so NW - SE along the cliff and about 20m wide. A roofed building is shown within the area on the earlier OS 25 inch maps. 30m above OD. John Latham RCAHMW 12 January 2015

Porthgain Quarry Slate Workshop RCAHMW

Sited now on a virtually inaccessible rock pinnacle are what appear to be a couple of stone structures, possibly the remains of slate processing workshops. At the top of the pinnacle is also the masonry base of what is described on the OS 25 inch map of 1907 as "statue". This had gone by 1921 when the old RCAHMW Pembrokeshire report stated that: "...has been washed away". 10m above OD. John Latham RCAHMW 18 November 2014

Porthgain Quarry Offices or Stores

A linear complex of roofless brick buildings evidently having a variety of functions connected with the quarry - most probably offices and stores. Consists of at least two large rooms and some smaller ones. Gable ends visible in places. Some rendering or plastering survives inside but some rooms were probably left with exposed brickwork. There is a fireplace in the large room at the W. There was a smithy either at or near this site marked on the earlier 25 inch OS map (no longer evident). Overall in plan about 27.5m x 6.5m John Latham RCAHMW 23 December 2014

Porthgain Quarry Beacon RCAHMW

A rectangular mortared stone pillar possibly the site marked as "Beacon" on the OS 25 inch maps. Built of a black sedimentary stone which has weathered badly. Set in the top of the structure are the rusted remains of two iron stakes. There is a hole passing through the pillar about 0.15m in diameter. Purpose unclear but possibly some sort of signalling device associated with the quarry tramway which passes nearby. About 1.15m square and 2m high. 30m above OD. John Latham RCAHMW 12 January 2015

Porthgain Slate Quarry Powder store RCAHMW

A massive structure, most likely once beehive shaped but now having lost its "roof". Circular in plan about 4.5m in diameter overall with walls about 1m thick at the base - tapering towards the top, and about 2m high. There is an entrance gap at the E protected by two lengths of wall abutting the main structure, forming a sort of porch. In profile the walls have two distinct steps all around about 0.5m and 1m from the ground. The whole is built of carefully laid black sedimentary stone mortared together. The interior shows some sign of having been rendered. A fairly typical structure of its type used for storing explosive powder and associated with the nearby quarry. John Latham RCAHMW 4 November 2014

Porthgain Stone Quarry RCAHMW

This site consists basically of two adjacent quarries which could be called the upper and the lower. Both have their own separate access routes which link up and continue towards Porthgain along the tramway route. The quarries are the result of the most recent phase of quarrying in the area (formerly slate and later roadstone at lower levels) which took place from the mid C19th. The quarry was in full production and crushed stone was being exported by 1878 (Porthgain village Industries). It is sited on the coast and the quarrying has effectively moved the sea-cliff inland. It is on two levels the seaward pit being the lower. This lower pit contains a line of four massive timber posts - purpose unknown, but is otherwise a featureless hole with steep crumbling sides, 15m or so high, the pit being overall about 150m x 100m. Access to the base of it is via an incline, once cable worked with a winding house at the top (destroyed). The upper quarry is more level at its base and its crumbling cliffs are about 10m high. This is also more or less featureless save for a line of stones placed a few metres from the cliff face in a wandering line mirroring the line of the cliff itself. Overall the upper quarry is about 120m x 80m. John Latham RCAHMW 23 December 2014.

Porthgain slate Quarry- Quarrymen's cottages

A terrace of six houses known as "The Row" each about 6.5m wide and 5m deep, plus a smaller store or possibly wash house at the E end. Overall about 42m x 5.5m. Roof gone but one gable end partly survives indicating former roof form, no internal divisions survive. Entrances were at the S side but actual entrance details and doorways have been destroyed. No timberwork survives. Built of random rubble with no attempt at quoins. The stone is a friable sedimentary black rock, much weathered. Maximum height of walls at surviving gable about 3m., thickness about 0.65m. The row is shown as roofed on the 1907 25 inch OS map. Behind the row, on the N side a deep pit has been dug and the remains of a small building survives. Also shown on the OS map and associated with the row is a walled area about 70m x 25m., perhaps some sort of kitchen garden. John Latham RCAHMW 28 October 2014

Porthgain Slate Quarry – Houses or sheds

Now ruinous and overgrown a drystone built row of four enclosures or sheds built in a line with a slightly larger one at the end to the S. Possibly dwellings or more likely sheds associated with the quarry either the slate quarry or the stone quarry that superseded it. About 59m x 8m in plan overall, less than 0.5m high and about 0.75m thick. 30m above OD.

John Latham RCAHMW 12 January 2015

Porthgain Stone Quarry – store RCAHMW

A large roofless brick building - a single room with a wide opening at one end suggesting use as an engine shed or store. there are windows along each side, partially blocked on the E side. The W side of the structure has fallen over at sill height. At one side of the entrance "GR 1911" is inscribed in the brickwork. Overall the building is about 10m x 6m and about 4m to the top of the surviving gable end. 25m above OD.

Porth-gain & Abereiddi Tramway

A tramway, marked as such on the 1907 25 inch OS map. It connects the main quarry pit at Abereiddi (now a tidal pool) with the hoppers above the harbour at Porthgain. The section of the tramway at the W nearest the quarry pit connects with the processing works and lift above the pit. Here there are the remains of sleeper beams each about 1.2m long, the trackway itself being about 2.5m wide. Further E the line continues to a water tank where it veers SE and splits into two branches (possibly three) to terminate above the hoppers at Porthgain. There are no surviving rails. Trucks were initially pulled by horses but later by steam locomotives. 30m above OD.

John Latham RCAHMW 18 November 2014.

A c.3.14km tramway running between Porth-gain & Abereiddi industrial complexes.
Portrayed as intact, but disused by OS County series (Pembroke. VIII.14; XV.1 1889).
J.Wiles 13.04.2004

Pen Top terrace and gardens

Terraced housing, with gardens/allotment across a lane to the E, associated with Porth-gain industrial complex

Depicted on OS County series (Pembroke VIII.14 1889), presently (1994) ruinous. RCAHMW
J.Wiles 13.04.2004

Abereiddi

Abereiddi Tower

A small look-out tower on the highest point of the Trwyncastell Peninsula, neatly built of roughly coursed stone, mortared together. One storey high with apparently the remains of a flat roof of slate slabs supported on timber beams (mostly rotted or gone). There are three equally spaced windows each much the same size, presumably once with frames giving a wide view. Between these window spaces are, at the NE, a doorway, at the S a fireplace with chimney within the wallspace and at the NW a shallow alcove with wooden lintel. The window spaces and the door space are topped with slate lintels. The internal diameter of the structure is about 3.5m, 5m in diameter overall with walls about 0.8m thick. The total surviving height is about 3.75m. 35m above OD>

John Latham RCAHMW 11 November 2014

The tower is shown and annotated 'Summer House' on an historic chart.

Abereiddi Lime kilns

Two limekilns are marked on OS 1st edition mapping, one to the east and another to the west of the access road to the foreshore. Modern aerial photography confirms that both are still extant.

Abereiddi Quarry

Landing Place RCAHMW

The presence of the limekilns and the large slate quarry complex to the north of the bay confirm a landing place to serve the small settlement. Admiralty Sailing Directions for 1870 note the rocks which are 'dangers to vessels bound to Aberreiddy to land slate'.

Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, August 2014.

St Brides Slate Quarries;Porth-Gain Slate Quarries, Abereiddy RCAHMS

The 'Blue Lagoon' at Abereiddi/Abereiddy was formerly the main quarry pit of the St Brides Slate quarry, which was part of the Abereiddi Industrial Complex. The quarry is depicted as part of the 'St Brides Slate Quarries' is on 1889 Ordnance Survey mapping, but 1907 Ordnance Survey mapping depicts it as 'Porth-gain Slate Quarries'. The Porthgain Slate Quarries extracted stone not only from the headland immediately above the village, but also from half a kilometre or so west at the headland of Penclegyr, and west again on this headland above Abereiddy village. Ruins survive overlooking the pool of the former site of the engine house and other buildings associated with the quarry operations. Part of Abereiddi industrial complex . The quarry was connected to Porth-gain

harbour by tramway . The Pit is now a tidal pool accessible to small boats and with a concrete slipway at the East side. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 23 Sept 2011. J. Latham, RCAHMW 18 Nov 2014

The Aber Eddi industrial complex

The Aber Eiddi industrial complex includes the St Brides Slate Quarries (NPRN 40620) linked to features at Porth-Gain by a tramway . It is part of the wider Porthgain Industrial complex that also includes the headland at Penclegyr.

Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW, pages 110-111. RCAHMW, February 2011.

Llanreithan

Extracts from Llanrheithan by Mjr Francis Jones (Wales Herald Extraordinary)

The parish of Llanrheithan lies in the far west of Pembrokeshire, in the depths of the Hundred of Dewsland, midway between the sheltered cove of Aber Castell on the north, and the inlet of solva on the south. Although about four miles from the coast, the pounding of Atlantic breakers on the pebbled ramparts of Newgale can occasionally be heard clearly in the inland farms and cottages, such music being the invariably the harbinger of rain and violent tempests. It is a purely agricultural community, an open wind swept area of fairly even surface, without hill, valley or woodland to break the uniformity of the scene, and without village, chapel school or tavern to divert its inhabitants, No fort or ivied ruin recalls the historical past, and hardly any echoes of stirring events survive to enliven the chronicle of this sequestered parish. Although outwardly, the church preserves the Celtic form of ecclesiastical architecture, it has been "restored" so mercilessly that all traces of its undoubted antiquity have been totally obliterated.

Even the holy well of the parish, dedicated to our patron saint is so overgrown that its location is known only to a few of the older inhabitants . The only token of the primitive past is a wheel cross incised on a boulder set in the hedgerow at mesur y dorth but owingg to boundary adjustments this mute witness no longer lies within the confines of Llanrheithan

The Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis 1839

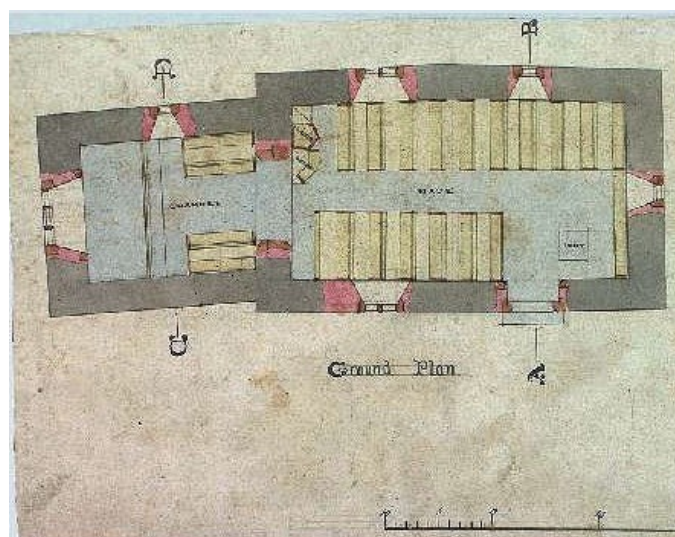
Llanreithan (LLAN-RHIDIAN), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Solva; containing 182 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated in the northwestern part of the county, and comprises some fertile tracts of land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though in general pleasing, is not distinguished by any peculiarity from that which prevails generally in this part of the principality. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £86; patrons and impropiators, the Subchanter and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of St. David's, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £102

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 3d a day on their own finding and 9d a day with food.

There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor. No School

The Parish Church dedicated to St Reithan Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments



The Church was rebuilt in 1858 on earlier foundations; the architectural details and fittings are new.

The only ancient feature is the font , which is of the cushion type and measures externally 21 ½ in. and internally 19 in square. It stands on a circular shaft and a square modern base. Visited 27th April 1921.

St Rheithan's Church is a small stone-built structure with pointed windows & lateral doorway, consisting of nave, chancel & bell-cote. It is close by & associated with Llanreithan House, a gentry house from at least the C16th. RCAHMW

2007 Llanreithan church disused and abandoned in its churchyard adjoining Llanreithan House, all trace of its medieval origins were lost in Victorian restoration . A foundation stone dated 1493 that was discovered during the rebuilding has subsequently vanished too and all that remains from earlier times is a cross-shaped stone set in the altar. The side door has been left open to the elements, birds and all-comers: the interior of the building is in a very dilapidated state and the damp is making rapid inroads. The churchyard is also neglected



2010 After being deconsecrated and lying abandoned for a while, the church was purchased for conversion into a private residence. The restoration and conversion of the building was the subject of television programme Restoration Man broadcast in the UK on Channel 4 on 28 March 2010.

Clergy CCED

Jones, Gulielmus	1714	Curate
Price, Gulielmus	1717	Curate
Roberts, Richardus	1719	Curate
Roberts, blank	1720	Curate
Roberts , Nicholas	1769	Perpetual Curate
Davids , John	1769	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Curate
Matthias , John	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Williams , Thomas	1799	Perpetual Curate
Mathias , John	1804	Curate
Williams , Thomas	1830	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Curate
Hill Richardson , Arthur	1830	Perpetual Curate

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice seems to have been at a very early date in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Davids. A statute of Bishop Richard de Carew states that Bishop Thomas Wallensis, who occupied the see in 1248-1256, granted to each deacon vicar choral of St. David's Cathedral an annual stipend of two marks, and each subdeacon vicar choral 20s. yearly (besides the small tithes and half of the produce [proventus] of the church of Llanrheithan), and this grant was confirmed by Bishop Richard Carew.

— *Menev*

In 1594 the living is described as a curacy, of which the vicars choral of St. Davids' Cathedral were the rectors. — (*Owen's Pem.*)

No particulars of this living are given in the Valor Eccl., but the following information is given under the heading 'Not in Charge,' in *Bacons Liber Regis*:- Llanrhythian arias.

Llanrheithan V. (St. Rheanus). Vicars Choral of St. Davids Patr. and Impr. £4 certified value.

Prior to Dec., 1727, the tithes of Llanrheithan and Manorowen were held on lease by Thomas Jones of Brawdy, at the annual rent of £20, and on the 1st of that month he renewed the lease at the increased rent of £29, but the Lower Chapter agreed to provide curates for the two parishes. About the year 1740 the Rev. John Edwardes then subchantor of the cathedral, obtained a lease for lives of the tithes of the same two parishes and on the death of Mrs. Barlow of Rosepool, Pems., one of the lives in the lease, Mr. Frands Edwardes (the son and one of the executors of Rev. John Edwardes, the lessee) applied to the Lower Chapter for the insertion of a new life in the lease. This request was refused, but the Lower Chapter offered, if the old lease were surrendered to grant him a lease for 21 years renewable during the lives of the majority of the then vicars choral, on payment of a fine of 24 guineas. This offer was deleted, and presumably the lessee continued to hold the tithes until his lease expired. The next mention of a letting occurs in 1828, when Johnny Harding Harries [of Trevacoa, Pems.] paid a fine of £180 for renewing the lease of the tithes of Llanrheithan and Manorowen. Nov., 1843, the same lessee paid £255 as a fine for renewing the lease and in 1857 a fine of £225 was paid by the same tenant for a renewal. For the last time the lease was renewed on 27 Jan., 1872, by George Harries of Rickeston, Pems., eldest son of John Harding Harries, the last lessee.

The curacy of Llanrheithan was united to the vicarage of Llanrhian by an Order in council on 13 Aug. 1877. On 11th May, 1906 these two benefices were disunited under an Order in Council. On 26 Mar., 1907, an Order in Council was obtained uniting Llanreithan with the vicarage of Llandeloy.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Llanrheithan (S. Rheithan). — A Chalice, similar in shape and ornamentation to the one at Mathry, but a little larger and of parcel gilt. The hall mark indicates the year 1674 with the maker's I S linked as in O. E. P. at 1675. The bowl is of beaker shape, 4 in. deep, and is supported by a trumpet-shaped stem and base measuring 3 in. high. Around the base of the bowl is a band of cable moulding. Like the Mathry cup it carries a pricked inscription but in English, " the Parish

Church of Llanrithan ". The obliterated words are doubtless " The Cup of " Height, 6 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; diam. of base, 3 in. ; weight, 6 oz. 5 dwts. A chalice at Llanllowell, Monmouth, is by the same maker, of the same year and of like pattern.

A modern Paten, hall marked 1883 and inscribed "Llareithan Church 1884"; diam., 5 in.; weight, 40z. 7 dwts.

A pewter Bowl (See Llanstinan), 7 in. in diam. and 1 in. in height. It carries the mark "LONDON" and underneath is rudely scratched "R Fry "; " James Evans ". — There is also a pewter Plate, 8 in. in diam., with no marks.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Llanreithan names for Jottings

Barlow Mrs of Rosepool Pems tithes Llanreithan Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Carew Richard 1251 Bishop Llanreithan Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Edwardes Frands son of Rev **John Edwards** tithes Llanreithan Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Edwardes John Rev 1740 tithes Llanreithan Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Harries George 27 Jan 1872 of Rickeston Pems eldest son of **John Harding Harries** tithes Llanreithan Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Harries Johnny Harding 1829 tithes Llanreithan Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Jones Thomas of Brawdy Prior to Dec 1727 tithes Llanreithan Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Wallensis Thomas 1248 Bishop- confirmed Grant of St Dogmael de Llanlledewy to Canons of St Davids Llanreithan *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Llanrithan Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Warlowe Thomas	Lanrithan	H2
Laugharne John, esq of	Lanrithan	H5
Mathewe Thomas	Lanrithan	H 2

Rosser George	Lanrithan	H2
Propert David	Lanrithan	H
John William	Lanrithan	H
Jenkin John	Lanrithan	H
Steven Thomas	Lanrithan	H
Rees William	Lanrithan	H
Harry David	Lanrithan	P
Jenkin John	Lanrithan	P
William Ann, widow	Lanrithan	P
Phillipps Jennett, widow	Lanrithan	P
Thomas George	Lanrithan	P
Owen Thomas	Lanrithan	P
John Morgan	Lanrithan	P
Watt Catherin	Lanrithan	P
Rees John	Lanrithan	P
Wolcocke George	Lanrithan	P
William Thomas	Lanrithan	P
Reade Water	Lanrithan	P

Sites Of Interest

Extracts from Llanrheithan by Mjr Francis Jones (Wales Herald Extraordinary) **Llanrheithan House**

Of the old mansion of llanrheithan, not a trace remains above ground. It has disapeared from the face of the earth. It stood a little to the north of the church, and near the river, on the left side of the drive leading to the present farmhouse. The walled garden between the site and the church is the sole remnant of squirearchal dignity. From the fact that the proprietor was assessed at five hearths in the Hearth Tax List of 1670, it was clearly a sizable house certainly the largest in the parish. Taken down early in the 19th century, its materials were used for enlarging the farmhouse and outbuildings.

The farmhouse consisting of thirteen rooms on the groundfloor and a similar number on the uppre stands on a gentle knoll immediately abovethe site of the old mansion. The 'best' part of the house was built during the early 1800's but the kitchen,dairy and other offices retain traces of a much earlier period.

Mesur y Dorth

Built into the wall on the side of the high road from Fishguard to St David's about 50 yds north east of the farm house of Mesur y Dorth is a stone bearing an equal armed incised cross within a circle, and having the lower limb continued 6in below the circle . The cross is formed of two grooved lines with a space of 2in between them . The circle, which is irregularly drawn is of only one line. There is no form of decoration beyond the incised lines. --Visited 7th July 1920.

Treffynnon;Llanreithan, Burial Chamber

Three orthostats c.1.0m high define a rectangular chamber 2.4m by 1.5m. The partly displaced capstone is 2.0m by 1.6m and 0.9m thick. The chamber has been filled with field clearance stones. There is no trace of a mound or cairn. RCAHMW J.Wiles 14.05.02

Llanstinan

Topographical Dictionary of Wales - S. Lewis 1839

LLANSTINAN (LLAN-STINAN), a parish, in the poor-law union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Fishguard; containing 170 inhabitants. Its name appears to be derived by contraction from that of the saint (Justinian) to whom the church is dedicated. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard, and is bounded on the north by the latter place, from which it is separated by the Western Cleddy river, whose source is in the vicinity; the parish of Llanvair-Nant-y-Gove lies on the south, that of Llanychaer on the east, and that of Jordanston on the west. It comprises a large portion of arable and pasture land, for the most part inclosed, and producing rich crops of wheat, barley, oats, and grass; all kinds of wood, also, grow in great luxuriance. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the adjacent country, which abounds with interesting features. The ancient mansion of the family of Symmons, after being suffered to remain in a neglected state for some time, has been modernised or rebuilt; and there are several other good houses, adding considerably to the general effect of the scenery, which is also much enlivened by the course of the Cleddy river, running with many beautiful windings towards

Milford Haven in another part of the county. A slate-quarry is worked, giving employment to two or three hands. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income £100; patron, Col. Owen. The church is not distinguished by any interesting architectural details. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, in which a Sunday school is also held.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

LLANSTINAN, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the West Cleddan river, 2 miles S of Fishguard, and 11½ NW of Clarbeston Road railway station. Post town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,579. Real property, £1,332. Pop., 174. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. Llanstinan House belonged to the Symmonses, passed to the Owens, and was recently restored. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £100. Patron, Col. Owen. The church is dedicated to St. Justinian, and was restored in 1869.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments - Church St Justinian.

Ancient celtic church within a circular churchyard - restored 1800's.

A church consisting of nave 30ft by 15ft, chancel 27ft by 12 ft, south transept 9ft by 12ft, south door and single bell cote at the west end. The chancel arch is plain and pointed, as is that of the south transept. The chancel communicates with the transept by a vaulted passage 12ft long and 6ft wide. The transept also is vaulted. The font basin is 21 ½ in square 19 in internal diameter and 6in deep, it has a circular base; it has been repaired with cement. It may date from the Norman period, but appears to have been altered.- Visited 21st June 1915.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Llanstinan (S. Justinian). — An interesting Elizabethan Chalice, bearing the hall mark of 1596 with maker's mark Afi linked. There is a cup by the same maker preserved at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.. The Llanstinan Chalice is an example, though not a good one, of the shape of vessel which succeeded the usual Elizabethan design. The bowl which is quite plain, is V-shaped and rests on a baluster stem. The measurements of the Llanstinan chalice are as follows: height, 5 in.; diam. of bowl, 3in., of foot, 2 in.; weight, 5 oz. 10 dwts. There is no Paten cover but the chalice is in good condition.

A Chalice and two Patens of electro-plate, presented by the Rev. Henry Miles.

There is also a pewter Bowl similar in shape to that belonging to Llanwnda, and carrying

the same maker's mark, diam., 8 in.. These bowls may have been in which the priests used to wash their hands just before the Prayer of Consecration, a custom practised long after the Reformation.

The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.

The narrow chancel and south transept with a squint are covered with pointed tunnel vaults. Probably the walls are 13c, the chancel arch being a plain pointed opening, but the few narrow windows are all of later date. The font is Norman.

From Mrs Eastham's brief history of the church:

This little church has the only known pre-conquest foundation dedicated to St Stinian or Justinian, believed to have been the friend and spiritual companion of our patron St David in the sixth century. Built within a Llan of earlier date it consists of a nave and Chancel with an enlarged squint linking the south transept to the chancel, a feature believed to have been associated in Pembrokeshire with hermitic use. It is constructed mainly of Preseli stone with some local slate and a change in the masonry from the lower to upper courses of the walls indicates where the original church was rebuilt in the Middle ages. A Gothic window at the east end of the sanctuary was replaced in the 18c by a square stained glass one, in domestic style, when the other windows in the church, two in the chancel, two in the nave, and one in the south transept were installed. These too are all domestic in style and of three separate designs. At the same time a staircase from behind the pulpit to an upper level above the nave appears to have been ripped out. A change in the structure which was probable associated with alterations in the level of the roof. There is a nice early font and of the two memorials inside the church, one is dedicated to the Rev. Henry Miles, a very long serving vicar and his wife and the other to little Fanny Owen who died at two months old in 1835. There are Long-eared bats in the rafters and a variety of fern species find foothold in the ancient walls. Isolated today, the churchyard was once the centre of the village of Sclleddau, which appears beside it on George Owen's map of 1603. Outlines may be seen in the field of the houses and cottages and there are Rambler roses in the hedgerows. The remains of the old school lay inside the ancient enclosure, beside it and away from the memorials to local families, a pair of rough-hewn bluestones, one inscribed T. O. record two local suicides of the 19th century.



2006 Llanstinan Church, North Pembrokeshire

close to the A40, this little church is tucked away across the fields and almost lost from view in its overgrown, circular(Celtic)churchyard. It is only very occasionally used for services and cobwebs festooned the pews and a piece of the ceiling had fallen down.

2014 For Sale

£25000 Justinian's Church, Llanstinan comprises a Grade II Listed Medieval Church situated in an isolated rural environment approximately 1 mile from the village of Scleddau and some 3 miles from Fishguard.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This church was appropriated by Bishop David Martin on 22 Feb., 1302, to Martin Robert de Trefdn, the precentor's vicar, to be annexed to the subchantorship of St. Davids Cathedral in perpetuity, but reserving to the Bishop and his successors the right to present a curate to the church, and also a suitable provision for such curate out of the tithes of Llanstynan. — (*Stat. Menev.*)

The sub-chantors of St. Davids Cathedral were the rectors of Llanstinan. — (**Owen's Pem.**)

In 1291 this church was assessed at £5 6s. 8d. for tenths to the King, the sum payable being Ins. 8d.
— (**Taxatio.**)

No valuation of this benefice is given in the *Valor Eccl.*, which, however, states that the college of St. Mary near the cathedral of St. Davids received from the church of Llanstinan £4 13s. 4d. per annum.

Under the heading 'Not in charge':— Llanstinan Cur. (St. Justinian). Subchanter of St. Davids Patr. £4 certified value. — (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

Under the District Church Tithes Act of 1865, this benefice was, by an instrument dated 20 Dec., 1866, made into a rectory.

Clergy CCED

Owens, Griffinus	1670	Curate
not given, not given	1688	not given
Price, Willimus	1692	Vicar
Thomas, David	1714	Curate
Price, David	1715	Curate
Price, David	1717	Curate
Price, David	1720	Curate
Bowen, James	1747	Curate
Bowen, James	1747	Stipendiary Curate
Pugh , James	1759	Curate
Pugh, James	1759	Curate
Davies , John	1768	Curate
Pugh , James	1768	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Curate
Davies , John	1768	Curate
Williams , William	1773	Curate
Davies , John	1773	Vac (<i>resignation</i>) Curate
Williams , William	1773	Curate
Williams , John	1787	Curate
Williams , William	1787	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Curate
Williams , John	1787	Curate
Rees , Francis	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Rees , Francis	1795	Curate

Evans , David	1802	Curate
Williams , John	1802	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Curate
Evans , David	1802	Curate
Evans , David	1804	Curate
Harries , William	1823	Curate
Harries , William	1823	Curate
Evans , David	1823	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Curate

Education

Acc/to Mrs Eastham's brief history of the church --The remains of the old school lay inside the ancient enclosure.

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, wage rates unknown There is no resident Clergyman.

Village School 1847

On the 21st of January I visited the above school. It was held in a substantial schoolroom built in the corner of the churchyard. The schoolmaster informed me that a grant was made to the building of it by the National Society. It was not furnished on the National plan. The only furniture there was a long table and two small benches. This table when I entered was covered with earthen pots belonging to the master, who also uses the building as a dwelling house. In one corner of the room was a wretched bed supported by two small benches. There was a small fireplace in the room. The children were not present. The master some years ago had been master of one of Mrs Bevans Charity Schools, but had left that situation with the expectancy of getting the endowed school at Llanfynydd Carmarthenshire, of which he is a native. David Lewis Assistant.

Llanstinan names for Jottings

Symmons John of Llanstinan 1713 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Knox William of Slebech -bought Slebech from **John Symmons** of Llanstinan who had married the heiress of the Barlows – 1786 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Campbell John 1741 Stackpool seat contested by John Symmons of Llanstinan
Members of Parliament for Pembrokeshire -

ap Evan William 1670 Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beddoe David 1801, Feb 12 of Narberth, miller, **William Hitchings** of Minwear Mill, miller, **William Knox** of Llanstinan, esq **David Beddoe** of the town of Narberth, miller, and **William Harries** of the same place, joiner Surrender and Assignment of Minwere Mill *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Boston Benjamin 1802, Oct 7 Agreement between **William Knox**, esq, of Llanstinan, and **Benjamin Boston** of Rhoside, gent, relating to a Lease for 21 years of lands at Little Molleston *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Cole Richard 1801, May 4 of Minwear, carpenter **William Knox** of Llanstinan, esq, **Richard Cole** of the parish of Minwear, carpenter Lease of a cottage and lands called Nash Bottoms East, parish of Minwear *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

David Charity 1670 Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Evan 1670 miller Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davies John 1795 Dec 1 of Narberth Leases for of a messuage and lands **William Knox** of Llanstinan *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Joseph 1801 Jan 23 of Minwere **Joseph Davies** of the parish of Minwere farmer **William Knox** of Llanstinan esq Surrender of a Lease of a messuage and lands and **Widdow Davies's** land in Minwere *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Davies Widdow 1801 Jan 23 Joseph **Davies** of the parish of Minwere farmer **William Knox** of Llanstinan esq Surrender of a Lease of a messuage and lands and Widdow Davies's land in Minwere *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Edwardes William 1774, Nov 19 John Phillips of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent, Sir **Richard Phillips** of Picton Castle, bart, and **John Symmons** of Llanstinan, esq, **William Edwardes** of Johnstone, esq, **Edward Philipps** of the parish of Llampeter Velfrey, clerk Release of messuages called Dyffrin, Cwmlan, Plaindealings and Flathouse, in the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, also a piece of land in the parish of Cronwear, and a messuage and lands called Berllan in the parish of St Clears, co Carmarthen *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Evan Jennett 1670 widow Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan John 1670 Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Lewis 1670 Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans Owen 1670 Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans Samuel 1795, May 25-26 **Charles Tucker** of the town of Pembroke, gent, and **Mary**, his wife, **William Knox** of Llanstinan, esq, **Samuel Evans** of the town of Narberth, gent Lease and Release of three messuages called the Lamb and Flag in the town of Narberth *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Foley Bridget 1776, Jan 29 **Bridget Foley** of Ridgeway, widow, **James Lewis** of Gellyduwill, co Carmarthen, esq, **John Symmons** of Llanstinan, esq and **Ann Symmons** wife of **John Symmons** late **Ann Trevannion**, widow Transfer of the Mortgage of properties *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Foley John 1774, Sept 28 **Josh Herbert Foley** of Ridgeway, esq, eldest son and heir of **John Foley** of the same, esq, deceased, **James Lewis** of Gellydewill, co Carmarthen, esq, **John Symmons** of Llanstinan, esq Lease of the messuage and lands called High Touch otherwise Tough or Toch, parish of Slebech, in trust for **John Symmons** *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Foley John Harbert 1774, Sept 28 Lease by **John Harbert Foley** of Ridgeway, esq, to **James Lewis** of Gelly Dowhill, co Carmarthen, esq, in trust of **John Symmons** of Llanstinan, esq, of land in the parish of Slebech, where the limekiln stood *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Harries George 1766 of Tresissyllt died in 1766 he had married a daughter of the Symmons family of Llanstinan

Hugh John 1670 Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Llewhelin 1670 Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Jennett 1670 widow Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Knox Thomas 1797 Colonel of Llanstinan commanded his father's regiment of fencibles who retreated from the French landing at Fishguard. Ordered to resign his Commission by Lord Milford in the name of the King

Knox Letitia 1785 daughter of **William Knox** of Llanstinan

Knox William 1786 of Llanstinan Hayscastle Ford Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Knox William esq of Llanstinan had purchased in 1783 Slebech the Slebech estate from **John Symmons** of Llanstinan had married the heiress of the **Barlows** and thus inherited the Slebech estate *acc to the Beauties of England and Wales 1815 and Story of Blackpool Mill by Sir Francis DashWood Bt WWHR 1929 PP232*

Knox William 1797 of Llanstinan left Pembrokeshire over the perceived insult to his son Col **Thomas, Knox** He also had a daughter **Letitia** Sold estate to **N Philipps**

Lewis Elizabeth 1670 Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis James 1776, Jan 29 **Bridget Foley** of Ridgeway, widow, **James Lewis** of Gellyduwill, co Carmarthen, esq, **John Symmons** of Llanstinan, esq and **Ann Symmons** wife of **John Symmons** late **Ann Trevannion**, widow Transfer of the Mortgage of properties *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Lewis Jennet 1670 Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Miles Henry Rev vicar Llanstinan Church *acc to Mrs Easthams brief history of the church*

Morgan John 1670 Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morris Thomas 1670 Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen/ Wogan Mary 1686? Newmoat - Trecwn
Llanstinan dau & heiress John & Dorothy spouse - Hugh Wogan

Owen ? Col eldest son of **Sir John Owen** Bart lord lieutenant of the county Llanstinan *A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis*

Owen David 24 May 1827 Llanstinan Labourer Offence Attempted murder of **Owen Margaret** with a razor, Llanstinan Prosecutor **Morgan Mary & Owen Margaret** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

Owen Fanny 1835 died age 2 months Llanstinan *Mrs Easthams brief history of the church*

Owen Griffith 1670 Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen John 1834 Sir Bart lessee of the tithes Llanstinan *Acc to A Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 S Lewis*

Rees Thomas 1670 Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Still Lloyd 1870 Llanstinan Major RA member *Arch Camb 1870*

Thomas John 1670 Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1670 Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Rees 1670 Llanstinan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William David 1670 Llanstinan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan Maurice 1670 gent of Llanstinan · Llanstinan H4 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan William 25 July 1704 of Llanstinan lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Mining Llanstinan

Fishguard Manganese Mine .. Reported locally to be those workings on south side of Esgyrn

Bottom (at SM 96913426), 500 yards north east of Pantywrach, where a level approx. 10 ft wide by 7 ft high is driven south with a small spoil heap on the hillside below; although the level has all the appearance of a slate trial and the spoil heap is composed of poor slates and shale with no trace of manganese ores. At work from 1889 for a short, unspecified, period. Underground features yet to be investigated fully; some minor plant (tram wagons) believed to survive.

1839 -A slate-quarry is worked, giving employment to two or three hands.

Sites of Interest

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments.

Castell -

This is a circular enclosure about 500 yds south of the parish church. The only portion of the surrounding bank which still remains has a height of 6 feet, with a drop of 10 feet to a ditch now about 4 feet deep. The entire work is hidden by dense undergrowth, and the rampart to the north and west has disappeared. Apparently the entrance was to the east. The enclosure had a diameter of about 220 feet. The field on which it stands is known as Parc y Castell. Visited 22 June 1915.

Y Gaer Penbicas -

About 300 yards west of Penbicas house and standing on a field still known as Y Gaer are the slight remains of an earthwork. The south eastern part of the bank has been levelled, but the remaining portion for a length of 270 feet is fairly intact. The bank rises to a height of 5 feet and falls 11 feet to an external ditch which is hardly perceptible. The site is almost hidden by gorse - Visited 18 June 1915.

Llanstinan Bridge

Said to date from 1602. North facing collapsed (March 1988). Extremely rare example of ancient bridge building technology. RCAHMS

Llanwnda

Llanwnda is a rural village and historical parish to the north of the Welsh county of Pembrokeshire and part of the community of Pencaer. It lies some two miles northwest of the port of Fishguard and

is inside the boundaries of the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park.

To the north of the village is the rocky outcrop of Garnwnda, which was the site of a French soldiers' camp during the Battle of Fishguard. On the north side of Garnwnda is a prominent cromlech excavated by John Fenton in 1847.

A fascinating hamlet with a boulder-strewn rough "village green" (with remnants of stone circles on it?) and a simple unpretentious bellcote church. There has been a church here since early Christian times, and Asser the friend of King Alfred, was educated here. There are a number of inscribed stones in the vicinity, and prehistoric remains are abundant. There is a suggestion that the village green may have remains of a stone circle on it.

1833 Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Wales

Llanwnda (Llan-Wyndav), a parish in the hundred of Dewisland?, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 1/2 miles (North. West.) from Fishguard, containing 1046 inhabitants. This place appears to be of very remote antiquity, and the adjoining district is supposed to have been a favourite resort of the ancient Druids. That there was a principal station for the solemnization of their rites is plainly indicated by the number of Druidical. remains that are scattered over the parish and throughout the vicinity, and also from various adjacent spots which still retain the names "Llan Druidion," "Fynnon Druidion," and others of similar import and origin. Near Fynnon Druidion were found five instruments of flint, supposed to have been used in flaying the victims devoted to sacrifice; and in the vale below is a circular earthwork, marked out by a solitary erect stone, probably to defend the pass of a small stream by which it is skirted, and perhaps also to protect the avenue to the consecrated region. According to tradition, an ancient town called Trêv Culhwch is said to have existed here at a very early period, of which evidence is frequently obtained in the foundations of ancient buildings which still obstruct the plough in various parts of the farm on which it is situated.

About the year 1076, Trehaern ab Caradoc, Prince of North Wales, led his forces into South Wales, for the purpose of subjecting this country to his dominion, and at Pwllhgwttic was boldly encountered by Rhys ab Owain, the reigning prince, with all the forces he could levy: here, after a long and sanguinary conflict, Rhys was at length defeated, with the loss of most of his army, and being himself closely pursued by the victor, he was at length taken prisoner with his brother Howel, and both were put to death by Trehaern in revenge for the murder of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, which they had previously committed.

The French effected a landing on this part of the coast in the year 1797, and, after plundering the inhabitants for some time, the soldiers becoming insubordinate through excess, their commander found it necessary to make an unconditional surrender to the local forces brought against him by

Earl Cawdor.

The parish is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by St. George's channel, and on the east by Fishguard bay, forming a promontory with a bold and precipitous shore, and indented by several small bays, the soundings within half a mile of the coast being from seven to twenty fathoms. The surrounding scenery is diversified with features of romantic grandeur; and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the channel and the adjacent country, which abounds with objects of interest. Off the north-western coast, in Garregonnen bay, are two small islets of a similar name. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry and diocese of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £3. 5. 2 ½ d, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Precentor and Canons in the cathedral church of St. David's, to whom the rectorial tithes are appropriated.

The church, dedicated to St. Gwyndav, is not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. William Hugh, in 1778, bequeathed £20 to the poor not receiving parochial relief.

A strong chain of well-connected forts, extending in a direction from east to west throughout the whole length of the parish, is said to be of British origin: that on Garn vawr rock comprises an extensive area, enclosed by strong ramparts of uncemented stones, on the most accessible parts, flanked with portions of the rock which project in the form of natural bastions. On the summit of the hill above Goodwick pier is a rocking-stone, weighing about five tons, and so nicely poised as to yield to the slightest pressure. A little beyond it are three remarkable cromlechs in a right line, of which two have been overturned, but one still preserves its original position. Another cromlech stands on the ledge of rock just above the village, the table stone of which is fifteen feet in length, nine feet in width, and of an average thickness of two feet; and to the west of the site of the ancient town of Trêv Culhwch are the majestic remains of several cromlechs, of which one, more perfect than the rest, has a table stone fifteen feet long, eight feet wide, and two feet and a half in thickness. On opening a cairn, in 1826, for the purpose of widening a road near the sea, in this parish was found a brass instrument, about nine inches long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other, and pierced with two round holes in the neck which connected these together; it is now in the possession of D.O. Lewis, Esq., of Swansea, but no satisfactory conjecture has been offered as to the use to which it was applied. Near Trêv Asser, in this parish, is a tumulus surrounded with a moat, which, on being opened some years since, was found to contain fragments of urns, and other indications of its having been a place of sepulture.

Trêv Asser is said to have been the birthplace of Asser, the friend and biographer of Alfred the

Great. The celebrated Archdeacon Giraldus Cambrensis, who attended Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, while preaching the crusades throughout the principality, and is better known for his literary works and numerous ecclesiastical appointments, was for some time incumbent of this parish.

The poor are supported by an average annual expenditure amounting to £382. 7.

1847 State of Education in Wales

There is no resident clergy. It is an agricultural parish with labourers receiving 6d to 8d a day with food and 1s a day on their own finding. There is no resident land proprietor with day school provision for education of the poor of but almost all go to Sunday school. Many of the population can read but not write.

Village School

On the 18th of January I visited the above school. It was held in a room which had formerly been a dwelling house, but had laterly been converted into a schoolroom. It was openroofed and miserably cold. The furniture consisted of one desk with benches on either side of it, and two more along the wall. There were two small windows, one on each side of the room and a long one at the end. Eleven read the 3rd chapter of st paul's Epistle to the Philippians. Five could repeat their catechism by rote. Three of the boys worked correctly simple queastions in Rule of three, Practice and simple Interest. David Lewis Assistant.

Harmoy Day School

On the 20th of January I visited the above school. It was kept by a very ignorant young man who had previously been a sailor. There were only 6 scholars present at the time of my visit, out of which four only professed to read the Testament; one out of the four read tolerably. Two of the were of the ages of 15 and 20. Neither of them knew anything of Old Testament history. The only boy learning arithmetioc was in Practice but could not answere the question put to him. The other two shildren present were reading Vyse Spelling Book, they were about the ages of 6 and 8. David Lewis Assistant

Goodwick Day School

On the 18th January I visited the above school. It was kept in a room part of a dwelling house. The furniture consisted of two tables and three benches, all in a bad state of repair. I noticed also some household furniture which took up a good deal of the room. It was kept by an old man 70 years of age who had formerly been a sailor. He had lost a leg, and since managed to support himself whith what he received from the school and 2s a week which his wife and himself receive fro Trinity House. I heard such a class as I was able to form read the ist chapter of St john's Gospel. They read very badly and were excessively ignorant. David Lewis Assistant

Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire 1895 Timmins

Llanwnda little out-of-the-way village. The church stands in an isolated position overlooking a

piece of rough ground that does duty as village ' green," a place scattered over with grey tumbled stones that seem to group themselves into the lines of rude hut-circles. Two or three low thatched cottages, that might pass for Irish cabins, appear to have been ' dumped ' down haphazard, and look old enough to have seen Giraldus Cambrensis when he held the benefice here.

Built in a strong, simple manner well-suited to its exposed situation, Llanwnda Church has some characteristic features. Above the western gable rises a low double bell-cot, while a similar but smaller erection for the sanctus bell divides nave from chancel roof. As we enter the low-browed porch, we espy a cross of archaic type carved upon a stone slab in the outer wall; and two similar crosses are to be seen upon the exterior of the chancel gable.

The nave retains its dark, oaken timbered roof, having a rudely carved head upon the eastern side of one of its ancient beams. The openings to the rood-loft are now blocked up, but at the time of the French incursion these apertures afforded a hiding-place to a servant - maid and child, who peeped out in trepidation whilst a gang of ruffians played havoc in the sacred edifice, setting fire to everything inflammable they could lay hands upon.

After some little persuasion Mary Reece, the sprightly nonagenarian care-taker, is prevailed upon to produce the communion chalice for our inspection. This little vessel has a history of its own, having been stolen by a Frenchman, who endeavoured to dispose of it at Carmarthen, trying to pass off" the word Llanwnda engraved upon the cup as La Vendee, a name of France. The chalice, which is much cracked and dented from the rough handling it has undergone, bears upon the exterior the inscription : poculum ecclesie DE LLANWENDA.

Church St Gwyndaf

The church of St Gwyndaf is a Grade II listed building 14 July 1993



Situated in walled churchyard in centre of Llanwnda.

Exterior: Medieval parish church, the nave restored 1880-2 by E H Lingen Barker, the chancel rebuilt 1882 by Ewan Christian. Rubble stone with tarred slate roof, low nave and chancel with W double bellcote and short, lean-to aisles embracing E end of nave and W end of chancel. Gabled S porch. Small sanctus bellcote over E end of nave. Battered windowless W wall with leaning 2-arch bellcote, C19 coping and cross. S porch is large with pointed arch, slate shelf over and coped gable with rough block finial. Plastered stone vaulted roof, stone seats and small squint window into S aisle within. To right, 2-window aisle overlaps chancel; two 2-light windows and E end single light, all of 1880-2. Early Christian carved stone with human figure under aisle E window. Chancel stonework beyond appears all of 1882, but single light each side incorporates fragment of original, and incised cross stone is reset in wall each side. E end has 1882 Bath stone 3-light window. N lean-to aisle with one medieval single light and one 1880-2 2-light. Late C18 plaque on E wall. Nave has one 1880-2 2-light.

Interior: Yellow-washed plaster with plastered original chancel arch and arches to W into aisles. C19 rebuilt arches to aisles E of chancel arch. Low plastered arches between nave and chancel aisles. Nave has 3 original king-post trusses. N aisle is plastered and stone vaulted, S aisle has C19 roof. Nave E end has rough stone corbels. Medieval plain square font with round shaft on unusually large 6 ft square plinth. Stone seats against nave W and S walls. 1882 chancel has pine roof with trusses on corbels, encaustic tiles and brass standards to rails. Piscina built into chancel S wall and another into chancel S aisle wall, both found during restoration.

Reference: Arch Camb 5th Series, 14 1897 173-6 has 1850 notes by Sir Stephen

Glynne and additional information on 1880 work: nave carefully restored , the chancel taken down to the foundations and rebuilt with the loss of the irregular arches to aisles. Lingen Barker is praised for careful preservation. Seven carved stones were found and built into or placed against the walls, and a shelf placed over the porch arch for fragments. The squint or lepers' window from porch to S aisle was found as well as a staircase in W wall of N transept with doorways top and bottom.

- small bellcoted church with strange severed head wooden carvings on the roof beams.

Giraldus Cambrensis held living in 12c. It was restored in 1870's.

There has been a church on the site since pre Norman days the monk Asser later an adviser to King Alfred and co founder of Oxford University, was educated here.

Outside the church there is an incised Dark Ages grave slab with what appears to be a head, there are also inscribed stones from c600AD, a Holy well and Pilgrims crosses.

Neolithic burial Chamber.

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles

The Church serves the wide headland of Pen-caer with its scattered farmsteads farmsteads and cottages. It has a double bellcote and sanctus. There are 5 cross incised stones built into the exterior wall of the church, one of which has a stylised human face. During the French invasion of 1797 a French Officer stole the chalice and, when trying to sell it in Carmarthen said that he had brought it from France and that the inscription LANVNDA was a rendering of La Vendée. Below is the rugged coastline of Pen-caer, a peninsular having many prehistoric remains including burial chambers at Garnwen, Penrhiw, Garnwnda and Garn Gyllwch, and an Iron Age fort on Garn Fawr. The French landed at Carreg Wastad on this coast.

1994 The old Parish Churches of South West Wales by Mike Salter 1994.

Much of the church is of 1881. The north aisle containing a rood-loft staircase and porch are both vaulted. Features of interest are the two piscinae, the crosses on the chancel walls and the head of a priest on a 15c roof beam.

1921 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1921 The Parish Church Dedicated to St Gwyndaf.

The church was rebuilt in 1881 on the earlier foundations. On plan the structure shows a chancel 23 ½ ft by 14ft nave 20ft by 14 ft, north aisle 18ft by 8 ¼ ft south aisl 22 ft by 8ft, a south porch 8ft square. The north aisle and porch retain their vaulted ceilings, and a single trifoliated lancet in the

north wall of the chancel has been reconstructed. The porch has a peep hole to the south aisle, and stone seats. In the wall of the north aisle or chapel are the remains of a stairway, and near by is a rude corbel. The font is, 19in ,internally, 15in square with a depth of 10 ½ in. It stands on a plain shaft and base of two steps. A stone bench runs along the west wall. Two piscinas, discovered during the reconstruction have been inserted, one a plain circular bowl in the south wall of the chancel; the other square in shape in the east wall of the south aisle, which would seem to have been its original position in what may have been a chantry chapel. Some of the medieval roof beams have been utilised to the present nave and on one of them is carved in high relief the head of a tonsured priest which appears to be of the early 15th century date. The bell-cote is double; a sanctus bell cote remains above the east gable of the nave.

(Glynne Notes (Arch Camb 1897 p47)

Crosses

Built into the exterior walls of the chancel, where they are showing signs of weathering , are several crosses discovered during the restoration of the building.

A Cross of which the lower arm was probably intended to correspond in length with the upper, but has it made a trifle longer. The cross is enclosed within a margin which follows the outline of the inner figure, thus making the design into that of a double lined cross; the outer measurements are 19 in by 14 in.

This cross is 17in by 10in; it bears “three transverse bars distinctly marked at the head of the cross, two being possibly intended to mark the 'titulus' or inscription over the head of the Saviour” (Westwood). These transverse bars are more probably intended for a rude canopy above the crosshead.

A plain incised cross with a single line border and rounded head; 16in by 9 ½ in in measurement.

A fragment bearing what is probably part of a plain incised cross of single lines within a circle, but having the two remaining quadrants divided into irregular spaces intended to represent rough cusps – This could not be found.

An incised and ornamental gravestone which was found buried in the wall of the parish church in 1881 and of which the late Professor Westwood gives the following account in Arch Camb for 1882 p 104. “the portion of the stone which still remains is 54in long and 18in wide and is marked with a large rudely formed face surrounded by four parallel lines forming the outline of the face; above

which is a St Andrew's cross, each limb of which is also formed of four straight incised lines. Below the face the incised lines are continued obliquely on each side representing the shoulders of the figure, the space between the face and the shoulders forming a triangle. There is a certain irregularity in the arrangements of the lines although the general effect appears at first sight to be uniform. The figured portion of the stone is 36 in long. This stone is set in the outside of the east wall of the south chapel.

Ecclesiastical Figure

Found by our Assistant Inspecting Officer on the day of his visit underneath one of the sittings in the south transept but unnoticed by any previous writer, is a fragment of what appears to have been the carved capital of the churchyard cross. It shows part of the figure of a cleric his right hand raised in blessing, his left clasping a staff. The upper part of the head and feet are unfortunately missing. The height of the fragment is 9 inches.

Fragments

On a stone ledge inside the porch and above the outer entrance, are two loose fragments of stone bearing carved work. They are possibly portions of the carved cross head just mentioned; or may be parts of the crosshead conjecturally restored and illustrated in *Arch Camb* 1899 p 43 – Visited 18th May 1921

1851 Llanwnda, St. Gwyndaf

Llanwnda Parish Church "The Church of Llanwnda is situated on the Northern side of the parish, the bulk of the population is at the foot of a steep hill on the Southern side" A H Richardson, Minister

Feb 2006 Parish Church; The populated area was Goodwick and Llanwnda church is still out in the relatively unpopulated country. Goodwick has its own St Peter's church, originally a daughter Church of Llanwnda and built for the influx of mainly English speaking families associated with Fishguard Harbour and the GWR.

1929

St Gwyndaf & St Peter's (Goodwick) & St Mary (Manorowen) Incumbent and Curates; J Jones (J G Davies)

Llanwnwr Chapel and Burial Ground.

This is the larger and more important of the two chapels subordinate to Llanwnda church mentioned

by Browne Willis in his *Parochiale Wallicana*. The site was in or close to the fold yard of the farmhouse of Llanwnwr 2 ½ miles west by north of the parish church. A considerable number of flag lined graves have from time to time been brought to light in the yard, and after rain the outlines of burials can be traced. In 1883 on the occasion of the Cambrian Archaeological Association visit to the place, one of the graves was opened; it contained to be not more than a foot deep. Some of the others was said to have contained ashes as well as bones.

Cross Incised Stone

Standing against the front of the farmhouse is a cross stone which was removed some years ago, from the granary steps. It carries a plain cross within a circle, the lower limb being extended beyond the circle. Its entire length is 22in; the diameter of the circle is 14 ins and the overall height 63 in.

St Degan's Chapel

The second of the two chapels named by Browne Willis. It stood on the exposed cliffs in the north of the parish, nearly two miles north of the parish church. The site is still known as Parc Capel and faint traces of the foundations are at times to be seen in the grass near a natural outcrop known as Cnwe St Degan. Fenton (Tour 20) in whose time ruins of the little building were visible, preserves a copy of a letter written to Brown Willis in 1720 by Henry Goffe, subchanter of St David's Cathedral-- "There is a remarkable habit of this St Degan, preserved for several ages: the person that has it now having had it in his custody for 40 years, to whom it was handed down by an elderly matron of upwards of ninety years of age. This habit, a piece whereof I have sent you enclosed, I had the curiosity to see; it is much in the form of a clergymans cassock but without sleeves. There were to of them of the same make nearly a yard in length but having the little slit or hole at every corner on each end, and on the brim of each side were loops of blue silk" **Fenton** adds "the veneration for this little duodecimo saint is hereditary among the inhabitants of this district When very young I recollect an old man who said he remembered the chapel up, and in a part of it then roofed, the saint's sacred vest was preserved and shown, which was purchased by a stranger travelling in those parts; with the removal of his robe, the fame of his sanctity died away – Visited 18th May 1921.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

The church of Lanwodaf [Llanwnda] with its appurtenances was granted by Bishop Anselm to the Chapter of St. Davids Cathedral, and this grant was confirmed by Bishop Reginald Brien on 18

May, 1352. — (Stat. Menev.)

Described as 'Llanuda,' this church was in 1291 assessed at £16 for tenths to the king, the sum payable being £1 12s. — (*Taxatio.*)

Llannanda Vicaria:--**Grifiinus Roger** vicarius per-petuuus ibidem habet altileg' et oblaciones dicte ecclesie que valent in toto singulis annis lxxvjs viijd inde sol' in ordinatia visitacione quolibet tercio anno xiiijd ob. Item in visitacione quolibet anno pro sinodalibus iiijd. Et remarket dare 65s. 1d. Inde decima 6s. 6d. - (*Valor Eccl.*)

On 10 July, 1656, an order was made by the Trustees for the maintenance of Ministers under the Commonwealth, granting to **Adam Hawkins**, the successor of the late **Stephen Love** at St. Mary's. Haverfordwest, £16 5s. from the tithes of Llanwnda.

Under the beading 'Livings Discharged':—Llanwnda V. (St. Wnda). Visit. quolibet tercio anno, 1s. 2d. Syn. quolibet anno, 4d. Habet altareg. and oblat. Chantor and Chapter of St. Davids Patr. and Impr. Clear yearly value, £14. King's Books, £3 5s. 2d. - (*Bacon's Liber Regis.*)

The accounts for the year 1490 of **William Waryn**, the Communarius of the Cathedral, shows that the tithes of Llausvnda were then leased to Master **Thomas ap Howell**, at the yearly rent of £8, payable to the Chapter, and £8 to the vicar of the church. On 2 July, 1550 a lease of the tithes and the advowson of the vicarage was granted for 40 years to **Arnold Butler** of Janston [Johnston] Pems., at a rent of £16, which included the vicar's stipend, and on 28 July, 1565, a lease of the rectory of Llanwnda (the vicarage excepted) was granted for 4 years at the same rent to **Gellie Mericke** of South Hooke, Pems., gent., the term to commence at the termination of the previous lease given to **Arnold Butler**. In 1626 **John Mericke** of Monkton Pems., Esq., obtained a lease of the tithes for 21 years, at a rent of £16 for which he paid a fine of £66 6s. 8d. and in this instance the advowson of the vicarage was reserved to the Chapter.

On 25 July, 1668, the Chapter granted a lease of the rectorial tithes of Llanwnda to **William Wogan**, of Grays Inn, Middlesex, Esq., and Dame **Elizabeth Jacob** (the widow of **Sir John Jacob**, of the City of London, Knt., and Bart, deceased) who in or about that year married her co-lessee, the term granted being for the lives of the two lessees and of **Hugh Wogan**, gent., the youngest brother of **William Wogan**, the reserved rent being £16.

According to Canon Payne's MS., Sir **William Wogan**, judge of the Great Sessions for the three counties, obtained in 1697 a lease for 21 years of the tithes, the refit being raised to £24, but in this case the stipend of the vicar was paid by the Chapter. On 25 July 1704, **William Wogan** [of Llanstinan, the nephew of the previous lessee] obtained a renewal of the lease, for 21 years at the same rent, and this lease was renewed in July, 1734, for 21 years at £15 6s 8d rent, by **John Symons** of Llanestinan, who inherited the property of his uncle, **William Wogan**. On 26 July, 1749, **John Symons** paid a fine of £66 5s. to renew the lease for another 21 years, and in July, 1770 he paid another fine of £105 to renew the lease for 21 years.

On 4 June, 1881, a faculty was obtained for the restoration of Llanwnda Church.

Browne Willis in his Paroch Wall mentions two chapels, called Capel Degan and Llanwnnewr, as subordinate to Llanwnda, the former being dedicated to St. Degan and the latter to St. Gwynswr. Referring to Capel Degan, **Fenton's Pems.** says, "Upon the edge of a cliffe overhanging a small creek in this parish are the almost obliterated remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Tegan or Degan." The site of Llanwnnewr Chapel was evidently in or close to the yard of the farm of that name, and it is clear from the large number of graves that have been found in the farmyard that the chapel must have been of some considerable importance. As described a few years ago to the writer by the occupant of the farm, the sides of the graves were formed of flag-stones set an edge, and covered by one or more flag-stones. It was quite a common event, he added, for an animal to break through into a grave.

Clergy CCed

Price, Gulielmus		Curate
Price, Robertus	1688	Curate
Price, Robertus	1692	not given
Rice, Griffinus	1714	Curate
Rice, Griffinus	1717	Curate
Price, Gulielmus	1718	Vicar

Price, Gulielmus	1720	Vicar	
Price, Gulielmus	1722	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Morris, David	1722	Vicar	
Winter, Edward	1735	Curate	
Thomas, William	1739	Curate	
Morris, David	1746	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)	Vicar
Bowen, James	1746	Vicar	
Jenkins , John	1762	Curate	
Jones , Rees	1788	Curate	
Bowen , James	1804	Vicar	
Jones , Rees	1804	Curate	
Bowen , David	1808	Curate	
Rees , Francis	1809	Vicar	
Bowen , James	1809	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Bowen , John	1824	Curate	
Harris , John	1826	Vicar	
Rees , Francis	1826	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Harris , John	1826	Vicar	
Jones , John	1827	Curate	
Bowen , John	1828	Curate	
Propert Williams , James	1830	Curate	
Harries , William	1831	Curate	

Nonconformist Chapels:

Harmony, Pen-caer, Strumble Head [Baptists, 1828]. 1851Harmony Baptist Erected in 1828 "The Chapel is a station, or a Branch of the Baptists Church at Llangloffan in the Parish of Granston, Pembrokeshire" Henry Davies, Minister

1851 Beracah CM Erected in 1830 David Meyler, Supplying Minister

Feb 2006 Beracah was Calvinistic Methodist and changed to English (speaking) Methodist to attract worshippers from the new inhabitants.

1851 Salem Independents or Congregationalists Erected in 1840 David Bateman, Minister. MH

Feb 2006 Salem was situated on the road to Strumble Head and I am told that the graveyard is still in existence behind a tatty modern bungalow called Salem. It is not possible to see it. Apparently the chapel just fell down

Names for Llanwnda

ap Howell Thomas 1490 lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Brien Reginald Bishop 18 May 1352 Llanwnda *Stat Menev*.

Butler Arnold 2 July 1550 of Janston Johnston Pems lease of the tithes Llanwnda . lease of the Rectory of Camrose 1st May 1543. *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Cambrensis Geraldus 1146. (**Gerald de Barri**) **Gerald of Wales** son of **de Barri William** a Norman lord and Angharad daughter of the Norman **de Windsor Gerald** (who had a castle at nearby Carew) and the beautiful and notorious **Welsh**, princess Nest born Manorbier c 1146. held living of Angle 1215 ? Manorbier Intro 1188 Camrose (*South Wales by Wade 1913*).administrator of the See of St Davids visited Ireland 1183.Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus additionalholding at Mathry Llanwnda & Tenby 1175.held living of Llanwnda in 12c

Davies David 4 January 1779 **Alias David John Evan David** Dinas Mariner Offence Assault on prosecutor in the execution of his duty Llanwnda Prosecutor **Evans James** clergyman JP *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Fenton John 1848 July 24 Llanwnda Article on the cromlech *Arch Camb 1848*

Griffiths Samuel 23 February 1797 Brawdy, Yeoman Offence Treason - aiding and abetting the French army, numbering one thousand and four hundred soldiers, in their invasion of the Kingdom. The French General an American - General Tate. One French soldier asked if they had arrived on 'the north point of Ireland', another mentioned 'a great preparation in Brest'. **Reed John** of Llanwnda, Yeoman,implicated but not indicted. Llanwnda, Prosecutor **Foley Richard**, deputy clerk to the crown. *Before thePembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hawkins Adam, the successor of the late **Stephen Love** at St Mary's. Haverfordwest, £16 5s. from the tithes of *Llanwnda*

Jacob Elizabeth July 1668 Dame the widow of **Sir John Jacob** of the City of London Knt and Bart
lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Mericke Gellie 28 July 1565 of South Hooke Pems gent lease of the tithes Llanwnda
Pembrokeshire parsons

Mericke Gellie 28 July, 1565 of South Hooke, Pems., gent., a lease of the rectory of Llanwnda the
vicarage excepted was granted for 4 years the term to commence at previous lease given to **Arnold,
Butler**.

Mericke John 1626 of Monkton Pems Esq lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire parsons*

Roger Grifinus 1534 vicarious Llanwnda *Valor Eccl*.

Symons John July 1734 of Llanestinan lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Vaughan Anne 11 May 1762 **John Vaughan** Llanwnda Miller, Charged With Murder of his wife,
Anne Vaughan by pushing her against a cheese press. No indictment. Llanwnda *Before the
Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-18*

Vaughan John 11 May 1762 Llanwnda Miller, Offence Murder of his wife, **Anne Vaughan**, by
pushing her against a cheese press. No indictment. Llanwnda *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts
1730-1830*

Williams William October 22 1829 of Llanwnda baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent* parents
William Williams Gentleman & **Martha** nee **Rees** Carne

Wogan William 25 July 1668 of Grays Inn Middlesex Esq judge of the Great Sessions lease of the
tithes Llanwnda.

Wogan William 25 July 1704 of Llanstinan lease of the tithes Llanwnda *Pembrokeshire Parsons*.

Mining Llanwnda

Un-named Mine SM 886.378. Cave in cliff top below Carn Ogof could be mined; steel / iron shovel and pick found there by local boys.

Un-named Mine SM 888.386. Copper trial on landward side of Dinas Mawr on north side of Pwll deri. No historical detail available. Adit (open) in cliff above high water mark at Aber Twn.

Sites of Interest

1848 Cromlech at Llanwnda Arch Camb John Fenton

The cromlech is placed on a sloping angle of rock called Carnwnda, at a considerable elevation above the level of the surrounding country, and high above the church of the parish: the later lying from it at no great horizontal distance.

The greatest length of the upper stone, from east to west, is 13 ft, and from north to south 9 ft 7 ½ in. The height above ground of the only supporting stone, which is towards the northern end is four ft 3 in. The superincumbent stone has evidently been moved forward from its original position; and the principal supporting pillar to the north, and the only one upon which it now rests, in front, is much further in than at first while the end of the upper stone to the south, has, in consequence, declined so as to touch the smaller stones which originally encircled the cistvaen, and which probably were not the old supporters.

I attribute this alteration to the cromlech having been at some former period dug into for the sake of exploring the recess underneath, — which circumstance led me also to be cautious in making any deeper search; but from the quantity of red and black ashes mixed with portions of what seemed to be decomposed burnt bones and small fragments of very rude pottery, which I found at the time in the hollow below, I felt no hesitation in forming a conclusion that it had been a place of interment. The upper side of the incumbent stone is free from all marks of fire, so as to render it doubtful whether it had ever, subsequently, been used for sacrificial purposes. Many displaced large stones are scattered about, some of which probably might have been supporters to the cromlech when first erected; and to the south, nearer the main rock, from which no doubt these were detached portions, there lies one, of dimensions nearly equal to that of the cromlech itself, ready as it were to have been appropriated to a similar purpose.

The stone of which Carnwnda is composed is extremely heavy and solid, and is a species of

greenstone or basaltic trap, the common material of this locality.

There is a curious looking stone upon the summit of the ledge of rock to the south east of the cromlech, and overlooking it, which with a little imagination might be converted into a rock idol, and has every appearance of having been placed in its present singular position. It seems quite detached from the main rock.

It may be observed that this transition from the use of places for sepulture to that for sacrificial purposes, is to be accounted for inasmuch as it is a received opinion that the graves of heroes, and chief priests of antiquity, were ever held sacred and resorted to upon high occasions: whence also, in process of time, the subjects of such commemoration became, in the ages of superstition, deified, and might have given rise among the Druids to altar worship. The relic in question is rather interesting, because it proves the fact that churches were frequently founded where such remains existed, probably with a view to do away with the old pagan rites by substituting, upon the same spot, a monument of Christian worship.

(John Fenton. Glynamel, Fishguard, July 24th, 1848.)

1921 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments - Parish of Llanwnda

The parish of Llanwnda comprises the larger portion of a quadrangular shaped peninsula which juts out directly northwards from the body of the county into St Georges Channel. Its northernmost projection at Strumble Head is the nearest point of South Wales to the chief western and south western harbours – Wexford and Waterford – of the neighbouring island of Ireland. Though the northern and western sides of the peninsular extend for about four miles in their respective directions, the eastern border is no more than half the length of the corresponding western line, and the southern (or landward) boundary follows practically an oblique line drawn from Goodwick on the east to the tiny inlet of Pwll crochan on the west with a big dent in it due to the prolongation of the southward lying parish of St Nicholas. The whole area may be said to form an irregular square of about twelve square miles.

The surface is rocky and uneven, especially towards the north side of the peninsula where the rocks rise to a height of five and six hundred feet above sea level, and develop into a line of hills stretching disconnectedly from one side of the district to another. The northern part of the peninsula between broken ground and the sea is called Pen Caer, the name being probably derived from the fine military position called Gaer (modernised into Garn) Fawr at the western end of the line of hills. Most of the

eminences in the short range are crowned with a stone enclosure or cairn. The entire peninsula is open to every wind that blows, and the winter storms break over it with great violence. Along the complete length of its coast line, extending for about fourteen miles, there is no spot that affords safe landing for small craft except under favourable climate conditions, though doubtless the creek at Fishguard (or Goodwick) at its south eastern corner has provided easy access at all times.

1811 Fenton'

His remarks on the prehistoric remains of this parish are of importance. They run as follows :-

“Remains of Druidical monuments and other ancient works meet you here at every turn; yet on the other side of the ridge of rocks separating the flat on the sea coast from the country to the south east, there is a spot that particularly claims attention; from the appearance of which, at present exhibiting a vast quantity of loose stones, disposed of in various forms of enclosure, scattered everywhere over the declivity of the hill, I am led to suppose that here must have been an extensive settlement of the earliest inhabitants; a supposition I am confirmed in by the evidence of the farmer now occupying that and several other contiguous pieces of land, which with difficulty he can force his ploughshare through, such it meets from with lines of foundations branching out in all directions. Besides there is a tradition of a town having existed here, called Tref Culhwch. The side to the west seemed to have been appropriated to druidical ceremonies from the many cromlechs, some overturned and some in their original position. There is one more remarkable than the rest; a large unshapen mass of serpentine 15ft by 8ft and 2 ½ ft average thickness; under the edges of it are placed nine or ten small pointed upright stones, embedded in a strong pavement, extending for some way round. The small supporters are seemingly fixed without any regard to their height as only two or three bear the whole weight of the incumbent stone, one of which is so pressed by it as to have become almost incorporated with it. On the upper surface of the cromlech are three considerable excavations near the centre probably intended to have received the blood of the victim, or water for purification, if (as is the most general opinion) they were used as altars, being similar to those so often mentioned by *Borlase* under the name of rock basins. This stone has a small inclination to the north east. Its height from the ground is very inconsiderable, being scarce one foot high on the lowest side, and on the other only high enough to admit of a person creeping under it, though when once entered the space enlarges from the upper stone having a considerable concavity. The earth below is rich and black, but that may be owing to it having been for years the sheltering place of sheep in winter. The farmer told me that, not many years ago, near this place two spear heads had been found laid across each other, and a knob of metal suspected to have been gold. That this was a favourite place resort of the Druids and Bards, the names of the surrounding places clearly indicate, as Llandruidion, and Fynnon Druidion; near the latter of which, and not far

from a small cromlech and the consecrated well which characterises and gives its name to the spot were found five flint instruments having the broad end worn down to a rounded edge, and the smaller end chipped out in little hollows, to admit of a firmer grasp. They differ essentially from the flint celts found in the barrows of Wiltshire and elsewhere whose broad edges are much blunter, and narrow parts more smooth.....

A little below in the vale to cover a pass over a small stream that skirts it, and perhaps to protect the avenue to this consecrated region, stands a circular earth encampment marked by a solitary *maen hir*; and more westward in the same vale a large druidical circle with one of the encircling stones on the south side, super-eminent above its fellows, being about 11ft high above ground within its area was dug up a stone hammer.

By the very strong fortifications crowning the summits of those rocky eminences which extend from Garnvawr, the western extremity of the parish of Llabwnda to Penyrhiw eastward, and form a chain of well connected posts, evidently British, there is every reason to suppose that the country the French fixed on for making their descent was chosen for the same purpose by the earlier piratical invaders, as at the base of Garnvawr, a point of land projects into the sea, called to this day *Trwyn y badau*, the cape of the boats, terminating in a bold rock shaped like a truncated cone, and only accessible by a narrow isthmus on the south side of which, by a rock shelving towards the water, now much eaten away, the ascent must have been effected through a hollow covered way, still visible, protected from the sight of the camp above, and continued so as to bring them unobserved to the more accessible side of the mountain, and into the flat country to the north of it, which probably the plunderers might have got possession of.

The British post on Garnvawr a rock of no small height, consists of an extensive area surrounded by vast ramparts of loose stones and bastion like portions of the natural rock, by four or five lines on the most accessible side towards the land; but on the other sides being almost precipitous, by fewer, and otherwise strongly defended by nature; high as the situation is, there appears to have been a sunk well within the area of the camp, now filled and choked up with stones.

On the land side, about half a mile off on a furzy plain there are two remarkable *meini hirion*, about 300 yds from each other, erected probably to commemorate a battle fought between the natives and the invaders, as from this spot a well pitched military road may be traced up to the camp.

The gate on the high road leading from the above rude columns is called the Lady Gate, from a belief prevailing among the common people there, that treasure lies hid near, and that a lady is often seen by night hovering round as if wait for the happy person who is fated to be enriched by her discovery of the mysterious and valuable deposit" (*Tour 1811 pp21-6*)

Garn wen Remains

On the 6in Ord sheet “Cromlechau” are marked as standing on Garn wen headland, immediately above Goodwick harbour, at an altitude of over 300ft above sea level. In the year 1883 the *Cambrian Archaeological Association* visited the spot and found “in one place three cromlechs in a line directly North and South at a short distance from each other. The first of these , locally called 'Carreg Samson' has a capstone 12ft 9in in length by 11ft in breadth, and an average thickness of 2ft; the supporting stones have been displaced, but the line of the enclosing circle is distinct enough. The same remark will apply to numbers two and three. In the second case the supporting stone 6ft and 7ft in length, have given way; the capstone is 12ft by 8ft, with an average thickness of 12 in. Close to these is a well defined circle , divided by a line through the centre, and approached by a passage which pointed towards a low tumulus” (*Arch Camb 1883*)

Twenty years later it is reported that there were “nine cromlechs more or less perfect , a tumulus, a large circle including a hut foundation, and several standing stones. Recently a tumulus was removed by the railway men. This contained a quantity of calcined stone, some above, some below the level of the natural soil” (*Pem Arch Survey*)

In the last twenty years, especially during the period of the war, most of the features visible in 1883 have been obliterated. Our Inspecting Officer was quite unable to locate the cromlechs, but the tumulus and the hut circle remain –Visited 2nd June 1921.

Carn Wnda Cromlech

On Carn Wnda 521ft above sea level and 300 yds south of the parish church, are the remains of a cromlech. The capstone 11ft in length, with an average depth of 1 ½ ft and a breadth of 10 ½ ft., is still supported by one pillar standing 5ft above the soil. The other end of the covering stone rests upon rock. The cromlech was ruined before Richard Fenton's time (*Tour p18*) John Fenton wrote about it in 1846 (*Arch Camb 1848*) Sir Gardner Wilkinson F.R.S. says of it “ Beneath it is a Hollow formed by excavations in quest of treasure (and now filled with water) in which nothing was found except some sea worn pebbles and charred wood of more recent times, I could discover no trace of the basin said to be upon the capstone of this cromlech” (*Collectanea Archaeologica 1871*). Some years ago “excavations were made under the stone, and a small urn containing calcined bones was discovered. From the description we have obtained of the urn it was of coarse manufacture and crumbled to pieces” (*Pem. Arch. Survey*) Visited 18th May 1921.

Gyllweh Cromlech

At the foot of a rocky protuberance called Carn Gyllwch (Ord. Maps Carn Gilfach), over one third of a mile west of Y Carn cromlech are one fairly perfect cromlech and traces of another. That marked on the 6in. Sheet, where charcoal and pottery are stated to have been found in the year 1800, has a capstone 13 ½ ft in length 8ft in breadth and 2 ¾ ft in depth, which apparently stands on four supports about 1 ½ ft above the surface; rank vegetation may hide a fifth, and several small packing stones lie about. About 30yds to the south are the remains of a second cromlech, with a capstone 8ft in length 5ft in breadth and 1 ½ ft thick. . The supporters have fallen beneath it, one is still standing though leaning at an angle of 45degrees.

Lhuyd in his ms. Account of the district says of the second cromlech: “Less than a bowshot from Tre Gyllwch is Man y Gromlech w'ch is one yard and a half long and 4ft broad and above 2 thick. One of the supp'rs is above 4ft high, the second about 3ft and ½; the 2 middle ones are fallen forward the 5th is abt. 3 foot”.

In the field next south, known as Llain garreg hir is an erect stone , which may have been connected with the cromlechs. It has a height of 3 ½ ft above the level - Visited 24th May 1921.

Y Garn Cromlech

The 6 in sheet marks the site of a cromlech on Y Garn, over one mile south west of the parish church, and immediately east of Garn Bwlch house. The spot is so covered with gorse as to make a satisfactory examination of it impossible. There would seem to be one support in situ, about 5ft in length and now almost prostrate. The capstone is apparently gone – Visited 24th May 1921.

Pencwm Cromlech

On the west slope of the headland facing Fishguard Bay, in the second field north east of Pencwm is a ruined cromlech, of which the capstone measures 17 ½ in length, 8 ¼ and 2 ½ ft in thickness. Its supporters have fallen and the spot is so overgrown as to prevent a careful examination of the chamber. The cromlech was erect and perfect some eighty years ago according to the memory of the late Mrs Clement Bowen of Goodwick. The white colouring of the stone makes it a prominent object in its setting of yellow gorse.

Serving as a gate post in the south angle of the field next west to the capstone is a fine erect stone 8

½ ft above the surface, which has every appearance of having been connected with the cromlech. Its companion gate post is of the ordinary height, some 4ft above the soil – Visited 18th May 1921.

Penrhiw Cromlech

On the field known as Parc y cromlech next north of Penrhiw farm house stands a cromlech, the chamber of which is now filled with field gathered stones. The capstone has been overthrown and lies at the feet of its quondam supporters; it has a length of 13ft 10 in and a breadth of 8ft. The supporting pillars differ from those of other cromlechs in the parish in that they are laid lengthwise and not on end, and they thus form a perfect cist or chamber. The two long stones on the north and south sides of the cist are from 8 ½ ft to 9ft in length and 3 ft above the level; those to the east and west are of somewhat smaller proportions. Although the field has been under cultivation for many years it is evident, when viewed from a short distance that the structure stood upon a low mound, and photographs of this cromlech taken about the year 1865, and now in the museum of the *Carmarthen Antiq. Society* show that several base stones of a superimposed cairn were then in situ – Visited 24th May 1921.

Parc Hen Stone

An erect stone in the field next to and north east of Henner school house. it stands 80 in. clear of the soil, is somewhat square in form with a breadth to the north east of 58 in. It is not marked on the 6in. Sheet. --Visited 18th May 1921.

Tre Sinwen Stone

In the second field east of Tre Sinwen farm house is an erect stone standing a clear 5 ½ ft with a breadth of 4 ¾ ft it faces south. --Visited 18th May 1921.

Cross incised Stone

Built into the wall at the cemetery cross roads is a stone upon which is incised a cross of rude character. The cross 2ft in length is formed by two incised lines. There is no surrounding circle. It is said locally that the other corners of the cross roads bore similarly marked stones within almost living memory. The two fields at this spot are known as Parc y Groes. Visited 24th May 1921 *Arch Camb 1883*

Llanwnda Green

On the village green, due west of the church, are a number of stones, some of which appear to have been placed in position by human agency. Though much denuded, it is possible to trace a circle of considerable dimensions.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson F.R.S. in 1871 saw “a fence near the village of Llanwnda some large stones , but not part of a circle as some might imagine” (*Collectanea Archaeologica* p231) . The remark would seem to refer to some naturally placed stones which form part of a hedge west than the Green –Visited 18th May 1921.

Garn Wen Hut Circle

Immediately adjacent to the tumulus on Garn Wen headland is the foundation of a circular hut 13 ½ ft in diameter. It is possible , not withstanding much disturbance to trace its outline, many of the foundation stones being still in position; some of them rise to a height of 2ft. The entrance was probably to the south. The interior is filled with debris and rank vegetation – Visited 2nd June 1921.

Dinas Mawr

A typical Pembrokeshire cliff castle, placed on a promontory about one third of a mile west of Gaer Fawr camp and defended on three sides by steep precipices to the sea; the narrow neck connecting it with the mainland is fortified by two banks 150 ft in length and 50ft apart. The banks are largely constructed of stone, and it is possible that they were originally faced, as the opening in the main rampart is approached from the outer entrance by a causeway, the sides of which (especially that on the south east) are lined with slabs. The principal rampart has a height of 4ft and a fall of 5ft to a ditch 10ft in width, now much filled in. the outer bank is slightly lower. The inner entrance has a width of 20ft, the outer 12 ft. The enclosed area is protected from the prevailing winds by the pinnacle of rock; at its foot are slight traces of hut circles. On the eastern side is a narrow winding and well worn path down to the sea. Between the promontory and a small rocky inlet to the west is a straight narrow gorge, through the sea races with force; the side of the pathway next the islet bears evidence of considerable weathering. On the east side of the promontory, between it and Trwyn y Badau, skiffs point is Ogo's march, the horseman's cave, wherer according to tradition still current among the fisher folk “a number of Danes in full armour” lie buried. – Visited 25th May 1921.

Dinas Mawr, Llanwnda

The ramparts at Dinas Mawr, Llanwnda, Pen-caer were once stone-walled and are pierced by central gateways, the inner lined with slabs. Although there are traces of at least one hut circle just inside the gate, most of Dinas Fawr comprises a towering pinnacle of rock, with little space for settlement. In instances like this, where much prehistoric effort was dedicated to defending a very restricted coastal promontory, it is hard not to wonder if there was some ritual or ceremonial use for the 'fort' positioned in a 'liminal' space between land and sea. Dinas Mawr resembles the Channel Island coastal site of La Pinnacle on Jersey, which was used for axe-making, settlement and ritual activities for thousands of years Driver, T. 2007. *'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air'*, RCAHMW, page 102, Figure 153.

Gaer Fawr

This, one of the most striking of the stone forts of the United Kingdom, may be said to be practically unknown to antiquaries past and present. It is also of importance as being the only one of the county early monuments of which anything like an adequate description was written over two centuries ago, when its features were doubtless far more distinguishable than they are at this day.

From the British Museum Ms Stowe 1023-4 two volumes of drawings and sketches by the celebrated Welsh antiquary Edward Lhuyd (died 1709) keeper of the Ashmolean Museum Oxford, or by one of his companions in his wanderings through the Principality Lhuyd in addition to a rough plan of the defences at Garn Fawr, appends the following account on the work :-

c1700 Description of the Intrenchment at Y Gaer M [Vawr} Pembrokeshire

The inward intrenchment from East to west is about 50 of Mr Lhwyd's paces, and from North to South about a hundred, having on the south 2 cabanes (by 'cabanes' Lhuyd means 'cabins' that is small rectangular enclosures , or hut dwellings) 3 on the west and one in ye middle. The 2nd intrenchment on ye east is about 180 paces long. The spot of ground that lyes between the 1st and 2nd wall being about the same length, but 50 [paces] broad. The 3rd Intrenchment is about 140paces in length, and the ground lying between the 2nd and 3rd id on the same but 60 [paces] broad.

The 2nd Intrenchment on ye south side is about 200 paces in length, having 3 rocks and 2 caban, and the ground between it and the first is of the same, but in some places 20, 12, and 6 [paces] broad.

The 3rd wall on ye south side is about 260 paces in length, the ground between it and the second is of the same, but in some places about 20, 12 and 6[paces] broad in which there are 7 caban.

The 2nd Intrenchment on the west is about 50 paces long, between this and the first wall on this side

there is a spot of ground about 120 paces long and 60 broad, and likewise a small ingress on ye North Westlying near ye rocks (which secure ye North side of ye Gaer). This 2nd wall westward hath also 2 caban. By the ingress on the west there is a small wall which runs from it northwards and under the rocks of about 20 paces in length. Tthe north side of the Gaer is altogether rocky.

The only other description of this earth work is contained in a ms. account of his visit to it about the year 1890 by Lieut-Col. W Ll Morgan R.E., F.S.A., an ex Commissioner. He writes :-

“Situated on the highest point of land immediately behind Strumble Head. Several tors play a prominent part in the defence which mainly consists of two lines of ramparts connecting three tors; but on the East side, where the approach is not so steep, are three lines at varying ontervals, and further strenghtened by an earthen rampart and ditch. The stone ramparts have been so ruined by depredations of farmers for the purpose of building stone walls within the camp that it is impossible to decide what their dimensions may have been, or anything further except the direction in which they run. The camp certainly belongs to a class similar to Carn Ingi. There may still be seen the remains of hut dwellings on the South West side, and doubtless many may have been destroyed.” The geological formation is trap, and some beautiful and perfect specimens of romboidal basaltic columns are to be seen on the western tor. It is plain that loose stones were not so abundant in the interior of this camp as at Carn Ingli, and consequently the supply was insufficient, and had to be supplemented from some distance on the outside. One stone in particular was most noticable – an ordinary granite about 8in to 12 in.long evidently an erratic and brought from some distance.

The earthen ditch and rampart call for particular attentions as to whether it was part of the original camp, or an addition at some later time. At its northern extremity the rampart seems to run into and cover the outer face of the stone wall, which here is more complete than elsewhere. Along the centre of the course it can hardly be considered that the stone wall could be part of the same defence as the rampart and ditch unless the former were of much larger dimensions than any other walls in the neighbouring camps which still remain perfect. The conclusion must be that the rampart and ditch were additions for some particular purpose, for the difficulty of making the ditch, owing to the nature of the ground was so great, and the ease which the stone walls could have been raised (if such additions were necessary to strengthen the defence) so obvious, that unless the ditch was absolutely necessary it would never have been attempted. Probably this was done at the time of the Danish invasion, and if the work of the invaders, the small cliff castles below were made to keep their connection with the sea.

Sling Stones

On the day of his visit our Assistant Inspecting Officer found on the south west side of the camp, just behind the short length of wall where the outer facing of it is still fairly perfect, a pocket of four sling stones – water founded pebbles about the size of a pigeon's egg. These are now in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society at Carmarthen.

Flint Chips

According to *Pem. Arch. Survey* flint chips have been found within the walls of Garn Fawr, but no further particulars are given –Visited 25th May 1921.

Gaer Fach

Two hundred yards to the east of the hill upon which is placed the great camp of Gaer Fawr, is a lesser knoll which is crowned with a low stone wall. **Lhuyd** notices the camp on these terms :-

“On the east side of Gaer Mawr lyes another Intrenchment on the top of a hill called Y Gaer Vychan having two rocks one on the north and one on the south. Its ingress is on ye west, and in a manner opposite to the ingress of the Gaer Vawr”

The stone walling is much dilapidated but it is evident it could never have been a strong wall of defence; it probably formed the enclosure for cattle of the tribe, whose fighting position was on the neighbouring hill.

Ysgubor Gaer

At the foot of the south slope of Gaer Fawr is an oval or oblong enclosure, having well rounded corners, which, although now completely hidden beneath dense undergrowth would seem to be fairly intact. A somewhat slight bank built of loose stones and earth rises to a maximum height of 4ft. The enclosure had an entrance to the south, and possibly to the west.. Its purpose is by no means evident. The name predates an agricultural origin, and the work may have been a medieval stockade.

Castell Bach

Only slight traces of this earthwork remains. It stood upon a field known as Castell Bach nesa a quarter of a mile south east of Llanferran farm house, and almost on the parish boundary line. The

work at present shows a bank running north and south, having a length of 75ft and a height of 3ft; there is a slight ditch to the west. It appears to have been circular in shape, with an enclosing bank. The entrance may have been to the east. The three adjacent fields to the east and south are known as Castell ucha, Parc castell draw and Castell bach – Visited 24th May 1921.

Castell Cleddau

Slight traces of this work are visible on the farmstead of Castell, three quarters of a mile west of Llanwnda village. It was probably oval in form. Recent building operations have altered and obscured the site. Visited 18th May 1921.

Castell Poeth

Immediately north of Tref Asser cross roads is what appears to be a circular mound 30 yds in diameter slightly raised above the adjoining ground; it is surrounded by a moat 6ft to 8ft in depth and 20ft wide at the top, which at the western end is filled with water. Owing to quarrying and other operations it is difficult to classify this work. It would seem to be a medieval mound without a bailey court. According to Lewis (*Top Dict 1833*) where it is mentioned as a “tumulus surrounded by a moat” it was “opened some years since and found to contain fragments of urns, and other indications of it having been a place of sepulture”. Against this theory must be placed the name “Castell” “Dancastell,” a cottage adjacent to the moat, and “Weirglodd castell” two fields immediately north of the mound – Visited 24th May 1921.

Tre Gyllwch

On the farm of this name (spelt Gilfach on the 6in Ord map) are the remains of several early enclosures of which the following description is given by Edward Lhuyd (1700) :-

“Within less than two bow shots of this Gaer Vychan, south east lyes 1 round and 5 square Intrenchments, each joined to one another, called by the neighbouring inhabitants Tre Gyllwch in the parish of Llanunda. The circular Intrenchment is about 30 paces in circumference. The square ones are of an equal magnitude; each being about 12yds long and 6yds broad.”

The site of this early settlement is not marked on the Ord sheets, and the only other allusion to it is that of Lewis (*Top Dict*) :- “The ancient town of Trev Culhwch”.

The enclosures are still traceable, though there appears now above the shallow soil only the

foundation stones of what may seem to have been walls, which may have been quite distinct in Lhuyds day. It is, however, pretty clear that he could not explain the appearances, and it is still more difficult at the present day to offer a probable suggestion. Possibly the site is that of a Welsh tribal homestead, and if carefully cleared and examined it might reveal the details of a Welsh Chief's dwelling at an earlier period than has yet been met with. --Visited 25th May 1921.

St Degan's Well

According to **Fenton**, near the chapel site was “a spring named after the saint; and above the said spring a tumulus called St Degan's knwe or knoll, where people resort to seat themselves on holidays and Sundays” No sign of a spring at this spot could be traced in May 1921, nor is one marked in the 6in sheet, which however, gives the name of Ffynnon Degan to a spring half a mile due south of the chapel site.

Pen y groes

The name of a cottage which stands at the junction of three lanes one-third of a mile east of Llanferran house. The field immediately west of it is known as Llain y groes.

Tref Asser

A hamlet half a mile south of garn Fawr where Assurius Menevensis, bishop of St David's A.D. 707 and author of the *Life of Alfred*, may have dwelt. In that work he states that he went to Wessex from the furthest coasts of Western Britain, as his friends hoped that if he could secure the favour of the king they would be protected from king Hemeid, a petty prince of Demetia, who often plundered the monastery and diocese of St Deguus [Dewi] and sometimes expelled the prelates “as they expelled Archbishop Novis, my relation, and myself”. While there is no doubt that bishop Asser was a native of the parish of Llanwnda, and of the free tribesman's holding of Treff Asser, it should not be forgotten that there was also a canon of this name who is mentioned by Giraldus as a supporter of his claims to the bishopric (*De Jure, Rolls ed iii p214*)

Cross Incised Stone

In 1883 at Pont yr Eglwys, about one third of a mile west of the parish church, the Cambrian Archaeological Association was shown a “stone with a cross incised upon it” which then formed one of the supports of the bridge. Our Inspecting Officer was unable to find the stone, though the

removal of the dense undergrowth might reveal it. --Visited 18 May 1921. – *Arch Camb* 1883 p344.

Goodwick Moor

Here Rhys , son of Owain ap Edwun, was defeated and slain in 1074 by Trahaearn ap Caradog (*Brut y Tywysogion*). The moor is now waterlogged and marshy – Visited 2nd June 1921.

Carreg Gwastad Point

The landing place of the French under General Tate, in February 1797.

The memorial stone placed here reads --- “1797 . Carreg Goffa Glaniad y Ffancod Chwefror 22 1797. Memorial stone of the landing of the French February 22 1797.”

In a field of Carn gowil farm called Parc y Ffrancwr, the body of one of the French soldiers of the revolution is said to have been buried.

Carregwastad Point;Carreg Wastad, Near Llanwnda

Carregwastad Point is the landing-place of a French force, under the command of the American General Tate, in February 1797, in an attempted invasion of Britain. The force was between 1200 and 1500 and they landed at Carregwastad Point with orders to sack Bristol and start a revolution. It is believed that the invasion was unsuccessful. In 1897, a memorial stone, Carreg Goffa (nprn 309039), was erected nearby to commemorate the event.

In a field of Carn Gowil farm, called Parc y Ffrancwr, the body of one of the French soldiers of the revolution is said to have been buried. (Source: RCAHMW, Pembrokeshire Inventory, ii, no.592). B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 16 September 2003.

Finds

Stone Axe

A finely polished axe head stated to have been found at Cwmfelin, now in Tenby Museum; probably to be identified with one found in this parish by a Mr **Bateman**, who is known to have been the donor of the specimen in the museum.

Stone Hammer

In 1859, **John Fenton** exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at Cardigan a “hammer of trap found in a carnedd in Llanwnda parish” (*Arch Camb* 1859 p 349). Nothing could be learned of **Fenton's** numerous antiquarian finds.

Stone Disc

On the surface at Pen Cw, now covered by the approach to the North Breakwater, was found a perforated stone disc of rough manufacture. It is now in Tenby Museum – Seen 21st May 1920.

Bronze Object

Writing in the year 1829 Dr W Owen Pughe says (*Arch Camb* 1855 p 273) – “in one of the carneddi or stone heaps in the parish of Llanwnda was lately found a brazen instrument unique in its kind 8 in in length” *Lewis Top Dict* 1833 added that it was found in 1826, on opening a cairn for the purpose of widening a road near the sea. The writer describes it as “a brass instrument, about 9 in long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other , and pierced with two round holes in the neck which connected these together” Nothing is known of its present location.

Quern

The upper stone of a small quern 35 in in circumference, with a hole for handle, was found a few years ago behind some panelling in the entrance hall of Penysgwarne house where it still remains ---Seen 24th May 1921.

Quern

The top stone of a circular quern found at Pont Iago is preserved at the farm house

RCAHMW

Goodwick Moor; Battle Of Pwllgwdig; Battle Of Llanwnda, Near Fishguard

"Goodwick Moor. Here Rhys, son of Owain ap Edwyn, was defeated and slain in 1074 by Trahaearn ap Caradog (*Brut y Tywysogion*). The moor is now waterlogged and marshy. Visited, 2nd June 1921."

[The 'Brut' gives a date of 1078, see below.

Source: RCAHMW Pembrokeshire Inventory, 1925, ii, no.591.

1078: "And then there was the battle of Pwllgwdig. And then Trahaearn, king of Gwynedd, prevailed. And then all Rhys [ap Owain]'s warband fell."

Source: *Thomas Jones, The Chronicle of the Princes, 1955, p.29.*

"In 1078 Trahaearn of North Wales invaded Dyfed, defeated Rhys [ab Owain] in the battle of Goodwick, not far from Fishguard . . ."

In a footnote the battle is referred to as 'urwydyr Llan wnda' (battle at Llanwnda).

Source: *J.E.Lloyd, A History of Wales, vol II, 1912, p.377; p.393 & n.114.*

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 27 October 2006.

Ciliau Ganol Farm, Llanwnda

Ciliau Ganol Farm is situated approx. half a mile east of the village of Llanwnda. The farm has been added to considerably over the years. Ciliau is denoted on the 19th century Ordnance Survey County Series Mapping (Pembrokeshire sheet IV 11, 1st edition, 1889) as several separate complexes. The complexes have been substantially altered and expanded, and now Ciliau Ganol Farm forms the central complex, while Cilau West and Ciliau Farm lie either side. Tracks run from the farms, northwards over Ciliau common.

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 16th November 2010.

L. Osborne, 28th Oct. 2011.

Castell Bach, Llanwnda

Castell Bach, Llanwnda is a much denuded oval enclosure, c.120m by 85m, defined by scarps to the west and north-west, with the remainder of the circuit visible as soilmarks to the east and followed by a modern hedge bank to the south-west. J.Wiles 14.05.02 RCAHMW

Trehilyn farmhouse

The purchase of a semi-derelict farmhouse (Trehilyn) by the broadcaster Griff Rhys Jones and the ensuing BBC television documentary, *A Pembrokeshire Farmhouse*, which recorded its restoration.Llanwnda

Ysgubor Gaer

At the foot of the south slope of Gaer Fawr is an oval or oblong enclosure, having well rounded corners, which, although now completely hidden beneath dense undergrowth would seem to be fairly intact. A somewhat slight bank built of loose stones and earth rises to a maximum height of 4ft. The enclosure had an entrance to the south, and possibly to the west.. Its purpose is by no means evident. The name predates an agricultural origin, and the work may have been a medieval stockade.

Manorowen

Fenton 1811 Tours P3

After feasting on this charming view, I cross a small one arched bridge over a brook, abounding with trout, that takes its rise about three miles to the eastward, and here discharges itself into the sea, separating Cemaes from Pedidiawg, and my eye involuntarily turning to the left insinuates itself through a small valley, in my memory richly wooded, with meloncholy pleasure to the old mansion of Manarnawan, once the residence of my great grandfather, John Lewis Esq. An antiquary of no mean note in his day a friend of bishop Gibson and Edward Lhwyd; but his principal claim on notice is as a magistrate and county gentleman, .. he discharged the office of justice of the peace during the whole of James the seconds reign with inflexible integrity and firmness.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

MANEROWEN, or MANERAWEN (MAENOR-OWAIN), a parish, in the union of HaverfordwestPembrokeshire Parsons. 2, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Fishguard; containing 194 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very limited extent, is situated in the northern part of the county. It is intersected by the road leading from Fishguard to St. David's, and watered by a rivulet that runs into Fishguard bay. The lands, with

the exception of a small common, are in a good state of cultivation; and the soil, which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of barley, is in general fertile and productive: the surface is varied; and the surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking features, is of a pleasing character. The ancient seat and residence of John Lewis, Esq., a magistrate of the county in the reign of James II., and equally distinguished for his learning and impartial administration of the law, is now deserted and in ruins: the estate is the property of his descendant, Richard Bowen, Esq., who has erected a handsome mansion a little higher up the hill, which forms an interesting object in the scenery of the place. John Lewis, Esq., was the intimate friend of Bishop Gibson, whom he materially assisted in editing Camden's "Britannia," more especially those parts of it that related to the principality, of which he was a native, and in the history and antiquities of which he was profoundly skilled. Slate of very good quality has been found in the parish, but the working of it has been discontinued: a small carding-mill, still in operation, affords employment to a few of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £86; patrons and appropriators, the Subchanter and Vicars-choral of St. David's, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not remarkable for its architecture.

Church - St Mary's small Victorian - lovely setting.



Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments Parish Church dedicated to St Mary

The present structure is modern. It consists of nave and chancel; a bell-cote crowns the west gable . The Font has been painted; its age is altogether uncertain – Visited 24th June 1915.

NB On the south wall of the nave is a memorial tablet to Richard Fenton, K.C., F.S A., “Historian of Pembrokeshire” died 1821 at the age of 80, also Susanna his wife who died in 1828.

St Marys Church RCAHMW 2005

Marked on the 1837 Tithe Map and substantially rebuilt in 1872 to the plans of Foster and Wood of Bristol.

Constructed of rubble stone with grey stone dressings. Comprises of a nave, chancel, north porch, south vestry and a west bellcote. It has a slate roof with crested ridge tiles and cross finials, with a brick chimney to the southeast corner of the nave. The nave has three 2-light windows on south side and two similar on the north side together with one single light window. These windows have odd brick trilobe decorative arches in two colour brick with infill of yellow brick crosses. there is one lancet in the north wall of the chancel. The east wall has 3 light window with similar brick head and a memorial to Ursula Painter c1670 under. The gabled south vestry has a 2 light S window. Bellcote

pedimented with cross finial., with a small lancet under the bellcote. The stone porch dates to c1925 and has a slate roof and inner pointed doorway with brick decoration similar to main windows. The oldest gravestone dates to c1791.

Internally the walls are plastered with pointed arched reveals. The nave has two tie beam and king post trusses, and the nave and chancel have rafter roof with scissor bracing. the east window and the two larger north windows are First World War stained glass memorials by Powell. there is a coffin shaped slab to Richard Fenton, historian, on the south wall of the nave. Plain pine pews and pulpit. Pointed plastered chancel arch. Tthe chancel has boarded roof and Victorian tessellated pavement in sanctuary (c1892). Oak altar rail with brass supports of same date.

(Source; Cadw listing database) S Fielding RCAHMW 15/07/2005

Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lack old features.

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This benefice belonged to the Bishop of St. Davids, and was by Bishop Henry Gower, on 17 Feb., 1335, granted to the Subchanter and Vicars of St. Davids Cathedral *Stat. Menev*.

There is no valuation of this benefice in the *Valor Eccl.*, the only reference to it in that authority being that the College of St. Mary near the Cathedral Church [of St. Davids] received from the Church of Manorawen 50s. a year.

Under the heading 'Not in Charge': - Maner Nawen Cur. (St. Mary). Vicars Choral. £4 certified value. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Church Plate of Pembrokeshire J T Evans 1905

Manorowen (S. Mary— earlier S. Gnawan)— An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover. The only mark found on both pieces is ^^^. The cup measures 6 in. in height ; diam. of bowl, 2in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam. of foot, 3in. The bowl has two bands, the upper being formed of interlaced strap-work which encloses the usual foliation, whilst within the lower is the following inscription

" POCVLVM * ECLESIE » DE * MANERNAWAN ". The knop dividing the stem is covered with hyphen ornamentation, whilst the band of vertical line moulding beneath the bowl has been spoilt . The Paten cover is 3in. in diam., 1in. high, and weighs 1oz. 15 dwts. On its foot or handle is inscribed the date " 1575"

There is also a pewter Plate measuring 8in. in diameter and carrying the following marks — a four-de-lys ; a stag ; crown ; and lion rampant.

Clergy CCED

Jones, David	1688	Curate
Rice, Griffinus	1714	Curate
Price, Gulielmus	1717	Curate
Roberts, Richardus	1719	Curate
Lloyd, Meredith	1741	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Curate
Davids, John	1741	Curate
Davids , John	1769	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Curate
Roberts , Nicholas	1769	Curate
Bowen , David	1788	Curate
Roberts , Nicholas	1799	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Curate
Williams , Thomas	1799	Perpetual Curate
Williams , Thomas	1804	Vicar
Bowen , David	1804	Curate
Bowen , John	1814	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , John	1819	Stipendiary Curate
Propet Williams , James	1830	Vac(<i>resignation</i>) Perpetual Curate
Williams , Thomas	1830	Vac (<i>resignation</i>) Perpetual Curate
Hill Richardson , Arthur	1830	Perpetual Curate
Bowen , John	1835	Stipendiary Curate

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s to 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food. There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

Manorowen -Manernowen Names for Jottings

Parry Thomas Esq of Manorowen 1718 *High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire*

Griffith Moses 1872 Manorowen Fishguard County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire

Bowen Daniel 4 February 1801 Manorowen , Innkeeper Offence Assault on **Lewis,Evan Llewhellin James** and **Morgan,William** bailiffs, and rescue of **Evans, James** Manorowen, Yeoman from their custody Manorowen, Prosecutor **Watts Anne** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Edwards Ann abt 1811 born Manorowen Pembrokeshire Married to **Lewis, William** Abt 1847 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Evans James Manorowen Yeoman Offence Assault on **Lewis Evan, Llewhellin James** and **Morgan William**, 4 February 1801 bailiffs, and rescue of himself from their custody, on his arrest for the nonpayment of a debt to the prosecutor Manorowen Prosecutor **Watts Anne** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Fenton Richard 1746-1821 the author, was born at St David's Pembrokeshire, and received his early education at the Cathedral School He subsequently entered the Middle Temple, and there studied for the legal profession He afterwards practised at the Irish, English, and Welsh, bar, both in North and South Wales During his stay in the Metropolis he met Dr **Johnson**, and was on intimate terms with **Goldsmith** and **David Garrick** He was a good Greek, Latin, and French scholar, The last twenty or thirty years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits He was a very intimate friend of **Sir Richard Hoare**, at whose suggestion he undertook and published his "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," London, 1810, a work of high character, containing much interesting information He also wrote "A Tour in quest of Genealogy," 1811, 8vo and the "Memoirs of an Old Wig," both of which were published anonymously He also wrote " A Tour in Quest of Genealogy," 1811 and a very caustic reply to the strictures of Dr Burgess, bishop of St David's on his " Historical Tour" An " Index to the Historical Tour," compiled by **Henry Owen**, was published in 1894 He is described by one who knew him as " a man of indefatigable industry, of a fine poetical fancy, of a very cheerful disposition, of particularly gentlemanly and fascinating manner, and a person of the best information, almost on every subject, he ever knew" He married the daughter of **Fillet David**, a Swiss military officer, the personal friend of the second duke of Marlborough, who brought him over, and induced him to settle in this country By her he had a family who survived him He died at the age of seventy- five, in November, 1821, and was buried at Manorowen near Fishguard -- *Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852*

Gower Henry Aug 1339 Bishop a perpetual vicar be to the church of St Issells Saundersfoot 1330 Bishops Palace Lamphey 1328 1347 Hodgeston Church Manorowen Church 17 Feb 1335 Bishop of St Davids 1339 Aug Acc to *PembrokeshireParsons*

Hughes James 4 February 1801 Manorowen Mariner Offence Assault on **Evan Lewis, James Llewhellin** and **William Morgan**, bailiffs, and rescue of **James Evans**, Manorowen,

Yeoman from their custody Manorowen Prosecutor **Anne Watts** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hughes Martha 21 May 1784 Manorowen Spinster Offence Burglary of prosecutor's house and stealing a sugar loaf, money, scales and brass spoons Manorowen Prosecutor **Bowen Thomas** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lewis William 27 Apr 1807 Manorowen Pembrokeshire died 27 Sep 1875 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah Left Liverpool on 26 Feb 1849 aboard the Buena Vista Arrived in New Orleans on 19 Apr 1849 Married to **Evans, Ann** on 9 Aug 1852 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Married to **Edwards, Ann** on Abt 1847 Married to **Arms, Charity** on 1850 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Morris John Stephen born 7 Nov 1838 Manorowen Mill nr Fishguard Pembrokeshire died 5 Jan 1928 Deathplace, Portage, Box Elder County, Utah Marriages, Married to **Williams, Esther** on 20 Jan 1865 at Salt Lake City, Utah , *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Scourfield William Henry 1812 first wife, **Goat Maria** the daughter of Lieut Col **Goat** of Bent Ely Hall, Suffolk Died 1835 married second **Bowen Louisa** the daughter of **Richard Bowen** Manorowen Sheriff for Pembrokeshire in 1812, and MP for Haverfordwest in 1818 and 1835 He died in 1843 and the direct line of the New Moat family of Scourfield ended with his death

David Jenkin 1670 Manernawen H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Rice 1670 Manernawen P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evans John 1670 Manernawen, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry John 1670 Manernawen, H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hugh Thomas 1670 Manernawen, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John David 1670 Manernawen, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis John 1670 Manernawen, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis John 1670 Manernawen, H5 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Griffith 1670 Manernawen, H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morris Thomas 1670 Manernawen, H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Griffith 1670 Manernawen, P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Sites of Interest

Brwynant Stones

On the first and second fields north east of Brwynant farm house, and known respectively as Tir Carreg ucha and Parc tir Carreg issa, are two erect stones which have every appearance of being ancient monuments. They have a height above ground of 57in and 63in, are of irregular form and have slightly irregular tops. They have no local names or tradition – Visited 19th May 1921

Penmeiddyn Alignment

On a narrow strip of waterlogged moor 500yds south of Penmeiddyn farmhouse are the remains of what appears to have been an alignment of stones having a N.E.-S.W. direction. The line begins with four erect stones on the open bog at its south western end; all stand about 3ft above the bog and are slightly pointed. The intervals are from no1 to 2, 36ft; no2 to 3, 30ft; No 3 to 4, 18ft. At a distance of 40ft from No 4 starts a row of some 50 stones, which are placed in direct contact with each other. This line continues a north easterly course for 135ft. The stones are all low; of most of them only the heads appear above the surface, whilst a few have a height of 12 to 18 in. In places they seem to run in a closely parallel double line; in others they stand in a single file, in which case the companion stones may have sunk into the morass. The alignment is on the boundary line between the parishes of Maenorowen and St Nicholas. The only reference to this monument appears to be in Pem. Arch. Survey, which has the entry “Penmeiddyn Standing Stones. Four upright stones standing in a line 3ft above the ground. They call to mind the lower galleries' in Brittany, but they may have been placed in position in modern times”. The stones are probably intended to mark the boundary between the two aforementioned parishes, or between two manorial properties – Visited 19th May 1921.

Maenorowen Hill

A low and roughly circular hill, 360ft above Ord Datum, in the west of the parish. It is known as 'tump' and the field immediately north east as 'Parc y Dymyn'. Both names are apparently derived from the natural form of the hill rather than from any artificial mound upon it, of which there is no appearance. --Visited 19th May 1921.

Castell

This mound castle stands on a field known as Parc Castell appurtenant to the farm of Castell Fartin, in the parish of Fishguard North. It has the present height of 10-12 ft; the summit has been considerably disturbed by the growth of trees. The surrounding ditch is fairly perfect towards the east, where it has a breadth of 10ft and a depth of 4ft. There is no trace of a bailey court. Until the site was cleared of its timber during the war the mound was hidden in “Old Castle Plantation” and

had thus escaped notice –Visited 31st May 1921.

NB This was doubtless the *llys* or *caput* of the Welsh Maenor and Norman Manor

Mathry

(The Martyrs village ???) (has this any connection with the tale of the lanes around Croesgoch running red with Martyrs blood). On a hill overlooking the North coast.

Massive squat Church on prehistoric circle. Dedicated to the Holy Martyrs rebuilt 1867. Church tower was blown down in a gale.

Iron age settlement. An early Christian site and an important medieval village. Old 7-9c ring cross slabs in churchyard wall and an Ogham stone in church porch.

Giraldus Cambrensis held prebendal.

17th c plague of locusts.

Fenton 1811

Hence ,proceeded to Marthry or Merthyr, the church of the Martyrs [in a letter from H Goff , dated St Davids Dec 2 1720 to Brown Willis, he says “At Mathry the corpses of the martyrs have been interred in coffins of stone, to be seen in several places near the church-yard”, one of the numerous benefices engrossed by Giraldus; the village and the great tithes of this immense parish are the valuable endowment of the golden prebend of st davids and are now held by Sir Hugh Owen, under a lease from that predendary. The village crowning the summit of a very high hill of gradual ascent, and well cultivated, most likely was larger than it now appears, as there was a patent obtained, Temp. Edward III for a market and fair there. The market has been abolished, but the fair is still continued on Michaelmas day, at which all the servants of the country are hired. The church was formerly dignified by a steeple serving for a landmark to mariners, from its situation on this conspicuous eminence, an exposure that proved the means of its destruction, it being blown down in a storm.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales 1839 Lewis

MATHREY (MERTHYR), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Fishguard; containing 1012 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, is bounded on the north by St. George's Channel, and intersected by the turnpikeroad leading from Fishguard to St. David's. In the northern part, bordering on the coast, which is for the most part bold and abrupt, the depth of water varying from seven to fourteen fathoms near the shore, are some considerable slate-quarries, affording employment to a portion of the population. The village, which is situated on the summit of a hill, was anciently a place of more importance than it is at present, and had a weekly market and an annual fair, granted by letters patent in the reign of Edward III.; the former has been long since discontinued, but the latter is still held on October 10th, and is numerously attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding district, for the purpose of hiring servants. Another fair takes place on November 22nd at Nevin, a village on the coast.

The living is a discharged vicarage, united, with that of St. Nicholas, to the discharged vicarage of Granston; it is rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., and endowed with £200 royal bounty: the rectory is rated in the books at £25. 14. 4½. The vicarial tithes of Mathrey have been commuted for £190, and the rectorial for £323. 3.; the vicarial glebe comprises ninety acres, valued at £50 per annum. The church, dedicated to the Holy Martyrs, and situated in the middle of the village, is an ancient structure, but not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Independents, in which a Sunday school is also held. Tithes of the annual value of £4. 15. are stated to have been given by an unknown donor, for decayed farmers' widows of the parish; but nothing is now known of this charity. A perfect cromlech, consisting of a table stone seventeen feet in length, apparently resting upon six upright columns, but in fact only supported by four, is still preserved at Long House, in the village of Trêvin, or Trêvdyn, a manor belonging to the Bishop of St. David's, where was once an episcopal palace, said to have been erected by Bishop Martin, to which Long House was the grange. There is another cromlech at Glandwr. The ancient mansion of the Harries family, of Priskilly Forest, is now the property and residence of John Hill Harries, Esq. The whole coast exhibits vestiges of earthworks, evidently thrown up by the early piratical invaders who infested this part of the principality. Mr. Edward Llwyd communicated to the Royal Society of London an interesting account of an extraordinary swarm of locusts that visited this place in 1693, and of which the particulars are fully detailed in the second volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

South Wales - H. L. V. Fletcher 1956.

Mathry - There is a story that it was here that St Teilo rescued seven children "born at a birth" whom their father was going to throw in the river as he was unable to support them as he already had a large family. All seven if the legend is true became saints.

The village is perched on a hill summit, enjoying wide views over the north coast and Pen Caer. The church (on a prehistoric circular site) is very unusual - massive and squat. A good centre for

holidaymakers, with a wood-turners's workshop, an antique shop, and farmhouse teas.

The Pembrokeshire Coast National Park by Dillwyn Miles.

A hill top village with wide views over the surrounding countryside. Its circular churchyard may well have taken its shape from a pre-historic site. The church is dedicated to the Seven Saints, septuplets saved from being drowned by their impecunious father when St Teilo came upon scene and baptised them instead. An inscribed stone in the church porch commemorates Maccudicl the son of Caticus, who lived in the 6thC and there are two stones inscribed with crosses in the churchyard walls.

1925 Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments & RCAHMW: Mathry - Church of the Holy Martyrs

`The present church was erected in 1869 and restored in 1902. Though built upon ancient foundations, it does not seem to have incorporated any of the features of its predecessor. Fenton (*Tour*, p. 29) says that the church of his day was `formerly dignified with a steeple, serving for a landmark to mariners, from its situation on this conspicuous eminence, an exposure that proved the means of its destruction, it being thrown down in a storm'. The table in the vestry has a highly polished marble 52in by 30in which is said to be the altar slab of the earlier structure

Incised Stones

Two early cross-inscribed stones have been moved to the churchyard from elsewhere in the parish. The first, originally from Rhoslanog, has a double ring, cf. the double circle on the back of the inscribed stone from this site. The site is also associated with the legend of the `seven sainted men of Mathry' to whom the church is dedicated.

Grade II listed building

Exterior

Situated in centre of hilltop village, within rectangular burial ground.

Exterior: 1865-8 Anglican parish church by R K Penson, in grey snecked rubble stone with grey stone dressings. Slate roofs and crested ridge tiles. Early English style. Nave, S aisle with SW porch tower (incomplete), transeptal gable, and chancel with canted apse and N vestry. Simple lancets without mouldings, three to W front and to S transept gable, otherwise single. Nave gables are coped with cross finials, and NW angle is buttressed from N, while SW tower has single lancet to W, two-step buttresses to NW and SW, the SW buttress set diagonally, and SE octagonal stair tower with S buttress. Pointed arched S door. An overhanging slate pyramid roof caps SW tower that was intended to rise higher (to a recessed bell-stage under a tall broached slate spire). S aisle has single lancet to right of transept gable, which has modern coping, replacing original eaves. Chancel has

lancets over moulded sill band, no buttresses, and N vestry with fine battered square chimney. Pointed vestry door.

Interior:

Whitewashed with three-bay nave roof, originally open, boarded in 1905; two-bay S arcade with round pillars and two-chamfer pointed arches. Chancel arch on corbelled short half-columns. Panelled chancel roof with plaster between raised ribs. Roll moulded sill-band around and splayed rear arches to chancel windows. Octagonal C19 font on foiled pier. No original pews or pulpit but original sanctuary rails, timber with iron inserts. One stained glass window of c1921 signed ?H G Hiller. In church porch is early Christian lettered memorial stone.

Reference: Lambeth Palace ICBS Records 6416.

Church was designed by Penson & Ritchie in C14 Transitional style, the S aisle to have organ chamber under gable, and a lithograph was published showing the proposed spire. The church was opened in 1868.

National Library of Wales: St David's Records contains 1903 faculty for matchboarding the nave roof, E V Collier architect, and 1921 faculty for stained glass.

RCHM Pembrokeshire 1925, 221-4.

2015 North Dewisland Benefice Mathry - Church of the Holy Martyrs

Set on a hill commanding panoramic views of North Pembrokeshire, Mathry has claims to be one of the oldest settlements in Pembrokeshire. The Church of the Holy Martyrs is located in the centre of the village and the present building of 1869 was intended to have a spire, but funds ran out, leaving it with an interesting shape. The interior is spacious and light, with wooden chairs.

A stone inscribed with a wheel cross is now one of two built in to the west wall of the churchyard, to the right of the gate as you face it. They are from 9th century. A stone in the church porch belongs to an earlier period, probably 5th or 6th century. The inscription is cut in Ogham script and reads: 'Mac Cudicel son of Caticuus lies here'. The 'Mac' is now missing. Near the altar lies another carved stone - the cross is carved in relief and the letters alpha and omega are inscribed above the arms, and beneath them the letters IHC.

The derivation of the name Mathry and the dedication of the church are not entirely clear, but a lovely account from the 12th century Book of Llandaff describes how St Teilo, walking beside the river Taf at Llanddowror rescued seven baby boys, whose father was too poor to provide for them. The saint baptised them and every day they received fish to eat from the river. Eventually they were sent to Mathry where for the rest of their lives they were known as the seven saints. In the 17th and 18th centuries a number of cist burials were discovered near the churchyard and these were instantly called the coffins of the martyrs.

Mathry was an important benefice of the diocese in medieval times, granted a market and hiring fair by King Edward III.

Temporary Church Closure

Unfortunately, Mathry Church is now temporarily closed due to the dangerous state of the ceiling, until the necessary repair work is undertaken. It probably will not be in use again until Summer 2015.

Clergy Granston with Mathry and St Nicholas CCED

Price, Robert	1670	Curate	
Williams, Richardus	1672	Curate	
Edwards, Trannicus	1673	Curate	
Williams, Ricardus	1688	Vicar	
Williams, Ricardus	1692	Vicar	
Williams, Richardus	1714	Vac(<i>Death</i>)	Vicar
Selby, Thomas	1714	Vicar	
Shelby, Thomas	1717	Vicar	
Selby, Thomas	1719	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Jenkins, Jenkinus	1719	Perpetual Vicar	
Jenkins, ?	1732	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Allen, David	1732	Vicar	
Probert, William	1733	Curate	
Allen, David	1742	Vac(<i>Death</i>)	Vicar
Griffiths, James	1742	Vicar	
Griffiths, James	1758	Vac(<i>Death</i>)	Vicar
Probert, William	1758	Vicar	
Probert, William	1780	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Holcombe, William	1780	Vicar	
James, William	1788	Curate	
James, William	1797	Vicar	
Holcombe, William	1797	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
James, William	1797	Vicar	
Evans, John	1806	Curate	

Phillip , William	1813	Curate	
James , William	1822	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Grey Hughes ,William	1822	Vicar	
Jones , James	1824	Vicar	
Grey Hughes ,William	1824	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Jones , James	1824	Vicar	
James , David	1826	Stipendiary Curate	

Pembrokeshire Parsons.

This vicarage has been from the earliest date in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Davids, and the stipend of the vicar was provided by the prebendary of the Golden Prebend, as the prebend of Mathry was called only account of its excellent Corpus.

Described as Ecclesia de Martre, this church was assessed at £26 13s. 4d. for tenths to the King in 1291, the sum payable being £2 13s. 4d. —Taxatio.

Marthre Vicana.—Resus Owen, cleticus vicarius pes-petues ejusdem prebende de Marthre habet in caseo rnelle piscibus OVtS lineo et similibus Ser ams

2Ctjs iitjd per annum de reddltibus mansionis et terrars sm ad vicariam ibidem spectan iil OE Inde in visitacion archidiaconi quolibet anno pro sinodalibus. Et remanet clare £4 6s. 7d. Inde decirna 8s. 8d. —*Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading 'Livings Discharged':—Merthis alias Marthtey alias Mathery V- (Holy Martyr). Syn. quolibet anto, ss. gd Annexed to Granstone alias Grarldeston

Bishop of St. Davids, 1741- Prebendaly thereof, Impr. and Patr. Clear yearly value, £12- King's Books, £4 7s. 6d —*Bacon's Liber Regis.*

On 27 July, 1564, a lease of the parsonage and prebend of Mathry with a cursal prebend was granted by Thomas Barlow, parson and prebendary of Mathry, to John Barlow of Slebech, Esq., for 21 years, at a rent of £24, the lessee to allow the vicar of Mathry to 'occupy one draught of toothe' within his said parish, commonly called 'Danndre', which draught Sir William Davie late had as an augmentation for his living; or to pay the vicar 40s. at the election of the vicar, the lessee also to pay yearly, during the said term, 20s. towards the stipend of 'a schoolmaster to be kept in St. Davids.' On 6 Nov., 1567, a new lease was granted to the same lessee for 40 years, on the same terms; presumably on a surrender of the previous lease.

On 27 Nov., 1903, a faculty was granted, confirming the work of match-boarding the roof of Mathry Church.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1905

Mathry (The Holy Martyrs).' — Here is a remarkable little Chalice of the time of Charles II. It

measures 5) in. in height, the bowl being a simple beaker 4 inches deep and resting on a low trumpet-shaped stem and base. Underneath the bowl is a simple band of cable moulding. The diam. of the mouth is 3in. ; weight, 6 oz. 10dwts. The date letter indicates the year 1671 with maker's mark R P above a mullet or fleur-de-lys. Close up to the lip of the bowl is a stippled inscription which is almost illegible

" Poculum ecclesie de Mathrey [?] Hergest • Churchwarden "

Beneath the foot is engraved twice the date " 1684 ".

A Paten or Salver, 9 in. in diameter, with shaped and moulded rim, resting on three feet; weight, 14oz. For some inexplicable reason the date letter on this piece has been deliberately defaced but the maker's mark, the lion passant and leopard's head crowned, still remain. The maker's mark

which was entered at Goldsmiths Hall in 1748 is in a fourlobed stamp for Ellas Cachart. The piece carries the following inscription " The Gift of Anne Tucker of Sealyham To the Parish Church of Mathry 1765 ".

There is also an ewer-shaped Flagon, weighing 1702.; hall mark 1898 ; maker's mark jf in a plain shield. The lid is surmounted by a Latin cross ; inscription " Presented to the Church of the Holy Martyrs Malthey [engraver's error] by James Davies Penyfeidir 1899 ".

Nonconformist Chapels:

Nebo Baptist chapel, Mathry Sunday School built 1893 Still open 1993

Rehoboth [Independents, 1840] still open Dec 2006

Trefin Methodist Chapel - built in 1786, rebuilt in 1834 and restored in 1936. The present chapel, dated 1834, was built in the Simple Round-Headed style with a long-wall entry plan and two storeys. Trefin is now Grade 2 Listed.

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 6d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman but not resident land proprietor.

Rehoboth Day School

On the 19th of January I visited the above school. It was held in the Independent Chapel. The children had not been in attendance for the last 5 weeks on account of the severe weather. There was no school furniture in the chapel. The master told me that the boys were in the habit of writing on the seats of the pews. The master who was also the minister of Rehoboth Independent Chapel, was far from being conversant with the English Language David Lewis Assistant

Mathry Names

Thomas Theophius Evan 1872 Trehale Mathry *County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire*

ap Walter Robin for the carriage of three cart-loads of fire-wood from Porstyly* Priskilly in Mathry parish 4 December -St David's Cathedral weekly accounts 1384-5 *Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days By Francis Green.*

Barlow Thomas 27 July 1564 parson and prebendary of Mathry *Pembrokeshire Parsons.*

Cambrensis Geraldus 1146. (Gerald de Barri) Gerald of Wales son of de Barri William a Norman lord and Angharad daughter of the Norman de Windsor Gerald (who had a castle at nearby Carew) and the beautiful and notorious Welsh, princess Nest born Manorbier c 1146. held living of Angle 1215 ? .Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus 1175.held living of Llanwnda, held prebenal Mathry.

Davie William 27 July 1564 late vicar Mathry Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

Davies John 31 March 1755 Llanrheithan Yeoman Offence Assault Mathry Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Charles Henry 21 Apr 1843 born Guiliaden Mathry Pembrokeshire died 12 Aug 1909 Mancos, Montezuma, Colorado Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrival , Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to Williams, Elizabeth on 11 Nov 1865 at Salt Lake City Married to Williams, Agnes on Abt. 1874 at Salt Lake City Married to Williams, Edith on 11 Oct 1880 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

John James 10 Nov 1846 Mathry, Pembrokeshire,died 23 Dec 1927 Logan Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861

Married to James , Mary on 9 May 1865 at Utah ,Married to Abbott, Hannah Sophronia on 9 May 1865 at Wellsville, Utah Married to Thirkell Maughn Emily Alice on 10 Apr 1914 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

John Letitia 6 Apr 1853 born Castleredding Mathry Pembrokeshire died 1 Jun 1914 Portage Box Elder Utah Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrival , Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to Gibbs, William Henry on 5 Feb 1872 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

John Levi 4 Feb 1849 born Castleredding Mathry Pembrokeshire died 17 Nov 1920 Logan Cache Utah Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to Hall, Mary Ann on 28 Oct 1872 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

John Mary Jane 18 Nov 1855 born Guiliaden Mathry Pembrokeshire died 24 Apr 1934 Salt Lake City Salt Lake Utah 24 Married to Hawkley, Joseph Brigham on 13 Nov 1871 at Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

John William 7 Nov 1841 born Killjaden Mathry Pembrokeshire died 27 Dec 1916 Thatcher Graham Arizona Left Liverpool on 16 Apr 1861 aboard the Manchester Arrived in New York on 14 May 1861 Married to Ashton, Sarah Ann on 10 Nov 1865 at Salt Lake City Married to Sinclair, Janet on 2 Oct 1879 at Salt Lake City Married to Landon, Mary Maria on 6 May 1884 at Salt Lake City *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Maccudicl the son of Caticus stone Mathry Church.6th C ?

Thirkell Maughn Emily Alice born abt 1848 Mathry Pembrokeshire Married to John, James on 10 Apr 1914 *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire* (She would have been 62 at date of marriage)

Thomas ? 1797 Feb 22 Mathry visited his relatives house at Penrhew which was occupied by the French who relieved him of his valubles but then let him go *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb*

Mathrey Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

Owens John, gent of Priskilly Mathrey H4

William Catherin, widow Mathrey H

Thomas Watkin Mathrey H

Griffith Morris Mathrey H

Morris Reynold Mathrey H

Foulke Llewhelin Mathrey H

Owen Rowland Mathrey H

David Griffith Mathrey H

Phillipp Rees Mathrey H

John Thomas Mathrey H

Mathias John, gent. Mathrey H3

Richard John Mathrey H

Frauncis William Mathrey H

Whitbie John Mathrey H

Wilkin Llewhelin Mathrey H

Thomas John Mathrey H

James William Mathrey H2

Hargest John Mathrey H

Owen Harry. Mathrey H2

Tucker Thomas Mathrey H

Rees David Mathrey H2

Price William. Mathrey H

James Evan Mathrey H2

Charles Thomas Mathrey H

Lewis David Mathrey H

Phillipp Owen Mathrey H

William Howell Mathrey H

Bateman Henry. Mathrey H

Phillipp John Mathrey H2

Edward Lewis Mathrey H

Rice John Mathrey H

Phillipp Johan Mathrey H

John Richard Mathrey H

Perkin William Mathrey H

Evan Thomas	Mathrey	H
Vaughan William	Mathrey	H
Morgan Elizabeth	Mathrey	H
Proper David	Mathrey	H
Lloyd Rice	Mathrey	H
Edward Evan	Mathrey	H
David Phillipp.	Mathrey	H
John Owen Thomas	Mathrey	H
Mathias Hugh	Mathrey	H
David Lewis	Mathrey	H
Jenkin David	Mathrey	H
Griffith Phillipp	Mathrey	H
Owen John	Mathrey	H
James Thomas	Mathrey	H
Rees Lawrence Phillipp	Mathrey	H
Joyner John	Mathrey	H2
Robert Mathias	Mathrey	H
Thomas David	Mathrey	H
Bowen Margerett	Mathrey	P
Hugh Anne	Mathrey	P
Frauncis William	Mathrey	P
Williams Thomas	Mathrey	P
Jervice Henry	Mathrey	P
Charles David	Mathrey	P
Lewis Anne	Mathrey	P
Hugh Thomas	Mathrey	P
Morris David	Mathrey	P
Hugh William	Mathrey	P
Jenkin John	Mathrey	P
Morris John	Mathrey	P

Sites of Interest

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments Pub 1923

Ty Newydd grug Tumulus

On a field belonging to Ty newydd grug farm are the remains of a tumulus, and close by is a standing stone which probably had some connection with it. The mound was opened about the year 1890 by a former tenant of Ty newydd grug who used the stones "from the middle" in the erection of the present farm buildings. His daughter, the present tenant, remembers seeing "two pots" which were found in the mound; A large one with stripes round it, and a small one; both were broken up" When perfect the tumulus had a base circumference of about 90ft. At a distance of 30yds due south of this mound is an erect maenhir which gives the name of Parc y garreg to the field. This imposing looking stone rises to a height of 8ft 9in from the level Visited 17th May 1921.

Carreg Samson or Long House Cromlech

A well known cromlech standing on a field called Parc maen llwyd at the head of cwm Radau, a little inlet on the south side of Aber Castell creek, and about 500yds south west of Ynys y Castell on which is the mound known as "Samsons Finger". The irregular shaped structure consists of a chamber and capstone, the latter 15ft by 9ft and a thickness which varies from 2 ½ ft to 5 ½ ft. Of the six stones which form the chamber only three bear the weight of the capstone. These supports are from 4 ½ ft to 6ft high. Although much disturbed, it is possible to trace in the stones lying about many that contributed to form the mound, while others, some in situ would appear to have been used in the foundations. The packing stones which have converted the cromlech into a shelter for sheep have been placed in position since 1901, in which year our Inspecting Officer first visited it.

Unnoticed by any previous writer, and not marked on the 6in Ord Sheet, is an erect maenhir about 150yds west of the cromlech, which may have been a pointer stone. This has a height of 5 ½ ft above the soil; its top is somewhat pointed.

The earliest extant photograph of the cromlech is probably one taken about the year 1868, now in the collection of the Carmarthen Antiquarian Society. This shows that it was then carefully protected by a well made wooden fence. -Visited 30th April 1920.

Glandwr Cromlech.

The remains of this cromlech stands in a field 200yds east of Glandwr Farm, nearly a mile west of the village of Mathry. The chamber is formed of four stones; those on the east and west sides have a length of 9ft and a height of 3ft respectively; that on the north is 4ft high and its fellow on the south is 3ft above the surface. The capstone has disappeared. The grave lies due north and south –Visited 30th April 1920.

Cromlech at Pen lan Mabws ucha

About 600yds east of the farmhouse of Pen Lan mabws ucha, adjoining a field known locally as Y gromlech is a single monolith, 50 in high and 70in wide, being all that remains of the “Cromlech” so marked on the 6in Ord Sheet- which tradition asserts to have stood here. The field has long been under cultivation doubtless accounting for the absence of all traces of foundations of the mound. The Pem Arch Survey notes the monument as the remains of a cromlech. A few stones and the tradition, is all that remains. – visited 17th May 1921.

Tre Walter Llwyd Cromlech

About 300yds north east of the farmhouse of Tre Walter Llwyd in a field known as Parc y Garn and close to its northern hedge which has been carried over a portion of the site , is a ruined cromlech which, when pwerfect, must have been a fine monument. The capstone measures 11ft by 10ft, and had a thickness of 3ft.; a part of it has apparently been broken off. The uprights have fallen are under the capstone. In Arch Camb for 1872 p 139 this monument is described as “the remains of a large chamber ,consisting of a capstone, 13ft long by 8ft broad, resting on one low supporter, the whole partially buried in a hedge. This apparently is the one mentioned by Fenton.. He speaks also of a cistvaen at one end, which had lost one side and its cover” – Visited 30th April 1920.

Castell Coch Pen Morfa

On Pen Morfa peninsula in the extreme north of the parish are the remains of an earthwork consisting of a broken bank from 6ft to 8ft high and about 50ft in length drawn across a tiny isthmus. The entrance which was at the west end of the bank, has been destroyed by landslides –Visited 12 May 1920 (caution should be exercised in visiting this remote spot)

Castell llain Madws

In the south east of the parish, on a hillock in a field known as Parc yr hen gastell, about 400 yds east of the farmhouse of mabws fawr, are the scanty remains of a circular earthwork. The defence consisted of a single enclosing bank, best seen to the south, where it rises about 3ft from the ground, to fall about 4ft to a ditch, now practically levelled by cultivation. The diameter of the enclosed area is about 100ft. The entrance is to the east. The 6in Ord Surv. Sheet shows this work as oval in form but so far as the remains are now discernible, the shape is distinctly circular. The Pem Arch Survey notes this as the “Remains of a so called castell; probably a cattle enclosure:” the name yr hen gastell, “the old Castel” however denotes a military rether than an Agricultural purpose – Visited 17th May 1921.

Castell Ty newydd grug

On the second field east of the farmhouse of Ty newydd grug and overlooking the Western Cleddau (at this point the boundary between the parishes of mathry and Letterston) is an hitherto unnoticed earthwork. Its discovery is due to the preservation of the name of Parc castell in the Tithe Schedule . Running from north east to south west is a roughly curved earthen bank, both ends of which terminate at the end of the slope to the river. The enclosed area has a depth of 140ft and a width of 60ft. The bank rises to a height of 3ft and at its northern end falls 5ft to the exterior level. Cultivation has obliterated any ditch; the bank itself is much overgrown in several places, and in others is destroyed, the interior of the enclosure having long been under cultivation. The entrance was probably at the south western end of the rampart.--visited 17th May 1921.

Castell Pen u feidr.

On the field of Parc Castell some 300yds east of the farmhouse of pen y feidre, is the outline of an earthwork of which only the faint trace of a bank to the northwest remains. Visited 17th May 1921.

Castell Rhedyn

The farmhouse of Castell Rhedyn, about one mile south west of Mathry village, derives its name from an earthwork which stood on the third field south of the house , and is still known as Castell Rhedyn. Nothing is marked on the 6in sheet which would suggest a earthwork on this field but close observation of its ploughed surface reveals traces of a possible circular enclosure, there being at that spot indicated more stones than on any other part of the field. The field next west is known as parc Castell – Visited 17th May 1921.

RCAHMW

Carnachen-Wen, Mathry,

A two-storey, stone-built farmhouse which appears to have been a 16th century, 3-unit house, consisting of a kitchen at the lower end with large fireplace (as existing), hall and then parlour at the upper end. There is evidence for a cross-passage, on the line of the present stair in the kitchen. There is a porch to south. The hall may once have had a lateral chimney . It was probably rebuilt in the 18th century, perhaps when the 1776 wing was added at the upper end. At this time the fireplace opening in the wall backing on to the cross-passage could have been inserted. The fireplace has since been blocked and the stack removed.

Within the house, two trusses of oak appear to have been re-used and of medieval origin.

There are a number of small traditional farm buildings, some with mid-18th century datestones, and the remains of an 17/18th century garden with gazebo, raised-walk, ponds and a dingle with stream.

RCAHMW archive. Visited, Geoff Ward, 09/03/2005.

Pont-Y-Deon, Mathry

Small bridge over the Western Cleddau, possibly originally erected in late Middle Ages

Carreg Samson Burial Chamber

A burial chamber consisting of a capstone, 4.7m by 2.7m and 1.0m thick, resting on 3 of 6 stones, 1.1m-2.2m high, defining a chamber. Excavation in 1968, revealed four additional stone-holes, one having supported a further chamber stone, the others indicating a possible passage leading off to the NW. Scant traces of a covering cairn were found to the S and it was shown that the monument had been raised over an amorphous pit, at least 5.25m by 8.0m and 0.8m deep, filled with clay and stones. Finds included a small quantity of burnt bone, probably human, pottery and flints, the last of which may have been residual or curated. J.Wiles 14.05.2002

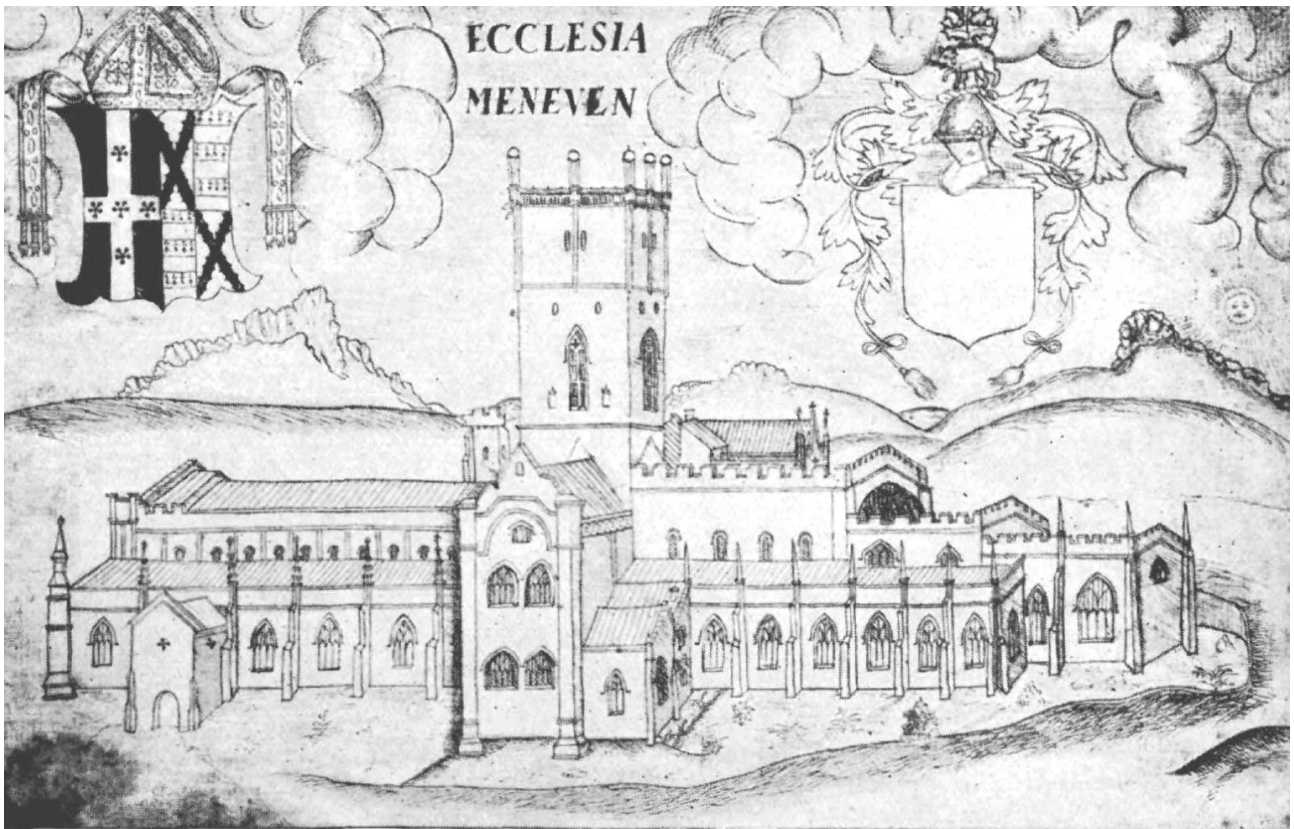
Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 16th July 2013 recorded cropmarks of a large circular enclosure or large ring-ditch approx. 500m south of Carreg Sampson burial chamber.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 2013

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 25th July 2014 revealed a pit cluster some 260m south-west of the chamber tomb at Longhouse

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 29th July 2014

St Davids



1769 Description of England and Wales

From hence a road extends south-west and west fourteen miles to St. David's, which has the title of a city, on account of its being the see of a bishop, though it is only a poor village. It is situated about a mile from the extremity of a large naked promontory, which projects with a very high front into the Irish sea. It is supposed to have been a Roman town, and the Oilapitarum mentioned by Ptolemy, from which it obtained the name of Menevia. Here St. Patrick is said to have founded a monastery, and to have dedicated it to St. Andrew, about the year 470. Hither St. David translated the archbishopric of Wales from Caerleon, about the year 577, and here he built a cathedral, and became its first archbishop. After his death it was dedicated to him, and the city also took his name. This see enjoyed the archbishopric till about the year 930, when archbishop Sampson withdrawing from his province on account of a pestilential disease which then raged here, carried the pall with him to Dole in Brittainy : yet after this the archbishops of this see are said to have consecrated the Welch bishops, and to have been primates of Wales, till the reign of king Henry the first, when Bernard, a Norman being made archbishop, professed subjection to the archbishop of Canterbury, as his metropolitan

At the suppression this bishopric was valued at £426 1. 2 s. I d. per annum.

The cathedral and palace were seated within a mile of the sea, and within view (in clear weather) of the Irish hills. They are inclosed with a wall of stone one thousand one hundred yards in circumference. In this close stand the cathedral, the palace, and the houses of the dignitaries, some of which are habitable, and others in ruins. The entrance is by four gates, the principal of which leads from the town. In this gate the bishops held their courts.

The old church was taken down, and the present cathedral (dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David) was begun by bishop Peter de Lein in 1180, and completed by his successors. It is a venerable structure three hundred feet in length ; the distance from the west door to the entrance of the choir is a hundred and twenty-four feet ; from the choir to the altar is eighty feet ; the breadth of the body of the side isles is seventy-two feet, that of the west front is seventy-six feet, and the length of the great cross-isle, from north to south, is a hundred and thirty feet, the height of the middle isle to the vaulting is sixty- four feet ; and over the middle of the church is a tower a hundred and twenty- seven feet high.

The west end of the church is in tolerable repair, but the east end has suffered greatly from time and neglect, the roof having fallen in.

The bishop's palace is now a large magnificent piece of ruins, of which only the walls are standing. It was built by bishop Henry Gower, about the year 1335, and had a hall eighty-eight feet long and thirty broad, with another sixty-eight feet long and twenty-three broad, and the apartments were proportionally grand and noble. Of the remains of this church and palace, we have given a view for the satisfaction of the curious reader. There is no dean belonging to the cathedral of this place; but here is a precentor, who has the power of a dean, a chancellor, a treasurer, four archdeacons, nineteen prebendaries, eight vicars choral, four choristers, and other officers.

In 1369, John, duke of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, and Adam Hutton, bishop of St. David's, founded here a college for a master and seven priests, which was dedicated to St. Mary.

In short, St. David's was anciently a considerable city, encompassed with walls, which are now demolished ; but from its wild and bleak situation, with the barrenness of the country near it, has become so deserted, that it has neither market nor fair.

1838 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

David's (St.)

DAVID'S (ST.), a city and parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 16 miles (W. N. W.) from Haverfordwest, 26 (N. W.) from Pembroke, and 265 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the Close, 2413 inhabitants. This city has been described by several historians as occupying the site of the Roman station Menapia, both from the evidence of various ancient roads leading in a direction towards it, and the position of that station as noticed in the Itineraries. But later writers are of opinion, chiefly from the absence of all military works or other relics of the Romans, that the site of Menapia was nearer the sea, on or not far from a sandy tract called "The Burrows," and that it is now covered either by an accumulation of sand, or by the sea itself, which has encroached considerably upon the shore in the vicinity. That the district constituting the parish of St. David's was inhabited at a very early period is obvious, from the Druidical remains with which it still abounds. In the fifth century it appears to have been called by the Welsh Mynyw, which is also variously written Menyw and Manyw, and is probably compounded of the words Mân and Yw, signifying "small yew-trees," which were formerly very plentiful in the neighbourhood; though divers other etymologies have been proposed. Its Roman name, which was perhaps a Latinized modification of the British Mynyw, was also altered into Menevia, which is still retained in the style of its bishops, who are called Episcopi Menevenses.

The history of the present city commences with that of the saint to whom it owes its name, who is also the patron saint of Wales, and to whom its origin is ascribed. St. David was the son of Xantus, Prince of Caredigion, and Non, daughter of Gynyr, of Caer Gawch in Mynyw, or Menevia, a chieftain who lived about the middle of the fifth century, and who, embracing a religious life, gave all his lands to support the church, which was probably the first endowment of the see of Menevia. The period of David's birth is not with certainty known, but may be assigned to the middle of the fifth century. The author of his life in the *Acta Sanctorum* considers him to have been born in 445; Cressy, in 462; and others, at a still later period. In Leland's *Collectanea* it is related that St. David was baptized by Elveus, Bishop of Menevia; that he was brought up in a place now called Hên Fynyw, or "Old Menevia," and that Gistilianus, Bishop of Menevia, was his uncle; from which it appears that this place had been made the seat of an episcopal see at least before David had arrived at years of maturity. Being advanced to the priesthood, and having long studied in the Isle of Wight, under Paulinus, a disciple of St. Germanus, David proceeded to propagate the truths of Christianity

among the Britons, and to assist in uprooting the Pelagian heresy, in which he exhibited such surpassing abilities, that he collected around him a considerable body of disciples, many of whom were afterwards canonized for their superior wisdom and piety. His reputation, indeed, became so well established, that at a great synod held at LlandewyBrevi, in the county of Cardigan, he was preferred to the archbishopric of Caerleon, the capital of Gwent, on account of the increasing infirmities of the holy Dubricius, who then enjoyed that high dignity. David, however, only accepted it at the unanimous request of the bishops, clergy, and laity present at the synod, and on condition that he should be allowed to remove the metropolitan see from Caerleon to this place, where St. Patrick had already founded a monastery, over which David presided, and which he is said to have held in greater favour than all the other religious houses in the diocese. The archbishop, with the consent of his nephew, the renowned King Arthur, accordingly removed the seat of the primacy to Menevia, called by Giraldus Cambrensis Vallis Rosini, which Capgrave translates "the Rosy Valley," and Sir R. Colt Hoare "the Vale of Rhôs;" and established it at his college in this vale, near the western extremity of Wales; the place being afterwards called by his countrymen, from respect to his memory, Tŷ Ddewi, "the House of David," or "St. David's," which appellation it has ever since retained. During his primacy he had for his suffragans the bishops of Worcester, Hereford, Bangor, Llandaf, Llanelwy or St. Asaph, Llanbadarn (near Aberystwith), called in Latin Paternensis, and Margam. The two first were at an early period accounted English bishoprics, and the two last being dissolved, the succeeding archbishops had only the bishops of the other three Welsh dioceses as suffragans.

The period of the death of David, and the age at which he died, are as undetermined as the time of his birth. Pits considers this event to have occurred in the year 544; Giraldus Cambrensis, and John of Tynemouth, in 609; and Bishop Godwin in 647; whilst all four concur in ascribing to him the almost incredible age of 147. Usher, and St. David's biographer in the *Acta Sanctorum*, are also of opinion that he died in 544; but the former states that he was only eighty-two years old, and the latter ninety seven. He was interred in the cathedral which he had founded, and many years after his decease was canonized by Pope Calixtus II.; but the distinction which he attained, as patron saint of Wales, is comparatively of modern origin. His immediate successor is stated by Giraldus to have been Ceneauc, or Kenanc, called also Kinothus, who was also interred in the cathedral, and was succeeded by St. Teilo, the celebrated Bishop of Llandaf; but in Bishop Godwin's list of successors the name of Eliud appears next to that of David.

The city and cathedral of St. David's were repeatedly exposed to the desolating effects of incursive warfare in the early ages, and the events which marked the progress of one had an equal influence on that of the other. In the year 808, during the reign of Cynan Tyndaethwy, they were reduced to

ashes by the West Saxons, which disaster was followed by a destructive murrain among the cattle in the surrounding district. In the reign of Anarawd, in the year 911, St. David's was utterly destroyed by the Danes: on this occasion a desperate battle was fought in the vicinity, in which Maylor, one of the Welsh princes, was slain. Bishop Godwin records that, in the time of Samson, the twenty-fifth archbishop, there were seven suffragans to the see, viz., the bishops of Exeter, Bath, Hereford, Llandaf, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Ferns in Ireland. This prelate, in 915, according to Browne Willis, on account of a pestilential disease which then raged here, withdrew to Dôl in Brittany, taking his pall with him: he appears to have died there; and his successors in the see, either for want of the pall, or for some other reason, were deprived of the title of archbishop, although they still exercised the power of consecrating the Welsh bishops of Llandaf, St. Asaph, and Bangor, until the reign of Henry I. At that time, a Norman ecclesiastic, named Bernard, not chosen by the Welsh clergy, as had been the custom, but forced upon them by the English monarch, yielded an extorted submission to the see of Canterbury, which has continued to the present time; the bishops of St. David's and the other Welsh dioceses, being thenceforward suffragans to the primate of all England. The first mention of the archdeaconry of St. David's occurs in this reign, about the year 1128, when it was held by one William, whose successor was the celebrated Giraldus Cambrensis, who was afterwards elected by the chapter to the bishopric, but not consecrated.

Meanwhile, events of great importance to the city had occurred. In 982, during the reign of Howel ab Ievav, Geofryd, son of the Danish king Harold, laid waste the church of St. David's and its possessions; and towards the close of the same century, the Danes again landed, slew Bishop Urgenau, or Morgenau, and destroyed with fire and sword the inhabitants and their property. The reigning sovereign, whose two sons had been interred here, being unable to restrain the desolating progress of these marauders, was compelled to purchase their departure by paying them a tribute of one penny for every man in his dominions, commonly called "the Tribute of the Black Army," and is said to have died of grief in consequence. In 1077, in the reign of Trahaern ab Caradoc, St. David's was sacked and destroyed by a roving army either of Danes or Norwegians, who landed in great numbers from their ships. But notwithstanding these disasters, the city rapidly increased in wealth and magnificence, owing principally to the largesses bestowed at the shrine of its patron saint, two visits to which were deemed as meritorious as one pilgrimage to Rome. The amount of these offerings is reported to have been so great, that it was divided among the clergy of the establishment by measures, to save the trouble of counting it.

In 1077, William the Conqueror invaded Wales with a large army; but not experiencing the slightest opposition from the natives, he, with his accustomed good policy, changed his military expedition into a pilgrimage, and advanced at the head of his troops to this city, where he offered his devotions

at the shrine of St. David, and received the homage of the Welsh princes. The shrine was sacrilegiously pillaged, and the city plundered, in 1087; and a few years afterwards, the Danes once more landed, plundered and burnt the church, and, taking possession of the surrounding intrenchments, settled here for some time, during which they perpetrated the most cruel outrages in the adjacent country. In 1090, the descent of the Normans on the district now forming the county of Pembroke commenced; and it is probably to the hardy valour of these invaders that the city of St. David's owed the tranquillity which it afterwards enjoyed. During the prelacy of David Fitzgerald, the immediate successor of Bernard, the Norman bishop, who, in the reign of Henry I., had surrendered the archiepiscopal authority of the see into the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, King Henry II. came hither, and having made his offering at St. David's shrine, was entertained by the bishop. Peter de Leia, the successor of Fitzgerald, finding the cathedral church almost in ruins, from the frequent assaults of the Danes and other piratical invaders, pulled it entirely down, in 1180, and built in its stead a new church, dedicated, as the former had been, to St. Andrew and St. David, and which constitutes the greater part of the present edifice. Before the preferment of this prelate, the chapter had elected Giraldus Cambrensis as the successor of his uncle, Bishop Fitzgerald; but the king, unwilling to elevate to that dignity a man of such influence and talents, refused to ratify their choice. The same body, however, on the death of Peter de Leia, again placed Giraldus at the head of a list of four persons, whom they nominated; but his election not being confirmed, the see remained vacant for six years, whilst Giraldus was endeavouring to procure his consecration to it; and it was ultimately filled by Geoffry de Henelawe, prior of Llanthony, whose successor was Iorwerth, or Gervase, by whom the precentorships in the cathedral were founded, about the year 1225, and in whose prelacy the new tower of the cathedral fell down, in November 1220.

During the war between Henry III. and the disaffected barons, Richard, Earl of Pembroke, Mareschal of England, and the most powerful of the barons, attacked this city, in 1223, and barbarously put to death all the king's partisans in it. In March 1248, whilst Anselm was bishop, a great part of the cathedral was thrown down by an earthquake. The office of treasurer of St. David's was founded in 1259, by Bishop Carew, and the dignity of chancellor in 1287, by Bishop Thomas Becke, who established other offices in the cathedral, some of which exist at present, though under different names. During the episcopacy of Becke, King Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, in 1284, came on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. David. The next bishop was David Martin, who built a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, at the eastern end of the cathedral, still occasionally called Bishop Martin's chapel, in which he was interred. He was succeeded by Henry Gower, Chancellor of England, who erected the magnificent episcopal palace of St. David's, the interesting remains of which are so deservedly admired: this prelate died in 1347, and was interred in a chapel, dedicated to St. John, which he had built for his own sepulture under the rood-loft of the cathedral. His

immediate successor was John Thoresby, Chancellor of England, and subsequently Archbishop of York; and Bishop Adam Houghton, who was also Chancellor from 1377 to 1379, was another early successor. The latter drew up certain statutes, to be observed in the church of St. David's: he also built St. Mary's College, adjoining the northern front of the cathedral, for a master and seven fellows, and endowed it with £100 per annum, and a separate house for each. To this institution John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Blanch his wife, were so great benefactors as to be reckoned joint founders with the bishop. Bishop Houghton was interred in the chapel of St. Mary; and his second successor was John Gilbert, who was twice appointed Treasurer of England. He was succeeded by Guy Mohun, who was also Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, Treasurer of England, and Treasurer of St. Paul's, London. This prelate's immediate successor, Henry Chichele, afterwards became Archbishop of Canterbury, and was accounted the most worthy and benevolent bishop of the age in which he lived.

Edward Vaughan, the eighty-second bishop of St. David's, is recorded as the last who contributed materially to the enrichment of the cathedral. He built a most elegant chapel in honour of the Holy Trinity, between the chapel of St. Mary and the choir, and adorned various parts of the church with appropriate embellishments; he is said to have also erected St. Justinian's chapel, about a mile from the city, and, dying about the year 1521, was interred in his own chapel, where was formerly a brass plate inscribed to his memory. His successor, Richard Rawlins, died in 1535, and was the last bishop buried in the cathedral. Bishop Barlow, the immediate successor of Rawlins, presided over the see thirteen years, during which he greatly impoverished it, in order, as it is said (by Browne Willis), successively to provide for his five daughters, who were married to five bishops. He is even stated to have taken off the roof of the episcopal palace, for the sake of the lead, thus occasioning so much damage to that magnificent structure, as to require the revenue of the bishopric for twelve years to repair it; but this object was never attempted, so that it now presents a vast pile of ruins. Bishop Barlow's successor, Robert Farrar, was likewise a great dilapidator: subsequently to the fall of his patron, the Duke of Somerset, he was imprisoned by the precentor and canons, and, after continuing in confinement during the remainder of the reign of Edward VI., was, in the time of Mary, adjudged a heretic, and burned at the stake at Carmarthen, in 1555. On Farrar's deprivation, Henry Morgan was elected, in 1553, but he was ejected on the accession of Elizabeth, and succeeded by Thomas Younge, the precentor, who had caused the imprisonment of Farrar, and who had been driven into exile in Germany, during the persecutions in the reign of Mary, but finally was made Archbishop of York. His successor in this bishopric was Richard Davies, a man of great learning, and one of the translators of the Bible: he was buried at Aberguilly, near Carmarthen, and his coffin has lately been discovered in the chancel of the parish church there, in consequence of which Bishop Thirlwall has placed a tablet in that church to his memory, with an inscription in the

Welsh language, written by the Rev. J. Jones (Tegid). Bishop Davies was succeeded by Richard Milbourne, D.D., who was translated to the see of Carlisle in 1621, and was accounted one of the most learned, benevolent, and public-spirited persons of the age.

The next bishop was the celebrated William Laud, subsequently elevated to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and beheaded on Tower-hill in 1644. His second successor in this see was Roger Mainwaring, who was imprisoned and subjected to great persecution during the parliamentary war: he died in 1653. About this period, lands of the value of £3547 were alienated by an ordinance of the parliament from the bishopric, which continued vacant from the death of Bishop Mainwaring to the election of William Lucy, in 1660. Another vacancy, of five years and eight months, occurred in the see, which was terminated in 1704, by the appointment of George Bull, one of the most eminent divines of the last century. Robert Lowth, prebendary of Durham, who was eminently distinguished for his learning and amiable manners, was elevated to the see in 1766, but was translated in the same year to Oxford, and thence to London. Samuel Horsley, the one hundred and fifteenth bishop, was appointed in the year 1788. He was a man of great learning, and early distinguished himself by an intimate acquaintance with the mathematical sciences: amongst his publications were, a complete edition of Newton's works, and a translation of Hosea. He was promoted to Rochester in 1793, and afterwards to St. Asaph. Thus, with the divines who have since succeeded to the bishopric, has St. David's had the greatest number of prelates of any see in the kingdom: of these, twenty-six were archbishops, and twenty-one more, although they did not bear the title, retained archiepiscopal authority over the other Welsh sees; whilst many others filled the highest civil offices in the state.

The parish comprises the westernmost portion of the great rocky promontory projecting into St. George's Channel, and forming the northern boundary of St. Bride's bay; and also the small islands lying off its extremity, which gave to this headland its ancient name of Octopitarum, or Octopetrarum. These islands, with some sunken rocks, occasion in the intervening channels exceedingly strong currents. They are eight in number, but seven of them are mere rocks, called "The Bishop and his Clerks;" the eighth, called Ramsey Island, lies about one mile from the main land, and is about three miles in length and one in breadth. At the southern end of the intervening sound is a dangerous reef of rocks, denominated "The Bitches;" and in the middle of it a rock much dreaded, called "The Horse," which is covered at high water. The whole of Ramsey Island is elevated, and at each end rises a lofty hill, imparting to it a grand appearance, and presenting various picturesque groups of rocks: on the summits of these hills, which command prospects of great magnificence, are various remains of antiquity, including intrenchments, carneddau, &c. The island contains much

good arable and pasture land, and is amply supplied with water, the principal stream being powerful enough to turn a mill. "The Bishop and his Clerks," three of which afford scanty pasturage for sheep, are appurtenant to Ramsey; they are all included in this parish, and are the property of the bishop. At the eastern end of Ramsey, and scarcely separated from it, are two smaller rocky islands, one termed Ynys y Byry, or "The Kite's Island," and the other Ynys y Cantwr, or "The Precentor's Island," yielding a thick matted herbage, on which a few sheep feed. A little to the northwest of Ramsey is a bank, which is said to have been noted for its excellent fishery of cod, turbot, soles, &c., long since entirely neglected. The rocky cliffs of the islands are annually the resort of an immense number of migratory birds, including eligugs, razor-bills, puffins, &c., and were anciently likewise distinguished for their breed of falcons. The area of the parish is 10,655 acres.

The city of St. David's, exclusively of "the Close," is situated on ground sloping gently towards the sea, and at the distance of one mile from it. There were formerly five streets, called respectively High-street, St. Non's street, New-street, Shipstreet, and Pit-street; but it is now reduced in appearance to a mere village, the houses, with few exceptions, being small and meanly built. In the middle of the town stands the High Cross, where the market was held, and funerals were wont to stop; from which the High-street is continued downward to the Close, an extensive area at the foot of the hill, which comprises within its precincts the venerable cathedral, the magnificent ruins of the palace, and other buildings; exhibiting very interesting remains of the pristine grandeur of this ancient city. The Close, which is extra-parochial, is 1200 yards in circumference, and was encompassed by an embattled wall, of which there are still some remains. In this wall were four gates, corresponding with the cardinal points; but the only one remaining is the Tower Gate, situated at the bottom of the Highstreet, and forming the principal entrance into the Close. The small river Allan, celebrated for its trout, runs through the area, and is now crossed by a bridge, in lieu of an ancient marble slab, which was polished by the feet of pilgrims, and was superstitiously believed to possess miraculous properties.

The parish is very productive of grain, which in some years is shipped to a considerable extent. A haven is formed by the mouth of the river Allan, at Porth Clais, about one mile from the city, where a pier was constructed, at a very early period, to defend it from the violence of the waves, and was rebuilt in 1722. Of late years the quay has been extended, and the harbour otherwise considerably improved. To this small port, which is a creek to that of Milford, belong seven vessels, averaging about twenty five tons' burthen, which are principally employed during winter in conveying grain (chiefly barley) and butter to Bristol and other ports on the Severn, and during summer in bringing limestone, coal, and culm from the shores of Milford Haven. The market, which was held on Monday and Thursday, has long been discontinued: fairs take place on March 12th and August 5th.

St. David's has no municipal corporation, but there is an officer called mayor, whose duty consists in collecting the chief rents belonging to the bishop, within the limits of the city, which is co-extensive with one of the four cylchs, or divisions of the parish, called Cylch-y-Drêv, or "the Town Hamlet;" the remaining three being denominated Cylch-Mawr, Cylch-Bychan, and CylchGwaelod, "the Larger, the Smaller, and the Lower Hamlets." During the debates in parliament on the subject of amending the representation of the people, it was proposed by the first Reform Bill that St. David's should be contributory to Haverfordwest, but that arrangement was altered, and it was wholly omitted in the Act.

The diocese appears anciently to have comprised the whole of South Wales, and is still of great extent, containing the four counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke; the whole of Radnorshire, except six parishes, which belong to the see of Hereford; and the hundred of Ewyaslacy, in the county of Hereford. Prior to the passing of the act 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 77, it also comprised the deanery of Gower in the county of Glamorgan, and two parishes in each of the counties of Monmouth and Montgomery. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, chancellor, treasurer, four archdeacons, a number of canons and cursal canons, two minor canons, an organist, six choristers, a master of the grammar-school, and other officers. The bishops formerly exercised almost sovereign authority throughout the diocese, particularly over the province of Dewisland, or honour of Pebidiawg, in which their jurisdiction was more absolute than the minor regality of a lordship marcher. In their instruments they called the inhabitants of Dewisland, including St. David's, their subjects; and such as dared to violate rashly, or infringe upon, their statutes, were punished by them. The mayor of St. David's acted in entire subordination to the bishops, whose statutes and mandates it was his duty to enforce; he held his court in the building which formed the south-east wing of the Tower Gate. The bishop's seneschal, or steward, was usually some person of distinction in the country; and within his jurisdiction the prelate had several inferior courts, from which an appeal lay to the supreme court at his castle of Lawhaden, which place still confers on the bishops the dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom. In some cases the bishop exercised the power of inflicting capital punishment; but on the other hand he was bound to garrison and protect the city and its suburbs, and, by his military tenure, was compelled to be present in war; in which event he made his progress with great state, being accompanied from this city, on the first day of his march, by the burgesses, carrying with them the relics and shrine of St. David, so far as permitted their return the same night. The privileges of the sanctuary of St. David's were very extensive, and much respected: the sanctity of the place was not confined to the limits of the Close, or of the city, but the whole parish, emphatically called in Welsh Plwyv Tŷ Ddewi, "the

parish of the house of St. David," was overspread with chapels, crosses, and holy wells, some of the last being still held in great repute. In addition to the sumptuous episcopal palace of St. David's, the bishop had castles at Trêvdyn, about six miles distant, Llan-Vydd (now Lamphey), and Lawhaden, in Pembrokeshire; at Llandygwidd, in Cardiganshire; Llanddewi, in Brecknockshire; and Aberguilly, in Carmarthenshire; all which are now in ruins, except the last, where an establishment is still kept up. At present the bishop holds his consistorial court at Carmarthen for the whole of the diocese, at Brecknock for the counties of Brecknock and Radnor, at Haverfordwest for Pembrokeshire, and at Cardigan for Cardiganshire: at each of the three places last mentioned the principal registrar appoints a deputy.

The cathedral, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David, is a magnificent cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, with aisles extending nearly the whole length of the building, a choir and sanctuary, north and south transepts, and a large square tower of elegant proportions rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts, surmounted by pinnacles at the angles. The exterior, with the exception of an early Norman doorway on the north side, is wholly in the three styles of English architecture: the western front was rebuilt, towards the close of the last century, by Mr. Nash, and displays a fantastic inter mixture of these various styles. The principal entrance is through a grand doorway at the west end, called the Bishop's Door; but this is seldom used, the common entrance being by a handsomely enriched porch on the south side. The Nave is separated from the aisles by a row of five massive pillars on each side, alternately round and octagonal, with corresponding pilasters at each end, supporting six arches rudely ornamented in the later Norman style, above which is a double series of Norman arches, reaching to the roof of the nave, and occupied in the upper part of the higher range by the windows of the clerestory, every alternate one of which, on the south side, has been closed. There is also a range of five elegant windows, in the English style of architecture, in each of the aisles, opposite the arches which separate them from the nave. The roof of the nave is of Irish oak, divided into compartments, and ornamented with a carved pendent in the centre of each. The Choir, in which service is performed daily, is entered from the nave through the centre of a handsome stone screen, erected by Bishop Gower, and accounted, both for design and execution, one of the finest specimens of decorated English architecture. It is comprised within the four lofty arches that support the tower, three of which are of ancient English architecture, and the fourth, or western, which is occupied by the rood-loft, and is supposed to be the only one remaining of those on which the tower was anciently built by Bishop Peter de Leia, is in the Norman style: all of them spring from Norman columns. The choir contains twenty eight stalls, which are of oak, and the bishop's throne, which was executed at the expense of Bishop Morgan, and, for elegance of design and carved decorations, is probably only surpassed by that in Exeter Cathedral. In the north arch, and not in the roodloft, as is usual, is placed the organ. The Sanctuary, which is separated from

the choir by an oak screen, contains a beautiful Mosaic pavement, composed of small tiles, inscribed with religious mottoes and other ingenious devices: the altar is placed under an elegant design of three arches, said to have been formerly filled with painted glass, which, combined with the handsome window above, consisting of three lancet shaped compartments, and adorned with the most elaborate tracery, had a rich appearance.

Immediately beyond the sanctuary is the chapel erected by Bishop Vaughan, in the reign of Henry VIII., an exquisite specimen of the later (or Perpendicular) style of English architecture, almost rivalling in richness and elegance the chapel of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey: the roof, which is of freestone, is beautifully designed in fan tracery, and the sculpture, from the great care with which it is preserved by the chapter, appears almost as fresh and perfect as when first executed. Beyond a small intervening passage, and forming the eastern extremity of the cathedral, is the decayed chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, built by Bishop Martin, which has been unroofed for some years. In the same state of ruin are the aisles eastward from the transepts, which were greatly damaged by Cromwell's soldiers, who unroofed them for the sake of the lead, which they sold to one of their partisans, then in possession of the priory estate at Cardigan, who made use of it in covering the church and priory-house there. From the north aisle a considerable flight of steps forms the ascent into what was anciently the chapter-house, but is now used as a grammar-school. Under it is a room of the same dimensions, having an elegant groined roof, and being probably that in which the entertainments of the chapter took place at their audits, the upper end containing a dais, as in colleges and ancient baronial mansions. Both these ruined aisles retain vestiges of their groined roofs, with windows of beautiful proportions in the English style of architecture, and other corresponding decorations. In the north transept was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew; and in the south was one dedicated to St. David, now called the Chanter's. The north-west door of the cathedral opens into a space much obstructed by some heavy and unsightly buttresses, which it was found necessary to erect for the support of this part of the building. Between this and the ruins of St. Mary's College were the cloisters, of which only the pillars of the arches are now remaining. The extreme length of the cathedral, including the chapels of Bishop Vaughan and Bishop Martin, is 274½ feet; its breadth along the transepts is 184 feet, and the width of the nave and aisles 76 feet.

Since the appointment of Dr. Connop Thirlwall to the see in 1840, laudable efforts have been made by the Dean and Chapter in the restoration of the fabric; though much yet remains to be done. The new works include, the restoration of the south transept, now used as a parochial church instead of the nave; the insertion of a large window with flowing tracery, in the gable of the north transept, previously blocked up; and the erection of two windows of a similar character in the aisles. The stone screen of the choir, and the rood-loft above, have been restored and partly rebuilt, and the

Norman arch between the nave and choir, which was closely built up, has been opened; the steps in front of the screen have been repaired, and a new pavement of encaustic tiles laid down. W. Butterfield, Esq., of London, was the architect employed for these restorations and improvements, which have been effected partly from the funds of the Dean and Chapter, and partly by subscription.

Among the monuments are several of great beauty and antiquity. The celebrated shrine of St. David, now scarcely distinguishable from other ancient tombs, occupies a recess on the north side of the sanctuary, consisting of three arches in the ancient style of English architecture, resting on pillars of great delicacy and beauty. In the central arch was placed an image of the saint, and on the sides were images of St. Patrick and St. Denis: beneath a horizontal slab were four quatrefoil holes, for the offerings of pilgrims, of which two have been closed; and the whole was formerly enriched with precious stones, and veiled with silken drapery. In another part of the cathedral are three recumbent effigies, one of which, originally enclosed on two sides by a railing of brass, is of Bishop Gower, and the other two are attributed by Browne Willis to Thomas Wallensis, who died in 1255, and Richard de Carew, who died in 1280, though other writers have assigned them to different persons. In the area of the sanctuary is the altartomb of Edmund, Earl of Richmond, the eldest son of Owen Tudor (by Catherine, widow of Henry V.), and father of Henry VII., on which were formerly his effigy and various escutcheons and other ornaments in brass, removed by the parliamentarians, who stripped the cathedral of many of its costly decorations: the earl was first interred in the monastery of Grey friars, at Carmarthen, on the dissolution of which his remains are said to have been removed to this place. On the floor of the south side of this portion of the building are the recumbent effigies of Bishops Iorwerth and Anselm; and under recesses on the sides of the altar, are figures of two knights in armour, well executed in freestone. That on the south side, which is in good preservation, is interesting as the memorial of Rhÿs ab Gruffydd, last Prince of South Wales, who died in 1196: the effigy represents a man rather advanced in years, in a recumbent posture, his vizor raised, and his head supported by a helmet, with a sword suspended at his side by a rich belt, a lion rampant sculptured on his breastplate, and another lion supporting his feet. The other effigy is that of a Welsh chieftain, named Rhÿs Gryg, and represents a younger man, similarly accoutred. Near it is the handsome tomb of Treasurer Lloyd, who died in the reign of James I. In the roofless aisle on the north side of the sanctuary are the mutilated effigies of a Knight Templar and a monk, another effigy with an inscription much defaced, and two arched ornamented recesses. Beneath a richly adorned canopy, on the south side of the dilapidated chapel of St. Mary, lie the remains of its founder; and on the opposite side is the tomb of Bishop Houghton. The decayed aisle on the south side of the sanctuary contains the monuments of various dignitaries of the cathedral, one of which is supposed to be the effigy of Giraldus Cambrensis, who was interred here. In the north transept, in which is an effigy of some dignitary, many relics of antiquity, found in the cathedral, and some of

them very curious, are deposited. In this part of the edifice is a place separated by a railing, said to have been used as a penitentiary; and in the wall are some round holes, by means of which the voices of the priests officiating in the choir might be heard by the inmates. Near the west end of the cathedral stands a building, erected towards the close of the last century, as a chapter-house: this, from the inelegance of its style of architecture, and as it obstructs one of the finest views of the venerable cathedral, has been the object of general censure. Besides a room in which the affairs of the chapter are transacted, it comprises a handsome apartment, forty-two feet long, in which the audit entertainments of the chapter take place, with kitchens, cellars, &c.; the whole being surmounted by a fancifully ornamented spire. The records of the minor chapter are kept in a room over the porch on the south side of the cathedral.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's; net income, £110. The tithes have been commuted for three respective rent-charges, the largest, amounting to £720, payable to the Dean and Chapter of St. David's; the second, £320, payable to the Subchanter and Vicars-choral; and the third, £7, to the Bishop. The cathedral is used also as the parochial church, divine service being performed in the nave four times every Sunday, twice in the English, and twice in the Welsh language.

Formerly there were several small chapels in the parish, most of them situated near the sea-side, adjacent to the landing places, so as to attract the devotion of seamen and passengers; and the offerings received at them were carried to the cathedral, and there divided every Saturday among the canons and priests. Of these, the names of four have been preserved, viz., St. Justinian's, St. Non's, Capel-y-Pistill, and Capel-yGwyrhyd. St. Justinian's is said to have been built by Bishop Vaughan, and now forms a very interesting ruin in a beautiful and romantic situation: some remains, also, still exist of St. Non's. There are three places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, two each for Independents and Baptists, and one for Wesleyans. The free grammar-school attached to the cathedral affords instruction to six choristers, the number fixed in 1501, by Bishop Morgan, who conferred upon it a handsome endowment, which, however, it lost at the time of the Reformation, by the act for the suppression of chantries. The master, who is appointed by the chapter, has from that body a stipend of £20 per annum; and each of the choristers receives £3. 8. per annum from the same source. There is also what is called the Benevolent school, established in 1812, and supported by the chapter and a few subscribers: two schools, conducted on the principles of the British system as regards religion, are maintained principally by subscription; and the master of another school receives an endowment of £1. 4. per annum, being the interest of £40 bequeathed by the late Thomas Beynon, in 1810. Of the ten Sunday schools, one, conducted by the curate of the parish, is held in the cathedral. About 1703, William Jones bequeathed to the chapter a sum of £300, which,

after a suit in chancery, was vested with arrears in the three per cent. reduced annuities, producing £15 per annum, now distributed among six widows of clergymen of the diocese in equal shares. St. David's is one of the four parishes participating in the munificent bequest of Dr. Jones, made in the year 1698, for the relief of the poor and the apprenticing of children, and receives as its share £50 per annum, which are distributed according to the intentions of the donor. This sum is received from the trustees of the charity by the sub-chanter and vicars-choral, who pay £1 to each of the masters of four boys placed out as apprentices, and divide the remainder among poor persons not receiving parochial relief, in sums varying from £3 to 2s. 6d. A rent-charge of £1 per annum, the gift of Mathias Adams in the year 1700, is likewise distributed among the poor.

A college for a master and seven priests was founded here, as already observed, in 1365, by Bishop Houghton; to which John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Blanch his wife, were so great benefactors as to be considered joint founders with the bishop. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and at the Dissolution had a clear revenue of £106. 3. 6. The buildings were connected with the north side of the cathedral by cloisters, which, with the exception of the pillars of the arches, have been destroyed; and the only part remaining of the college is the shell of its chapel, from which some idea may be formed of its grandeur and extent. The chapel was sixty-nine feet in length, and about twenty-four in width, with a square tower at the west end, which is seventy feet in height: the side walls are forty-five feet high, and in each of them were three windows in the English style of architecture, twenty-four feet high and nine broad; the east window was similar in shape, but larger in dimensions, and the whole of them were enriched with painted glass. Underneath this edifice is a vaulted crypt of equal dimensions, through which runs a small stream of water.

In addition to the cathedral and the college chapel, the remains of the episcopal palace complete the venerable and magnificent group of buildings which, with their varied architectural features, characterize the Close. This superb edifice was situated at a short distance to the west of the cathedral, on the western bank of the river Allan, and was built by Bishop Gower, in the reign of Edward III.; it inclosed a quadrangular area, 120 feet square, and presented four fronts, of which the south-east and south-west alone remain. In the latter is a noble room, measuring ninety-six feet by thirty-three, erroneously called King John's Hall, which is entered from the court by an elegant porch, in the exterior of which are two niches, containing mutilated statues of Edward III. and his queen. The apartment is lighted by lofty windows at the side, and by a rich and curious circular window at the south-west end, having sixteen radii diverging from its centre, which were originally filled with painted glass. At the other end of the hall is a drawing-room, opening into a small chapel, the freestone tower and spire of which are still standing. The bishop's apartments occupied the other remaining, or south-east, side of the quadrangle: the principal is a hall, sixty-seven feet in length

and twenty-five in breadth, also entered from the court by an elegant porch, the archway of which forms a curious semi-octagon. At the southeast end, between these two halls, was the kitchen, alike convenient to the royal and the episcopal apartments, having in the centre a low pillar, from which sprang four arches, gradually diminishing into the same number of chimneys, the whole now presenting a heap of ruins. At the other extremity of the bishop's hall, was a drawing-room, opening also into a small chapel, corresponding with that at the extremity of King John's Hall; the basement story is composed of a series of curious and spacious vaults. But the most remarkable feature of these interesting ruins is the majestic open parapet surmounting the walls, and which, rising to the height of seven feet above the ceilings of the upper rooms, is formed by a succession of arches, resting upon octagonal pillars with decorated capitals. Besides its concealing the roof, and having been exceedingly ornamental to the palace, it afforded the means of defence similar to the battlements of a castle; and it was adopted by the same bishop in the fortification and adorning of Swansea Castle and Lamphey Court.

The entrance from the town to the ecclesiastical precincts of the Close is through the Tower Gate, an arched gateway flanked by two towers. One of these is a noble octagonal structure, sixty feet in height, which anciently comprised the consistory court and record office of the diocese; it now communicates with the cemetery, a spacious area on the south side of the cathedral. The other is circular, and, as it communicated only with the town, is supposed to have been appropriated to municipal purposes. The whole was secured by a ponderous portcullis. The lower part of the building consisted of a porter's lodge, and prison, and to the latter was attached a dungeon, entered only by an iron grating, through which malefactors were lowered into it.

The promontory of St. David's abounds with ancient military and Druidical remains. The Barrows, on or near which the Roman Menapia is supposed to have been situated, are overspread with tumuli; and there, according to tradition, was the site of a town called Caerlleon, "the City of the Legion." The military work situated nearest to the city is a small circular encampment, about a mile to the north of it. In the same direction is St. David's Head, projecting a considerable distance into the sea, and displaying scenery of the wildest character. At the entrance to it, from a heathy tract producing various aromatic plants, rises a lofty mass of rugged rocks, called Carn Lludw, towering in the most grotesque forms, and commanding from their summits an extensive and diversified prospect by sea and land. At the southern base of this rocky elevation lies the celebrated Maen Sigl, or Logan Stone, of enormous size, and once so delicately poised as to yield to a slight pressure; but its equilibrium was destroyed by the parliamentary soldiers in the seventeenth century. Several ancient military enclosures of a great variety of shapes and dimensions are scattered over this part of the promontory, which is also intersected by the remains of a rampart, formed of loose stones,

adjacent to which are divers square and circular areas, inclosed with stones. There is also a remarkable cromlech; the table-stone is twelve feet long, eight feet broad, and about two feet thick, and is supported by a single upright stone. A little beyond is a huge work called Clawdd-yMilwyr, "the fence of the soldiers," which consists of a high and broad rampart of loose stones, extending, like that above-mentioned, from one side of the promontory to the other, but across a narrower part of it, with two outer lines of defence. This work is supposed to have been constructed by the Northmen, who repeatedly ravaged these coasts, and of whose habitations there are still some remains in various circular inclosures within the space protected by it. The parish is interspersed with numerous carneddau, or sepulchral heaps of stones; and on Crûglas, a common about three miles in length, bestowed on the parish by Rhys ab Tewdwr, is a huge stone, the supposed memorial of some victory obtained here by the Welsh over some of the northern pirates. There were likewise vestiges in the parish of an ancient fosse-way, called also "the military way;" and on the southern extremity of Carnochun, or Carn Nwchwn, are the remains of some ancient fortifications, the inclosed area of one of which is about one hundred yards long and sixty broad, and is intersected by a natural perpendicular trench of great depth and width: the whole is flanked with four parallel ramparts.

Here are several metallic veins, most of them containing copper, which run in parallel directions, and are much impregnated with sulphur; but none of them are worked. In the clefts of the precipitous and abrupt rocks forming St. David's Head, is found a species of crystal, called "St. David's diamond," which, when first obtained, resembles the amethyst, and, being extremely hard, is susceptible of a better polish than most of the British gems. In this part of the promontory is also a large natural cave. The principal holy wells in the parish, now held in repute, are, one situated near St. Non's chapel, which is arched over, and the water of which is esteemed efficacious in the cure of divers diseases, particularly those of the eye; another near Porth Clais; and a third just without the southern boundary of the Close: the last has also an arched covering, which yet exhibits some specimens of the rich sculpture that characterized an elegant chapel erected near it by Bishop Houghton. At a place called Llan-Druidion is a number of springs, called the Nine Wells, the waters of which are immediately united into a copious stream.

St. David's and its immediate vicinity are distinguished as the birthplace of several eminent characters, in addition to the patron saint. Carausius, the celebrated Roman general, was born at Menapia: he assumed the government in Britain, which he conducted with great dignity and splendour, but was assassinated by his minister Alectus, at the instigation of the Emperor Constantius. According to some writers, Asser, the friend and biographer of Alfred the Great, and commonly called Asserius Menevensis, was born here, about the middle of the ninth century; but

others are of opinion that he was a native of a small village called Trêv Asser, in the parish of Llanwnda, and that he obtained the surname of Menevensis from having been a monk at this place, where his uncle Novis was archbishop. John Erigena, who is also known by the names of John Patrick Erigena and John Scotus, is claimed by the Welsh as a native of St. David's, whilst, so great is the obscurity of his birth, both the Irish and the Scots regard him respectively as their countryman. He flourished in the middle of the ninth century, was a man of great learning, and, having resided for a considerable period in France, distinguished himself by some writings on school divinity, which gave offence to Pope Nicholas I. In recent times, the late Richard Fenton, Esq., F.S.A., author of an "Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," was born in the parish.

Cylch Y Dre - Cylch-Bychan -Cylch-Gwaelod-Y-Wlad Cylch-Mawr

St Davids Cathedral City but in fact a small town on the north side of St Brides bay.

It forms one of the four cylchs or hamlets Cylch-Y-Dre along with Cylch Bychan, Cylch-Gwaelod-Y-Wlad and Cylch-Mawr into which the parish is divided. This, the smallest city in Britain, is a place devoted to the memory of Wales' patron saint. The first monastery was built here in the sixth century, but the present cathedral dates from Norman times, having been commenced in 1182. The building in its present form is a concoction of styles and the result of rebuilding and restoration work over 800 years or so - the most recent major projects having been in 1789 and 1863. But the cathedral is undoubtedly magnificent, almost hidden from view in its little valley, encircled by its massive wall and cheek-by-jowl with the ruined Bishop's Palace.

In spite of some distinctly unpleasant developments on the main street, St. David's is still an attractive breezy place with shops, inns, and houses grouped around a spacious square which leads via The Pobbles to the Cathedral's Tower Gate. The area around the little city is full of interest, with prehistoric sites, sites connected with the religious history of the peninsula, the scenery of striking beauty around the coast. In summer St. Davids is still a place of pilgrimage today.

Original ecclesiastical settlement associated with the Celtic foundation of St David in the 6c.

The Cathedral dedicated to the patron saint of Wales is held in high esteem across the Principality by Anglicans and non-Anglicans, by Christians and non-Christians alike. It is in its own right a building of great beauty and very much part of our Welsh heritage.

Cylch-Bychan

1834 Acc to Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

A hamlet in the parish of St David's hundred of Dewisland county of Pembroke 1 1/2 miles E from St David's containing 359 inhabitants. It forms one of the four cylchs or hamlets into which the parish is divided.

Cylch-Gwaelod-Y-Wlad

1834 Acc/to Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

A hamlet in the parish of St David's hundred of Dewisland county of Pembroke 1 mile W from St David's containing 512 inhabitants The name denotes that it consists of the lower or coast portion of the parish which is divided into four cylchs or hamlets this one forming its western division and extending along the sea coast being the most westerly part of the principality. The island of Ramsey on which there is a single farm is included in this hamlet.

Cylch-Mawr

1834 Acc/to Topographical Dictionary of Wales S Lewis.

A hamlet in the parish of St David's hundred of Dewisland county of Pembroke 2 1/2 miles NE from St David's containing 492 inhabitants. The adjunct signifies that it is the larger hamlet into which the parish is divided.

St Davids Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments – Hamlets 1923

The bounds of the present parish of St David's, regarded not as an ecclesiastical district merely but also as a local administrative area probably follows much the same direction that they have taken at least since the parochial system assumed its permanent and well recognized characteristics. There have been changes within the parish; its sub divisions of cylch, trev, township or hamlet have fallen into desuetude; while, on the other hand, the one survival amongst these cylchau or circuits, the Cathedral of St Davids with its precincts, has within recent years become an independent parish under the title The Cathedral Close of St David's. The ecclesiastical status of the great Cathedral church has not changed, and it still continues to be what it appears to have been throughout the ages – the parish church of the wide area comprised within the limits of the mediaeval parish of St David's.

1844 St. Davids South Wales Directory

.....is a city and the See of a bishop, in the hundred of Dewisland, and county of Pembroke, 266 miles w. from London, 16 N.W. from Haverfordwest, and the like distance S.W. from Fishguard. It

is the most westerly town of all South Wales, situated about a mile and a half from the sea, near the promontory, called St. David's Head, from which, on a clear day, the coast of Ireland may be distinctly seen. This is a place of little or no consideration in the way of trade and manufactures it has none, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in agriculture. Although a city, and at one time of high importance in its ecclesiastical character, its present appearance is far from prepossessing the stranger in its favour, and but two structures remain from which any idea can be formed of its original grandeur-these are its cathedral, and the beautiful and extensive ruins of its archiepiscopal palace. The architecture of the cathedral is a mixture of the Saxon and Norman styles; the whole length of the edifice, within the walls, is three hundred and seven feet. That part of the interior of Saxon design is of very early date; and to this day shews the effect of an earthquake which happened in 1248, and cracked the building from top to bottom. The church contains many ancient monuments; among others those to the memory of the Earl of Richmond, father of Henry VII, and Owen Tudor, his grandfather. St. David translated the metropolitan see of Wales from Caerleon hither, in the sixth century, and such it continued to the reign of Henry I. The other places of worship are, four chapels for dissenters; and the charities are a free grammar school and a charity school, both principally supported by the Chapter and other members of the cathedral.

The market, which is entitled to be held on Wednesday, has all but fallen into disuse; and the fairs, of which there are four, are unimportant. The parish of Saint David comprises the hamlets of Clych-Byehan, Clych-Gwylod-y-Wlad, Clych-Mawr, and Clych-y-dee, containing in 1831 2,388 inhabitants; and in 1841, 2,445.

1864 Cambrian Journal p341 St Davids.,Mackenzie E. C. Walcott B.D, F.R.S.L., F.S.A.,

The city is now only a poor secluded village , severed from the busy world. Its Cathedral, built on a western promontory nearest to the setting sun. Ggiraldus spoke of it “as forlorn and remote , exposed to the attacks of Flemings and Welshmen” and said its site called “Vale of Roses” woould be more appropriately called “Valley of Marble”

The country on every side is wild, desolate and barren – a more covered with heather and gorse, and the Cathedral stands in a ravine , with pyramidal piles of trap rock raising their hughe bulwarks round it; ruins, shapeless heaps and unroofed walls, render the scene profoundly gloomy; and there are no trees except some few gnarled stems and weather-beaton tops in the hollows. Yet the road to the church was known by thousands of pilgrims as the Meider Saint the “Holy Way”. Druidicasl remains and fragments of medieval chapels, evince the religious character of the neighbourhood at remote abd various periods. “On the east” said Defoe “the hills darken the air with their height”

The cathedral.

The extterior, in consequence of its exposure to the sea air, and a damp climate, was never

ornamented; but it is now in a calamitous state of dilapidation, and a considerable portion of the eastern portion is positively roofless, long abandoned to decay. For years the interior was lime washed; the stones were green with moss, dank with rain and dripping moisture from the walls, while the Nave presents no floor but damp earth. After a while rough flagstones were laid down as a pavement and the whitewash removed. The west, north and south sides of the Tower are dangerously fissured; and the whole nave is thrown westwards so that all the pillars are out of perpendicular and the arches damaged.

1895 Timmins – Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire



From the crest of the hill near Upper Solva a wide view of the sea opens out, with a brace of rocky islets off the coast ; while far ahead the high lands of Ramsey Isle, Carn Llidi and Pen Beri, raise their graceful undulations above remote Octopitarum, and the wind-swept sandhills that mark the site of legendary Menapia.

Coasting along through a rolling treeless country parallel with the course of the Via Julia (the Roman road from Carmarthen), which accompanies us henceforth to the end of our journey, we mount the gentle ascent that leads to the time-honoured ' city,' of which, however, little is seen

until we are 'right there,' as our Transatlantic cousins say.

Dismounting at the Grove Hotel, we fare forth for our first view of time honoured T y Dewi, the city of St. Davids. Strolling leisurely along the quiet ' street ' of the village-city, we pause now and again to make way for a herd of cattle, or to watch a flock of geese, stubbing, with sinewy- necks outstretched, in a damp and weed - grown corner. Presently the roadway widens out, and here stands an ancient stone cross, which, rising from a flight of time-worn steps, marks the central point of this most diminutive of cities.

Casting about for some clue to the whereabouts of St. Davids Cathedral, we soon espy a low, dark object that proves upon closer inspection to be the topmost story of the central tower. With this as guide, we traverse an old paved lane ycleped the Popples, *Anglice* Pebbles, and passing beneath the tower gate— sole survivor of the four gate towers of the ancient city — enter the cathedral precincts. This point affords perhaps the most characteristic *coup d'oeil* of the venerable edifice, set amidst that stern and sombre landscape with which its time worn architecture so completely harmonizes. Viewed from our present vantage-point St. Davids Cathedral appears ensconced within the hollow of the vale, its topmost pinnacles scarce rising clear of the distant horizon. Grouped around the central mass of the cathedral stand the crumbling ruins of medieval structures of scarcely inferior interest. Away to our left, beyond a grove of wind- swept trees, rise the arcaded walls of Gower's incomparable palace, while the slender tower of St. Mary's College peeps over the long cathedral roof.

The stone wall that encompasses the cathedral-close upon its eastern side terminates in the massive octagonal tower, with Gothic doorway and windows. This is flanked again by the old gateway through which we have just entered.

We now descend the broad flight of steps that, from their number, have been dubbed the ' Thirty-nine Articles.' Passing through the great south porch our eyes are greeted by a beautiful Decorated doorway, the work of Bishop Gower, which is adorned with exquisitely-carved figures and foliage encrusting arch and pillar. Here enclosed amidst intersecting branches we discern quaintly sculptured representations of the Root of Jesse, the Crucifixion, St. David with his harp, and various other saintly personages ; yonder the artist tells the history of Adam and the birth of Eve ; while overhead presides the Holy Trinity, flanked by angels with swinging censers — a veritable gem of mediaeval sculpture. Proceeding onward we now enter the nave, whose rich yet massive architecture forms a unique and enduring memorial of the first Norman bishop, Peter de Leia. The general effect is of breadth rather than height, the solid cylindrical pillars supporting semicircular arches of unusual width, wrought with the varied and elaborate ornamentation of the Transitional Norman period.

Above this rises a series of lofty arches enclosing both clerestory and triforium — a rather unusual arrangement — while a singular appearance is produced by the upward slope of the floor, and the outward lean of walls and nave pillars, the latter being the result of an earthquake that occurred in the thirteenth century.

The roof which spans the broad nave is one of the most notable features of the cathedral. It was built of gray Irish oak about the end of the fifteenth century, and is a veritable masterpiece of construction and design. The sculptured foliage of the capitals is worthy of close examination, and one of the nave pillars bears a faded fresco, generally supposed to represent King Henry IV. Beneath an adjacent arch reposes the effigy of Bishop Morgan — a goodly figure habited in priestly robes that are admirably rendered by the sculptor's chisel. The base of this monument is enriched with an unusually fine Resurrection, carved in marble.

Fronting the full width of the nave, the beautiful Decorated rood screen of Bishop Gower now claims our attention. This exquisite structure is perhaps unrivalled in the picturesque variety of its several parts, and the charming effects of light and shade that enhance the mellow tones of its ancient stonework. Panelled buttresses divide the screen into five bays, the middle compartment forming a wide archway adorned with flowers and vine-leaves. To the left is the older portion, subdivided by Gothic arches borne by detached pillars, with grotesque heads and figures clad in thirteenth-century armour. A narrow stair winds up to the ancient rood-loft above.

Turning to the southern side of the rood-screen, we are confronted by the rich and sumptuous fabric erected by Bishop Gower. Under the noble founder sleeps his last sleep beneath a richly-groined canopy, whose traceried arches sparkle with cusps and crockets — a dignified, reposeful figure, worthy the Wykeham of the West, as Gower has been fitly styled.

In memory of his greatest work Gower's tomb once bore the legend,
' Henricus Gower, Episcopalis Palatio Constructor.'

After gazing our fill upon this beautiful structure, unquestionably the *chef d'oeuvre* of the whole cathedral, we pass through the central archway beneath a vaulted roof, whose stony ribs, disdaining the customary support, spring clear of the circumjacent masonry. Here venerable tombs cluster beneath fretted ceilings that retain much of their ancient coloured fresco work, depicting figures, foliage, and fantastic forms which in nowise transgress the Scriptural commandment, for they bear little or no resemblance to any created thing.

We next enter the choir, which occupies the space beneath the central tower. Upon either hand extends a range of canopied stalls, with seats devoted to the use of the dean and chapter of the cathedral.

These old miserere seats were so ingeniously balanced that if an unwary brother chanced to nod over his breviary, he was quickly brought to his seven senses by the overturning of his treacherous perch.

The under-sides of these curious benches have been adorned by the craftsmen of that bygone time with the quaint conceits of their mediaeval fancy. Here, for instance, a vigorously carved panel portrays in unmistakeable fashion the woebegone plight of two seafaring pilgrims, whom a pair of jolly monks are ferrying across the troubled waters of Ramsey Sound. Yonder some subtle humorist has been at work, and given us his version of the priest under the guise of a fox administering the wafer to a goose of a layman ; and it may be noticed that (after the olden custom) the priest reserves the wine flagon to himself. Two wolfish-looking dogs snarling over a bone may by some be thought to prove the antiquity of the familiar couplet,

' Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief,

Taffy came lo my house and stole a piece of beef

Then we have a couple of sturdy boat-builders, one of whom, having laid aside his adze, drains the contents of a capacious cup, while a mighty beaker stands ready to his hand.

With such -like quaint original devices have those men of old encrusted the surface of these ancient stalls.

So, having done justice to their curious details, we pass on through a second screen separating the chancel from the presbytery, an arrangement peculiar, we believe, to St. Davids Cathedral. This portion of the fabric was rebuilt with pointed arches after the fall of the central tower in 1220, and contains some extremely interesting features.

The place of honour in the centre of the presbytery is occupied by the tomb of Edmund Tudor, father of Henry VII, a massive table monument of Purbeck marble, enriched with shields and heraldic devices, and bearing the proud inscription :

' Under this Marble Shrine here enclos'd resteth the Bones of that noble Lord, Edmund Earl of Richmond, Father and Brother to Kings, the which departed out of this World in the Year of our Lord God a thousand four hundred fifty and six, the first Day of the Month of November, on whose Soul almighty Jesus have Mercy, Amen."

Upon the north side of the presbytery rises the stone structure that formed the base of St. David's Shrine. It is the work of Bishop Richard de Carew, and dates from the latter half of the thirteenth century. The three arches were once adorned with figures representing St. David, St. Patrick and St. Denis, while the quatrefoil openings beneath were provided with small lockers to receive the offerings of devotees. In the presbytery we also notice a small circular piscina of very ancient date pierced with concentric rows of holes — a rare and curious feature.

After examining the handsome effigy of Bishop Anselm Le Gros, nephew of Earl William of

Pembroke, with its laconic couplet —

' Petra Precor die sic

Anselmus Episcopus jacet hie '

two fine recumbent figures of very ancient date arrest our attention, none other than those famous South Welsh princes, the Lord Rhys ap Gruffydd and his son, Rhys Grygg.

Higden, in his quaint ' Polychronicon," breaks forth into unbounded panegyrics over the great Lord Rhys: ' O blysse of battayle!' he exclaims, ' Chylde of Chyvalry ! defence of Countrie ! Worshyppe of Armes ! the noble dyadame of fayrnesse of Wales is now fallen, that is, Rees is dead. The Enemy is heere, for Rees is not heere ; now Wales helpeth not itself; Rees is dead and taken away, but hys noble Name is not dead, for it is alwayes new in the wide Worlde. His Prowesse passeth hys manners ; hys Wytte passeth hys Prowesse ; hys fayre Speech passeth hys Wytte ; hys good Thews passeth hys fayre Speech !'

Not to prolong the subject ad nauseam, we will merely indicate as more particularly worthy of notice the tomb of Silvester Medicus; a recumbent effigy reputed to be that of Giraldus Cambrensis, of Manorbere ; the massive shrine of St. Caradoc ; and two early Celtic crosses in the south transept, with the legend

PONTIFICIS ABRAHAM FILII.

We next glance into St. Thomas's Chapel, one of the oldest portions of the fabric, whose massive groined roof is adorned with sculptured bosses of unusual size. Here is a piscina enclosed within a group of pointed arches, whose lovely Early English enrichments form one of the daintiest features of the cathedral.

We now enter the beautiful chapel erected by Edward Vaughan, the last of the great building prelates of St. Davids. It boasts a handsome fanvaulted ceiling, and a peculiar hagioscope fashioned like a cross within a circle.

Some curious details attract our notice as we wander amongst the unrestored chapels. In one of these, a trio of sculptured quadrupeds suggests the idea of the Trinity, while another contains the effigy of a knight in chain-mail, shorn of half its length by a clumsy buttress — a legacy from the days of churchwarden misrule.

Outside the Lady Chapel stood St. Mary's Well, which according to tradition arose at the prayer of St. David to supply the neighbouring monastery. Giraldus tells us that this accommodating spring would sometimes flow with wine, at other times with milk, and that it was the scene of many edifying miracles.

Sauntering around the mellow-tinted walls of the old cathedral, we notice the huge flying buttresses built against its northern side to strengthen the fabric. These rugged bastions, clothed in their

luxuriant mantle of ivy, with the crumbling arches of the ruined cloisters hard by, group in a picturesque fashion beneath the central tower, whose broad front, bronzed by the rays of the declining sun, forms a rallying-point for a host of homing jackdaws.

A bowshot westward of the cathedral stand the beautiful ruins of the Bishop's Palace, rising from amidst the rich meadows beside the Allan River. Our route thither lies over the stony way called the Popples, the ancient approach to St. David's Shrine, and traverses the low-arched bridge that superseded the Llechllafar, or Speaking Stone, which in olden times spanned the stream at this point.

Many a curious legend clung around this venerable stone, which Giraldus tells us was even in his time worn hollow by the feet of wayfarers. Tradition avers that Llechllafar was wont to cry out in remonstrance if a corpse was carried across it ; and Merlin is said to have foretold that an English king, returning from the conquest of Ireland, was to meet his death upon this spot. So when Henry II. chanced this way, a disappointed suppliant endeavoured to foist this sinister prediction upon him ; but the King, having made a suitable oration to the stone, passed over it unharmed to make his orisons before the Shrine of St. David.

Turning; from the scene of these miraculous events, we pass a group of lowly cottages and enter the ruined gateway of the palace. Across a stretch of greensward, close-cropped by flocks of sheep, rise the ruined walls of Bishop Gower's lordly dwelling ; the open-arched parapets casting a dappled shade athwart the grass-grown courtyard.

Built in the Decorated style that prevailed throughout the fourteenth century, this interesting structure extends around a quadrangle, of which two sides remain in fair preservation, the others being either much in ruins, or entirely razed to the ground. Everything here speaks of peace and bygone hospitality. A wide ogee archway- adorned with sculptured niches gives access to the banqueting-hall, an apartment of noble proportions adorned with an exquisite rose window still in good preservation. Near at hand rises the chapel, with its picturesque bell- turret and pointed windows ; while over all runs a pretty open arcade, borne upon huge corbels embellished with grotesque heads and strange fantastic monsters. A pleasant variety has been obtained by arranging the stonework above the arches in a kind of diaper pattern, With the lapse of time these venerable ruins have mellowed into all sorts of harmonious hues where golden lichens, valerian and plants innumerable, have run riot over the rough purple sandstone.

St David Patron Saint.

Tradition states that St. David was born on the spot where St. Non's chapel now stands. The year of his birth is uncertain; authorities place it between 462 and 520 A.D. Both his father, Sant, Prince of Ceredigion, and his mother, Non, were of noble family, and the boy's education was the best that could be given him. He grew up into a tall dignified man, and was ordained priest after study, probably at Henfynyw (Aberaeron), in Cardigan, his fathers territory. Then, with his friends and disciples he left it, to found his monastery near the sea. And here the first building rose, either of rough stone, or of wood, with a stone foundation.

A legend states that David journeyed to Jerusalem, was consecrated Bishop by the Patriarch John III, and that the portable altar stone, now in the South Transept was the Patriarchs gift to him.

He attended the celebrated Synod of Brefi, and was instrumental in refuting the Pelagian heresy which the Synod had been convened to suppress. Legend tells that a white dove descended and rested on his shoulder as he spoke, and the dove is often used in representations of the saint.

St. David and his monks worked in the fields round their Church. Monasteries in those days were self supporting units. He travelled on missionary journeys through South Wales, founding Churches as he went, visited Ireland, and possibly Cornwall and Brittany, where there are Churches called by his name.

His death is commemorated on March 1st, but the year is uncertain. In the twelfth century Pope Callixtus II decreed that two pilgrimages to his shrine should equal one to Rome. The fame of the Cathedral reached its height in the 14th and 15th centuries, and among the royal pilgrims who visited the shrine was William the Conqueror, who presented two velvet copes and a handful of silver, Henry II, Edward I and Queen Eleanor, and possibly King John, are reckoned to have visited. It is claimed that St. David's relics still rest within his Cathedral in an oak and iron reliquary, kept in the Holy Trinity chapel behind the High Altar.

St. David's Day, March 1st The Collect.

O God, Who by the preaching of Thy blessed servant Saint David didst cause the light of the Gospel to shine in this our land; Grant we beseech Thee, that having his life and labours in remembrance, we may shew forth our thankfulness unto Thee for the same, by following the example of his zeal and patience; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

1327 Of The Lands Of The Bishopric Of St. David's, PRO. E. 152. No. 16.

Villa Menevens. (Town of St. Davids).

The jury say that there is there a mansio for servants and animals in winter, where there ought to be a palace, worth 6d. per annum: and a carucate of land lying fallow and untilled, and it is not extended because the pasture is common: 16 acres of meadow in demesne worth 16s. at 12d. per acre. There is another meadow in the island which is called Romeseye and worth 5s. per acre. There are 2 water mills worth £4 per annum. There is of rent of assize of the burgesses 100s. per annum payable in the terms at the Feasts of the Annunciation of the BVM, St. John Baptist, St. Michael and St. Andrew, in equal portions. There is a rent of assize at Emenyt of 16s. per annum payable at the Feast of St. Michael. There is a rent of assize at Pencors of 4s. payable at the said Feast of St. Michael. There is a rent of assize at the Berewych of 50s. payable at the Feast of St. Michael. Pleas and perquisites of court there, with the fair on the Feast of St. John Baptist, worth 7s. per annum.

1997 A Short History Of The Cathedral.

The first Church or Cathedral was built on the spot where the present building stands, by St. David and his monks. It was burnt down in 645. The Danes invaded and sacked the buildings in 1078, killing Bishop Abraham, and the Church was again burnt down in 1099.

The first Norman Bishop was enthroned in 1115, when the Cathedral organisation was converted from the Celtic and monastic, to the ordinary diocesan type.

Peter De Leia (1176-1198), the third Norman Bishop, a Florentine monk, who had been Prior of Wenlock Abbey, Shropshire, was the first of the great Bishop builders. An old writer states, "St. Davids had been often destroyed in former times by Danes and other Pyrats, and in his time was almost quite ruinated." He started rebuilding in 1180, and left the Cathedral, ending at the wall of the High Altar, substantially as we see it now, as he built the nave, choir, transepts, and aisles. The stone used was Cambrian sandstone, taken from the cliff quarries at Caerfai and Caerbwdy. But the tower fell in 1220, crushing choir and transepts, and an earthquake in 1248 did still more damage. The tower was not rebuilt from the foundations, as the old western arch was retained. His successor dedicated the Cathedral to St. Andrew and St. David.

Bishop Gower (1328-1347), added the South Porch, remodelled the aisles, inserted the Decorated windows on the north and south, built the Rood screen between the nave and choir, added a storey to the tower, and two upper floors to the chapel in the north transept. He founded a Chantry in the Lady Chapel, where the sedilia and Bishop Martin's tomb are also attributed to him.

In the late 15th and early 16th centuries the roofs were entirely renovated; Owen Pole, Treasurer (1472- 1509), built the roof of the nave, and possibly that of the choir.

Bishop Vaughan (1508-1522), was the last of the great building Bishops. The Holy Trinity chapel was his work; he roofed in the open space on its east side, and vaulted the Lady chapel in stone. The tower received a third storey, raising it to its present height.

The Cathedral suffered severely during the Civil wars. Lead was stripped from the Lady chapel and aisles, the latter being left open to the weather. In consequence the presbytery arches were blocked in with stone. Bishop Watson urged his Chapter to repair the damage, and he releaded the transepts in 1696. £1500 is said to have been expended a few years later, and Chapter orders of the period show that the Canons curtailed their own incomes to carry the repairs out effectually.

In 1789 a subscription was set on foot, and Mr. Nash was directed to plan rebuilding the west front.

In 1863 a general restoration was begun by Sir Gilbert Scott. The west front, spoilt by Nash, was rebuilt from a drawing of the old design. Most important of all, the central tower, which was in a most precarious condition, was made secure, the hollows in the masonry being filled with liquid cement. The foundations were drained for the first time in the history of the building and made secure, and certain relics, thought to be those of St. David and St. Justinian were discovered.

The restoration of the Lady Chapel with the surrounding chapels, a few years later, completed St. David's Cathedral as we see it today.

The Cathedral Interior.

The South porch, was added to the Cathedral by Bishop Gower 1328-1347). It is decorated work, worn and damaged, but details of the "Jesse Portal" with the subjects of our Lords genealogy, can be made out. Over the arch there is a representation of the Holy Trinity with angels. The Parvise, or room over the porch, was added about 1515.

Nave and Aisles: Built by Bishop Peter de Leia (1176-1198).

The general style of the nave is Transitional Norman or Early English. Its length is 130 feet, and the slope in the floor, a fall of three feet towards the west, gives a unique and striking impression. There is a total difference of 14 feet in height between the west door and the Lady chapel. The great piers consist alternately of circular and octagonal columns. Each arch has a different moulding, and 24 mason marks have been traced. The outward slope of the westernmost pillars has been attributed to the earthquake of 1248. Enormous buttresses on the north side of the Cathedral were built to strengthen the nave. The triforium and clerestory, merged in one, rest on the main arcade. The roof, of Irish oak, consisting of rows of pendants connected by a system of arches, is attributed to the treasurer, Owen Pole (1472-1509), and is a magnificent piece of work. The Welsh dragon figures upon the square pendants. Some of the piers still show traces of frescoes, but the coating of

whitewash, applied by Bishop Field in 1630, and removed by Archdeacon Davies about 1835, has almost obliterated them. The Font may date back to the pre-Norman Bishops, but the base cannot be earlier than the 13th century. Near it stands a very old font, possibly one of the oldest relics in the Cathedral. Close to the west wall are one of the old pre-Reformation bells, and several Celtic stones, of the 8th-11th centuries, bearing crosses. These latter were found near Whitesands Bay.

Bishop Morgan's tomb, 1504, is the chief monument in the nave. Opposite is the beautiful sculptured tomb of an unknown priest in a canopied recess.

Both aisles are part of the original design, but are lighted by the decorated windows added by Bishop Gower.

The rood screen consists of a solid wall, pierced by a doorway, and with chambers in its thickness. On one side is the tomb of Bishop Gower who built it, 1328-1347. Modern figures now fill the niches on each side of the doorway. The "Peoples Altar" stands on the left. The rood is modern.

The Choir.

The choir occupies the space below the tower, marking the monastic origin of the building. It is unique in possessing a second "parclose" screen, making a complete enclosure. There are 28 stalls, dating from Bishop Tully's episcopate (1460-1481), when they replaced those of Bishop Gower's time. The Misericords (hinged folding seats which when turned up can be leant on for rest) are very fine. The reigning Sovereign always holds the first prebendal stall, an honour peculiar to St. David's. This stall is marked by the royal arms. The Bishop's throne is of great height; part of it dates from Bishop Gower's time, but Sir Gilbert Scott was obliged to reconstruct it. A faded painting of our Lady can still be seen on the panel below the canopy. The organ is an early Willis instrument, (1883), the old organ, built in 1695 having been given to St. Martin's, Haverfordwest, but some fragments of the case, said to have been carved by Grinling Gibbons, are kept in the Cathedral library. The organ was rebuilt modernised and supplied with new cases in 1953.

The Presbytery And Sanctuary.

Four Transitional Norman bays form the Presbytery, the piers, as in the nave, being alternately circular and octagonal. There is a clerestory, but no triforium. The East End today is practically as it was when Peter de Leia designed it, the lower part being the original work of de Leias masters, the upper, restoration. The lower stage contains one of the most perfect instances of triplet lancets in existence; they are magnificent, and amongst the finest things in the Cathedral. Bishop Vaughan's chapel, immediately behind, blocks them, and the spaces have been filled with Salvati mosaics. In the centre is the Crucifixion, with its type, Moses and Aaron pointing to the brazen serpent, below. The right lancet shows a figure representing the Jewish Church, the left, the Christian church, with

St. David addressing the council of Brefi, and St. David giving alms.

The four lancets above contain modern glass, the subjects being the Nativity, Transfiguration, Last Supper and Agony in the Garden.

The roof dates from 1461 and was carefully restored by Scott.

The floor largely consists of the original; encaustic tiles, yellow and reddish brown, dating from the 15th century. The designs are the Beauchamp and Berkeley arms, the Tudor rose and Edward III's arms. Probably they came from the famous Malvern manufactory. Tradition states that some of the tiles were broken by Cromwell's horse, as he rode up to the Altar when his troops desecrated the building.

The Altar is modern, but there were two very ancient altar slabs, with their five crosses found in the floor near it. It is believed that they may be the altar stones from St. David's own Church, and one of them is now the mensa stone of the altar in Holy Trinity chapel, the other in the chapel of St. Thomas.

The oak Perpendicular sedilia probably date from Bishop Tully's episcopate (1460-1481). The piscina contains 12 holes, representing the twelve apostles, and is made in the shape of a rose. Before the High Altar stands the table tomb of Edmund Tudor, father of Henry VII. It was placed originally in the Grey Friars Church at Carmarthen, and was transferred by order of Henry VIII, at the dissolution of the monastery. The remains of St. David's Shrine are on the north side of the Presbytery. It was built about 1275 and the relics were probably placed upon it, in a removable reliquary. It is certain that this was so at one time for there was an old order that in case of battle, the relics should be taken one day's journey from the city.

In the destructive days of the Cathedral, when the aisles were unroofed, solid walls were built between the arches, and these must have seriously damaged the Shrine. Traces of pavement, worn hollow by pilgrims' knees, could once be seen. The niches at the foot of the Shrine were intended to hold the pilgrims' offerings, possibly also to hold devotional objects, placed near the relics, before being taken away.

South Transept.

The transepts are separated from the nave, being connected by doorways and not by open arches. The South Transept, known at one time as the - Chanters Chapel,- contains several relics of Celtic slabs and crosses, one of which commemorates Bishop Abraham's sons, 1078. It was used before the restoration as the Parish Church. Much of the old material of the Cathedral, of which use could not be made, is reserved here.

The vestries have recently been moved here from the North Transept. The Clergy Vestry is behind the wooden screen, the Choir Vestry in the former lower library. The Tower is also reached from a doorway in this transept, but visitors who wish to ascend it must be accompanied by the Verger.

The small portable altar stone, said to have been brought from Jerusalem by St. David, is kept here, sunk into a table at the east end. There is also an old wooden chest which is supposed to date from the time of Peter de Leia.

South Choir Aisle.

Here, the tombs are of interest, and the priestly stone slabs show the development in stone effigy work, from the plain incised to the modelled figure. There are tombs ascribed to Rhys ap Gruffudd, the last Prince of South Wales, Giraldus Cambrensis, and a physician named Silvester. His inscription runs "Silvester the physician lieth here, and his dissolution sheweth that medicine withstandeth not death." In the southern bay are the tombs of Bishop Anselm la Gras (1231-1247) and Bishop Gervase (1215-1229).

St. Edward's Chapel.

The chapel of King Edward the Confessor opens out of the south choir aisle. It was restored by Viscountess Maidstone, in remembrance of her grandfather Bishop Jenkinson, and contains her tomb, and a case containing the garments worn by the bishop at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

The Lady Chapel.

This was added to the Cathedral by Bishop Martin (1296-1328). Bishop Gower built the sedilia, and two tomb recesses, probably intended for Bishops Beck and Martin. The figure of Bishop Owen (1897-1926) has been recently added to Bishop Beck's tomb. The vaulted roof fell in 1775, and has been entirely replaced, but the roof of the ambulatory or ante chapel is original. The southern arch leading from the chapel to the ambulatory is earlier than the northern one.

St. Nicholas Chapel.

This chapel was restored in memory of Dean Howell in 1910. He is buried in the eastern end. It contains some mutilated tombs, and the remains of an old and beautifully carved Crucifixion on the south wall.

Holy Trinity Chapel

This chapel, late Perpendicular, was built by Bishop Vaughan, about 1500. Originally an open courtyard, possibly used as a waiting place for pilgrims, it, and the ante chapel behind were then roofed over. The roof is a beautiful piece of fan tracery. Modern statues of Bishop Vaughan and

Archdeacon Giraldus, are set on the old brackets. The reredos is a reconstruction of 14th century carving, and the altar is built up of very ancient stones. That on the south end bears a rare representation of the Birth of the Virgin. Bishop Vaughan's tomb, a marble slab, lies before the altar. The mullioned windows towards the Lady Chapel were found walled up and opened in 1898.

At the back of the High Altar, facing the chapel altar is the old recess near which the relics were hidden at the Reformation. It must have been made for the purpose of veneration of relics, as the Cross with its pierced arms, between the High Altar and the Chapel, formed part of the original building. It is transitional, and dates from the time of Peter de Leia. Sir Gilbert Scott found the recess walled up, practically indistinguishable from the rest of the wall. He took out the stones, found the bones in the recess, and interred them in the floor of the Chapel, immediately below.

Dean Williams had them disinterred in 1921 and placed them in the oak and iron reliquary. The fact that they were identified as the bones of a very tall and a short man, together with the knowledge that St. David, very tall, and his confessor, St. Justinian, a short man, had been buried together, gives a reasonable probability that the relics are really those of the saints.

Some of the Eastern patriarchs visited St. Davids in 1925, the sixteen hundredth anniversary of the Council of Nicaea, and presented a metal and jewelled reliquary for the Shrine.

Holy Trinity chapel is now used for the daily Celebration of Holy Communion, and for private devotion.

North Choir Aisle.

The North Choir Aisle leads from St. Nicholas chapel to the north transept. The back of St. David's shrine is seen here, and the tomb of Rhys Gryg, Rhys ap Gruffudds son.

The North Transept.

The Northern Transept chapel was dedicated to St. Andrew. The Shrine of St. Caradoc a Religious solitary of the 11th-12th century, is built against the south wall. Near it, in the east wall there is a piscina. An altar dedicated to St. Andrew originally stood here. It is now furnished as the County of Pembroke War Memorial to those who lost their lives in 1939-45.

Over the shrine of St. Caradoc, a memorial to the noted Church Musician and Composer - Thomas Tomkins - has been placed. He was born in St. Davids where his father was Cathedral Organist, and the Memorial was unveiled at a Festival held to commemorate the Tercentenary of his death.

Chapel Of St. Thomas.

This chapel was built out of the chapel of St. Andrew, and dedicated to St. Thomas a Beckett about

1220. It was rebuilt by Bishop Gower who added the upper floors. A double Early English piscina of beautiful work is placed on the south wall. The vaulted roof is very fine. This chapel has just been refurnished in memory of Bishop Prosser

(d. 1950). In 1958 a new stained glass window, representing the Saint, and his murderers, with the Royal Arms of Henry II, was fixed above the Altar in memory of Ernest Harry Evans, Priest. The Blessed Sacrament is reserved in the aumbry to the north of the altar.

Above the Chapel was the original Chapter-house which is now the Lower Library. It contains a fine decorated fireplace, and can be seen on application to the Verger. Above the Lower Library was another room which was used as the Treasury. This room was destroyed and in its place a Gallery has been erected which has recently been shelved in memory of Bishop Havard (d. 1956).

St. Mary's College.

St. Mary's College was founded in 1377 by John of Gaunt, and Bishop Adam Houghton. It was endowed to support a Master, 7 priest Fellows, and two choristers who were intended to serve in the Cathedral, the Master being one of the Canons. The building was connected with the Cathedral by a covered way, and the chapel walls still show traces of the cloister abutments. The chapel is all that now remains, the domestic buildings which stood between it and the north wall of the close having disappeared, though some remains of their crypts may still be seen.

St. Mary's College. The latter building in ruins for centuries was restored and opened again for public use in 1966.

St Davids Bishop's Palace- a Castles of Wales

During the Middle Ages there were few landowners in Wales wealthier than the Bishops of St David's. As well as being princes of the church, they were Marcher Lords in their own right, owing allegiance only to the king. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that at their cathedral city these powerful prelates created a group of medieval buildings unsurpassed anywhere west of Offas Dyke. Even in ruin, the palace is a magnificent architectural splendour, speaking volumes of men rich in experience of both Church and State. The entire cathedral close was surrounded by a precinct wall and one of four gates. Porth y Twr, which dates to about 1300 remains standing. Within, the palace is very largely the work of a succession of builder-bishops who held the see in the later 13th and 14th centuries.

Edward I and his queen were at St David's on a pilgrimage in 1284, and their visit may have well called attention to the inadequacies of the early medieval palace. About this time, Bishop Thomas

Beck (1280-93) began a program of new building commensurate with his role as a major churchman and former statesman of King Edward. He was responsible for the chapel in the south-west corner, the hall and the private apartments, and the gate. The bishop's hall and the private chamber were on the first floor, and were carried on a series of barrel vaults. Notice the superb series of corbels carved as human heads which span the main trusses of the roofs in this range.

But the man who more than any other left his imprint decisively and characteristically on this palace was Bishop Henry de Gower (1328-47). In addition to major works in the cathedral itself, including the imposing rood screen. It was de Gower who built the Great Hall, which remains undoubtedly the finest range. Moreover, he brought a graceful unity to the palace with the distinctive arcaded parapet which takes command of the beholders eye. It is similar to the bishops other work at Lamphey, and probably Swansea. The hall is again on the first floor and was designed for the entertainment of important guests. The wheel window in the east gable is a sheer delight, and the majestic porch would have provided a fitting entrance to so fine a building. Notice, too, the chequered pattern in the stonework on the upper stages, which may have been very striking in its original colours.

Later bishops made further additions and alterations to the palace, but with the Reformation the story of decay and destruction in the 16th and 17th centuries begins. A new exhibition, entitled Lords of the Land, is situated in parts of the palace undercroft. It tells more of the wealth and power of the medieval bishops, and explains the phases in the growth of the buildings.

In 1115 Henry I granted a Charter of Privileges to St David's and in 1120 the Pope raised the status of the Cathedral and site by decreeing that two visits to St David's Cathedral and shrine were the equivalent to one visit to St Peter's Rome. Later in November 1281

St David's town received a grant of two markets a week and two yearly fairs (a weekly one was already being held under the Charter of Privileges).

Records suggest that in 1326 there were 130 burgesses but John Speede map of 1610 only suggests 51 houses.

Bishop Beck (1280-93) founded Whitewell Hospice to care for sick and infirm clergy and provide hospitality for pilgrims. This was annexed to St Mary's College at St David's in 1377.

St David's Head was called by the Romans "Promontarium Octopitarium" (promontary of Eight perils). There can still be seen the remains of an Iron age fort and Celtic field system boundaries (300BC). Some iron age fields are still in use. Also a Neolithic cromlech (carreg Coetan) and

Neolithic mini burial Chambers (Maen Sigl).

1801 St David's Cathedral West end Manby



Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments 1921

The best, indeed the only attempt at a topographical account of the City and Close of St Davids is the account by Fenton of features that were in existence barely a century ago, but which have almost completely disappeared.

Fenton's remarks are as follows:--

1811 Fenton Tours pp 59 st seqq., London 1811

[Note **Fenton Richard** 1746-1821 the author, was born at St David's Pembrokeshire, and received his early education at the Cathedral School. (He would, one suspect, have a far greater knowledge of the Cathedral than Bishop **Burgess Thomas**, who was formerly Prebendary of Durham and consecrated on 17 July 1803). He subsequently entered the Middle Temple, and there studied for the legal profession. He afterwards practised at the Irish, English, and Welsh, bar, both in North and South Wales. During his stay in the Metropolis he met Dr. **Johnson**, and was on intimate terms with **Goldsmith** and **David Garrick**. He was a good Greek, Latin, and French scholar, The last twenty or thirty years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits. He was a very intimate friend of **Sir Richard Hoare**, at whose suggestion he undertook and published his

"Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire," London, 1811, and a very caustic reply to the strictures of Dr. Burgess, bishop of St David's on that work. As well he publishing other works"]

I now enter the on the sacred precinct of Ty Ddewi, or St David's, Once the metropolitan see of all Wales, but where it now a wide field of legend and history opens on me.

That the Romans were acquainted with this part of the county of Pembroke there can be no doubt.

In May 1805 I had the good fortune to discover the station of Ad Vigessimum by evidence not to be controverted, the the square agger with rounded angles, and other more infallible criterion's of its Roman character , such as bricks and pottery, and that in a wild, mountainous part of the country, at a distance from any town, building or other casualty to which such appearance so liable to mislead might be ascribed; and exactly in the most direct line from Carmarthen to st Davic's and nearly within the distance of twenty miles from the former and a little less from the latter.

With regard to the exact site of the Roman Menapia I have been less successful, though I have not been wanting in my researches for that purpose; yet, in a corn country, for ages in a constant rotation of husbandry, and of later years much sub divided by fences, it may be difficult, nay, almost impossible, to trace any very distinct vestiges of the Roman enclosure, most probably constructed of turf, or if of more durable Vitruvian materials liable to the changes known on the coast to have been occasioned by the encroachment of boisterous sea, and either swept away by its waves, or whelmed under its drifting mountains of sand.

But there is every reason to presume that it did not stand where the present city does, otherwise the pious devotees who first settled there could not have been said to have selected a spot whose recluse situation alone determined their choice. For the origin of the New Menapia, or St David's obscure, and I may say as little explored as the source of the Nile, we must be reconciled to grope through the dim twilight of legend till the first kindled rush light of history lends us its feeble ray to direct our pursuit. Most writers agree that there was a religious establishment there prior to the time of David, instituted by St Patrick. Some make him a native of te country, and thus account for his attachment ; others affirm , without settling the place of birth, that Patrick, on his return from the continent after visiting several parts of Wales, became enamoured of the retired situation of the vale called Vallis Rosina, remote from all worldly intercourse on the Irish sea, in which the present cathedral stands; and there abiding, vowed to devote himself to the service of God, but by a heavenly vision, was warned not to fix his heart on this obscure retreat, as the spot was intended for one who should not be in existence in less than thirty years; and that he, St Patrick, was reserved for a more glorious and active employment in a country yet a stranger to the word of life , which he was destined to convert to Christianity; the angelic minister adding to hush the murmurs and settle

the scruples of the holy man ' Be of good cheer, let no doubts perplex, no fears depress thee, I will attend companion of thy way, giving a blessing to thy mission. And , moreover, to confirm thy faith , I will from this spot shew thee the country Thou art directed to”, when the saint, as he was instructed turned his eyes westward from a stone to this day called Patrick's Bench or seat, notwithstanding the intervention of mountains and sea, most miraculously discovered Ireland. The heavenly summons he instantly obeyed, and setting sail, having first wrought a miracle by raising a man of the name of Dunawd from the dead, safely arrived in the Land of promise. Besides the eminent sanctity of this child , the pre-destined successor of Patrick was foretold by Gildas Albanus a short time before his birth; for when Gildas was preaching to a great multitude in a certain church at Caer Morva, that is a city or camp on the sea coast, in the promontory of Pebediaaug, or St David's land, a woman at that moment entering the church, he was suddenly deprived of the power speech, who, on being asked the cause of so strange a circumstance, replied “one Nonnita, a pious woman now present, is great with child and will shortly be delivered of a son endowed with a greater portion of the divine spirit than has ever yet fallen to the share of any preacher in this country. To him must I resign my situation as better able to fill it , and this an angel of the Lord has declared to me”

History now, unencumbered with the idle trappings of superstition or credulity, takes us by the hand, and presents us with facts instead of fables.

By the best accounts the celebrated patron saint of Wales was born AD 460, the same year to use the impressive words of an ancient author,” in which Britain was dismembered by the Saxons, God recompensing the loss by the birth of St David, one of the greatest lights the church ever enjoyed, both in regard to the sanctity of his life, vigour of his authority, and zeal in repressing heresy, and exalting ecclesiastical discipline “ Having received a preparatory education, he no sooner promoted to the priesthood than he became a disciple of Paulinus in the Isle of Wight and after living some years profiting by his instruction returned to his native country, where, at a place not far off from Old Menapia, called Vallis Rosina, endeared to him as well on account of its secluded as from the partiality shewn to it by St Patrick, who was there supposed to have laid the ground work of a religious establishment, he founded a monastery,

[Monastic rules]

having for its government formed rules most severely rigid , and giving in himself an example of their practice, which, as this monastic institution did not come within any order known to this island, I shall beg to leave to lay before my reader, without endeavouring to abridge or modernize, in the antiquated but forceful language of old Capgrave “St David” saith he “having built a monastery near Menevia in a place called Rosy Valley, gave this strict rule of monastical profession, that every man should labour daily with his hands for the common good of the manastery, according

to the apostle's saying ' he that doth not labour let him not eat' for those who spend their time in idleness debase their minds, which become unstable and bring forth impure thoughts, which restlessly disquiet them. The monks there refused all gifts or possessions offered them by unjust men; they detested riches; they had no care to ease their labours by the use of oxen or other cattle, for everyone was instead of riches an oxen to himself and his brethern ; They never conversed together by talking but only when necessity required, but each performed the labour enjoined of him. Joining thereto prayer of holy meditation on divine things; and having finished their their country work they returned to the monastery, where they spent the remainder of the day till the evening in reading or writing. In the evening at the sound of the bell they all left their work, and immediately repaired to the church where they remained till the stars appeared, and then went all together to their refection, eating sparingly and not to satiety, for any excessive eating, though it only be only of bread, occasions luxury. Their food was bread, with roots or herbs seasoned with salt, and their thirst they quenched with a mixture of water and milk. Supper being ended, they continued about three hours in watching, prayers and genuflections. As long as they were in church it was not permitted to any either to slumber or sneeze, or cast forth spittle. After this they went to rest and at cock crowing they rose and continued at prayer till day appeared. All their inward attentions and thoughts they discovered to their superior, and from him they demanded permission in all things, even when they were urged to the necessities of nature. Their clothing was the skins of beasts. Whosoever was desirous to adjoin himself to their holy conversation, he was obliged to remain ten days at the door of the monastery, as a reprobate unworthy to be admitted of their society, and there he was opposed to rude and opprobrious scorns. But if all that time he patiently suffered all mortifications , he was received by the religious senior who care at the gate , whom he served, and was by him instructed; in which condition he remained a long time exercised in painful labours and grievous mortifications, and at last was admitted to the fellowship of the brethren.....

[Town]

St David's though now the meagre exurbia of the city it once was conveys to us the outline of its former consequence. The city without the close, finely situated on the sloping ground facing the sea, at the pleasant distance of two miles, studded with rocks called the Bishop and his Clerks, was regularly laid out and distributed into streets, lanes and alleys, dignified with names, such as High street, Nun street, New street, Ship street, Pitt street, Philpot lane, Whitewell lane &c. High street in which the cross stands and markets were held (I say were, for now it has none) was of such extent in length and breadth as to be an ornament to any town; nor were the other streets very confined or ill built for their day, as the existing remains of many old dwelling houses though very inferior to those of some extensive public buildings I remember clearly testify.

[Close]

But the close, the ecclesiastical palladium, including within its embattled wall the venerable cathedral, the episcopal palace, the still habitable houses of some of the dignitaries, together with the skeletons of several in ruins, exhibit such remains of grandeur as may justify us in forming the most magnificent notions of their former establishment. This close was in circuit twelve hundred yards, had a walk round with a crenellated parapet. The entrance was by four handsome gateways or porths, answering to the four cardinal points, such as Porth y twr, Tower gate to the east, Porth Patrick, Patrick's Gate to the south, Porth gwyn, the White gate to the west, Porth Bwnning, or Bunning's gate, to the north. This enclosure, allowing for the cemetery and suitable gardens to most of the houses, was richly built upon, and in its present state of decadency, as it bursts on the sight from the entrance above the valley, forms a most striking coup d'oeil.

[The Tower Gate]

The Tower gate through which is the principal entrance into the close as leading from the town immediately, and connecting with all the main roads from the interior, consists of a large octagonal tower sixty feet in height, with a noble doorway facing the east end of the church and opening into the churchyard. This building, divided into stories, formed the consistory court and the record office of the see. In the opposite wing, consisting of a tower, but of a very different form, and connected with the other by a range of buildings extending over the gateway, were the council chamber and other large apartments, supposed to have been appropriated to the mayor of the town, as they were only entered by a door and staircase on the town side. Under these apartments were the porter's lodge on the one side of the gateway, and on the other a prison with a dungeon in the centre, a dark subterraneous vault or cavern, with no adit than a circular opening in the floor, covered with a strong grating of iron by which the malefactors were let into it.

[Precentor's House]

A paved road without the church yard walls leads straight from this entrance to the house of the Precentor; a dignitary tantamount to the Dean of other cathedrals, which adjoins the south wall of the close, and consists of a handsome hall, with several commodious sitting and lodging rooms, and excellent offices of every kind. The house is recessed in a court, and most of the principal rooms that owe their resented elegant form and distribution to the late Mr Archdeacon Holcombe, occupy a front looking on the little cheerful vale, justly called the Merry Vale through which the Alan glitters in its meandering course, and open to a terrace raised by Chanter Davies about eighty years ago, below which are pleasant gardens well laid out. Water of the finest quality from the sainted spring of Whitewell, a little without the walls of the close at the back of the house communicates through leaden pipes to every part of it and its offices.

Next adjoining were the prebendary of Llandewi Aberarth's grounds, buildings in ruins; and more to

westward, the Archdeacon of Carmarthen's extensive grounds, but buildings also in ruins. To the south, and extending to the close wall is a field called the Chanter's orchard, and in it a fish pond supplied from the river, but belonging to the bishop, and was evidently an appendage to the palace. These last are divided from the precentor's gardens and the prepandal grounds of Aberarth by the road leading to Patrick's Gate; a little below which in the close wall I observe without, a slit or opening about five feet from the ground to an oblique funnel within, seeming for admitting letters or packages in case of the absence of the porter at the gate, or the inadmissibility of every common messenger into the mysterious privacy of the conclave without undergoing many previous formalities, a sort of state quarantine.

At the south west corner of the said orchard skirting which the river runs, there is an arched bridge, and over it a square habitable tower jutting out from the close wall.

The bridge from the building that surmounts it is called Pont Cerwyn Dewi, the bridge of David's brewing vat. Though this, probably, the residence of the officer who took care of the orchard and the vivarium or fish-pond, seemed to be a way from the large spot of ground laid out in a similar manner on the other side of the river, thus united with the palace, and forming such an outlet as appears to have been the constant appendage to the houses of the great in those days, whither in summer they retired for air and shade, or the pleasures of the bowling green, after an early dinner at an hour not too late for a fashionable breakfast.

[The Bishop's palace]

The bishops palace occupied a square space on the western side of the river with four fronts south west, south east, north west, north east and exhibit a ruin of prodigious extent of the early pointed architecture with superb decorations, particularly the noble stair case porches by which you ascended into the different suites of apartments, the finishing line of its walls, and its windows all lofty and happily disposed to say nothing of the prodigious dimensions of all its parts from the royal apartments to the kitchen. The grand entrance to it was through a beautiful gateway now ruined, and adjoining was the porters lodge opening into a spacious quadrangle. Directly opposite was an elegant porch with a flight of steps leading into the great hall erroneously called King John's the archway of which gives you a rare example of an inverted ogee sweep, and above it are two niches richly wrought with statues in them. This magnificent room is ninety six feet by thirty three, and is lighted by lofty side windows, and a curious circular one at the south end filled with rich mullions and tracery.

At the south west end of the hall was a large drawing room; and adjoining, more to the west, a range of buildings, probably the royal bed chambers. The chapel, whose tower and spire steeple of freestone are still standing, connected with the drawing room by a door opening into it, and with the outer court by a staircase and porch, that likewise served to unite the apartments between the

chapel and the offices that appear to have occupied the greater part of one side of the square, and made the return of another.

The north east side of the quadrangle was entirely appropriated to the bishop, whose hall was sixty seven feet by twenty five, and entered by a handsome porch and flight of steps from the court, having at the north end a large drawing room and more northwards a chapel reaching to a porter's lodge. The chapel like that of the king's had an entrance into it from the drawing room and another from from the court by a sumptuous porch and flight of steps. To the east facing the church there was a range of buildings for the bishops bed chambers and other private rooms. At the south end of the bishop's hall was the kitchen of a very curious and singular, I may almost venture to say unique construction; it was an oblong square thirty six feet by twenty eight, with a low pillar in the centre, from which sprang four groins , forming circular divisions, each division gradually lessening funnel wise into a chimney, and including every culinary convenience on an immense scale. The kitchen was so placed and contrived as to answer the suite of royal apartments , as well as the bishop's having doors into each.

The rooms within were all lofty, but the walls without were seven feet higher consisting of a parapet of the most majestic design, carried all round the buildings. This parapet is made out by a succession of arches resting on small ,neat octangular columns with ornamental capitals; the arches were wrought chequer-wise of purple and yellow freestone , and the sweep of every arch was enriched with fretwork similar to that about the door frames of the porches. The arcade was open, and would admit of being converted to the same use as the battlements of our ancient castles. This was a style of architecture that peculiarly characterized the buildings ascribed to Bishop Gower and is observed in Swansea Castle, and parts of the old palace of Lamphey, structures that he is allowed to have been a great contributor to.

Of the palace of St David's on the present magnificent plan as traced in its ruins, he was the avowed founder, as the inscription on his monument testified; not that we can suppose there was no episcopal house on the site before his time; for we learn that some of his predecessors, men of high birth, in a style suitable to the occasion had the honour of entertaining kings there, but that he , with a zeal proportionate to the dignity of the see and his own elegant taste, was resolved to leave behind hom a residence that would reflect lustre on his memory and worthy of the royal guests he, perhaps, expected to have the honour of entertaining, the then reigning monarch, Edward the Third and his Queen Philippa, whose statues over the doorway of the principle porch now defaced and almost forsaking their pedestals, have been always miscalled King John and his consort, an error originating in a most unaccountable anachronism.

[Basement]

The basement story is made up of a series of curious and roomy vaults, in many of which the luxurious churchmen had, I make no doubt, a stock of rich wines”for their stomach sake” some were likewise the depositories of fuel and “omnis generis stuffurae”

[archdeacon of St David's House]

Opposite to the north east of the episcopal quadrangle, and separated by the avenue from the Porthgwyn, or the White gate is the house of the archdeacon of St David's within a court entered by a covered gateway, chiefly rebuilt in the time of Bishop Watson, his nephew Medley then filling that dignitary stall, and residing on it; but on the one side of the court there is an entire portion of the ancient building, seemingly the chapel.

[Archdeacon of Brecon's house]

Farther on northward, in the same line is the archdeacon of Brecon's house, within a court also, and entered by a similar covered gateway. Over the porch of this house are escutcheons in carved stone, but blunted with annual whitewash, of the royal arms indicating it to be built in the time of Henry the Seventh, and the prelacy of Edward Vaughan. The builder was William Walter, the then archdeacon of Brecon, who, at the commencement of his work, being sarcastically referred to as having begun what he was not likely to accomplish, when, contrary to the opinions of people, he had finished the work, he caused to be inscribed on different parts of the building, both on wood and stone “Credite Operibus”

[Chancellor's House]

Still farther on in the same direction is the chancellor's house , recessed within a court, with its offices reaching to the north wall of the close. It has a great hall, as had the archdeacon of Brecon's with a dais or raised floor at the end, and is backed by good hanging gardens like the two former.

To the eastward of the chancellor's house, and divided from it by the road leading to Bunning's Gate, is the **Archdeacon of Cardigan's** ground, with its house a heap of ruin's for centuries.

[Treasurer's House]

To the southward of this, and divided from it by the road leading to St Mary's College, stands the treasure's house, with its offices, gardens, and curtilage, taking up a large space of ground. The whole was an awkward, incongruous aggregate of different periods, from the first establishment of the stall to the present time. It underwent much reparation in Doctor Clavering's time, who united

the most disjointed parts, and gave it a more habitable air; but, to avoid the expense of keeping it up, grievously felt and complained of by his successors, this irregular pile has been of late years compressed into a convenient modern mansion. This building, as it was appropriated for keeping the plate and treasures of the cathedral, together with its offices and garden, was once inclosed for security by a high embattled wall of the same character with that round the close; and in the house there was a room called Ystafell yr Aur, or the Gold Chamber, which I presume had been the treasury.

A house annexed to the prebend of St Nicholas Penyfoes fills the space adjoining the bridge that succeeded the celebrated **Llach lavar**, or miraculously speaking stone, forming the rude passage over the river in the time of Giraldus; to which notwithstanding Henry the Second's contempt of its oracular powers, such sanctity continued to be attached to it for ages after, that it would have been deemed sacrilege to have removed it, or to have suffered it to give way to the profane substitution of an arch.

Crossing the bridge you enter the Quadrangle of the cloisters by a door, not, as in other cathedrals, opening into them from the church, but from without.

The Cloisters - When in being, were attached to the north side of the nave, but perfectly in ruins, there being only round the walls the remains of pilasters neatly wrought that united with the groined arches. The western cloister was formerly occupied by a free school and library, prior to it being removed to the room where now the audit is held, from which it was again banished to the chapter house.

The basement wall of the **chapel to St Mary's College** forms the north side of the cloisters, from which by a grand ascent of steps under and through the first story of a square tower groined at the west end, there was a most

noble entrance into the chapel itself, as there was also a more private one from the college through the gardens in which it stood.

This **collegiate chantry** was founded by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, and Bishop Adam Hoton conjointly, but endowed by the bishop alone with the advowson of several churches for the maintenance of a master and seven fellows, living in a collegiate manner, most solemnly binding themselves by oath strictly



to adhere to such regulations as the founder had thought proper to establish.

The space allotted for this college was a square to the north of the cloister, bounded on the west by the river Alan, which washed the wall of its gardens; on the north by a high wall, in the midst of which was the entrance through a stately gateway; on the east side by a continuation of a similar wall to that of the north; and on the south side by the chapel and its tower; a structure in the class of elegance and true proportions, and in every way worthy of its founders, if we may credit the fine remains.

St Mary's College Chapel from east to west is sixty nine feet in length and in breadth twenty three ft nine inches, and the height of the side walls fourth five feet. It was lighted by three coined windows on each side, twenty four feet high and nine feet broad, with a somewhat larger at the east end though similar in form.

From a MS. **History of St David's** in Latin, by one Tomkyn 1610 we find that those magnificent windows were decorated with painted glass representing the most memorable occurrences in the prelate's life; among others, pope Clement the Sixth excommunication of him, and in return, the bishop's excommunication of the pope.

The height of the tower is seventy feet. The whole building was raised over a curious crypt, afterwards converted into a charnel house through which a rill of water constantly passes.

The members had their separate houses vaulted beneath and surrounded by gardens. It was surrounded to the crown in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and now belongs to John Edwards of Sealyham Esq., as lessee under the crown.

[Vicar's Ground]

Opposite to the chantry precinct and divided by a narrow passage only, is the vicar's ground now covered with ruins, where formerly they had their houses, their chapel, and common hall, living in a collegiate manner as the minor canons at Hereford, an institution that originated with the munificent founder of St Mary's chantry.

Having now led my reader regularly through the ruins that dignify the outer close, and endeavoured from the faint vestiges the ravage of time has left, to retrace their former grandeur, I come to the only part not yet visited, the inner close, the cemetery, the more immediate precinct of the principal fabric, the venerable cathedral.

Many have been the accounts given of this ancient church from Brown Willis's time to the present, and his, though it is known that he never was on the spot himself, being put together for his use by men of learning, natives of the place, and always though resident there, cannot fail to contain some valuable materials towards his plan, though teeming with numerous anachronisms, misrepresentations, and inaccuracies of every kind which subsequent writers endeavoring to make fewer, have only multiplied; so that Brown Willis's account may still, perhaps, be considered the fullest and purest source of information.

What can be said now must more or less, be an echo of what he and others have said before, particularly as far as relates to the form, division, and dimensions of the building in all its different parts. The subject is the same, and the mode of treating it will not admit of material variety.

Therefore, all I have done has been to compare and digest what has already been given to the public; and to refresh my own remembrance of things and places familiar to me from an earlier time of life, by again going critically over the ground with the ingenious Mr Carter's Architectural Surveys; and a still more luminous guide in my hand, Sir Richard Hoare's account of St David's in his interesting comment on Giraldus, a circumstance that has afforded me the gratification of proving the minute correctness of the learned baronet, and I trust, will give my reader, for a zeal that accounts nothing a toil which may tend to illustrate and give authenticity to the pages I am proud to devote to the history of this leading feature of my native place. Yet I do not presume to think, after all, that I can do more than rectify dates, inscriptions, wrong position of monuments, and such errors as a long antiquarian acquaintance with the scene I refer to, and the sepulchral records whilst they were more perfect, and an opportunity of examining the earliest manuscript documents, may have enabled me to detect.

The cathedral church of St David's from some particular attachment to the primitive sanctity of the spot, was built in damp, boggy ground, nor was the veneration of the ancient site at all lessened when the present fabric rose under the auspices of Peter de Leia, who, to make room for the extension of the building eastwards, excavated the hill till he bared the spring, the "origo mali" that

fed the moisture which rendered it necessary to raise the building on piles. This spring, the miraculous Pistyll Dewi afterwards sainted, and referred to with superstitious veneration by Giraldus, and which, now choaked with rubbish, I remember open, and yielding water of the finest quality, though not overflowing with wine or milk, was always most unaccountably suffered to lose itself under the church, thereby continuing the mischief it was meant from the first to obviate or to remedy, and which must unavoidably hasten the downfall of the venerable fabric.

The building is cruciform, and with reference to its extreme length from east to west, the transepts are nearly in the centre on which the great tower wall according with the general design, rises.

The grand and principal entrance, never used but on days of ceremonial processions is by a large door to the west end of the nave called the Bishops door; but the more accustomed entrance is on the south side by a porch, having a rich painted arch doorway; in the outer division of whose architrave there is a succession of small statues, and over the arch three large ones, The Deity in the centre and on each side a kneeling figure; but the sculptors' art is lost under the whitewash of ages. In a room above this porch the minor chapter keeps their records. Opposite to this entrance on the north side there is another door, not, as usual, opening into the cloisters, but a little way without them; but for a very obvious reason as the course of the river would not admit of the west side of the cloisters being brought out further so as to have taken in this doorway.

The whole fabric is divided into a nave with two side aisles. A choir occupying the area of a steeple, a north and south transept and chancel, with north and south aisle, coextensive with it and the chapels to the east except the Lady's Chapel. The length of the whole building within the walls is three hundred and seven feet; that of the nave to the entrance into the choir one hundred and twenty eight ft six inches; of that portion comprehending the choir and chancel up to the high altar, ninety eight feet six inches. The breadth of the nave in the clear, sixty nine feet six inches. Each transept is of the same dimensions forty seven feet by thirty three; but the external line of the aisles to the east on the transepts does not exactly range with that of the aisles of the nave, there being in its whole breadth a difference of two ft six inches in favour of the latter. But I will not trespass on the time of my reader by too minute a detail, for I flatter myself that “*de minimis non curare*” with antiquaries of any taste is a maxim as well acknowledged as it is in law; for how can the mind, occupied with contemplation of the whole of this venerable fabric, have leisure to attend to every unimportant sub division, in settling the fraction of an inch and fritter itself away in pointing out and registering every trifling object of inferior ornament? To do this requires such frigidity of mental power as the cockney discovered when, sitting for his picture to an eminent artist and insensible to the effect of the portrait in general, he only remarked with great petulancy, that he thought justice was not done to the woof of his ruffles as they were Dresden lace of great price. The entrance into the cathedral is awfully striking. The nave is of noble proportions and

majestically simple, separated from the side aisles by two rows of arches, five Saxon and one pointed next the west end. The architecture of this portion of the edifice is chiefly of the saxon style but of that peculiar kind when beginning to lose itself in the early pointed or English order. The arches of the gallery are a mixture of the Saxon and Gothic, but the latter here predominates. The several architraves to the upper and lower arches exhibits an innate variety of diagonals, frets and foliage; and however the form of the arch may vary, the Saxon decorations are still preserved throughout the whole nave as well as the choir. The age of the nave we may fix to John's reign; but the Rood loft at the upper end of it adjoining the choir bespeaks the glorious era of the third Edward, being the most perfect specimen of this part of an ancient cathedral now left, whether we consider the peculiar elegance of the design richness of the execution; the same ornaments here attract our notice as St Stephen's chapel displayed before they became a wanton sacrifice to barbarous innovation. Nothing can exceed the beauty and lightness of the supporting front. In the centre is an archway leading into a porch, through which we enter the choir. On each side of this entrance there was the site of an altar with a rich screen; That on the left differing materially from the one on the right, yet both of fine taste, the whole ending in a highly wrought parapet. The roof of the nave, substituted evidently instead of the original groins found to be in decay, and therefore lower, as appears by the lines of its former height, on the tower wall without, is of Irish oak of most singular and exquisite workmanship, and reflects great honour on the taste and spirit of Doctor Owen Pool, then treasurer, at whose expense, and under whose eye it was raised. Under the fifth arch of the nave from the west end is the monument of Bishop Morgan, known only to have existed by that name among the pews that for a century had concealed it; but for whose, I may almost say, discovery and description, we are indebted to that ingenious artist and indefatigable antiquary Mr Carter, who represents it as well executed, the effigy in good preservation but the nose and hands. The sides of the tomb are enriched with statues of the apostles. His arms fill the west end; and at the east end there is a most exquisite basso relievo of the Resurrection, where the attitude of our Saviour is very striking and finely expressed. He died at Carmarthen, and having so ordered in his will, was brought hither to be buried on a litter, "super lectum" as I find in a MS., note of George Owen, who was his contemporary. At the upper end of the south aisle, under an arch of singular construction, composed of four sides of a hexagon, which, instead of taking straight lines, have each a sweeping direction, is the effigy of a religious, Geoffrey Canton, who gave the tenement of Trepuet, near St Davids to the vicars choral; he lived in Bishop Tully's time. In the Bodleian papers that have preserved even the common annals, though "spelt by the unlettered muse" of the now obliterated pavements of the nave, I was much struck with the simplicity of the following inscription:
Here lieth the dust of John and Henry, sons of Mathias Adams, whom death made twins May 12

1700 (NB They dies of smallpox which at that time raged, and was very fatal. Mathias Adams lived at a place called Treleddydd Vawr.)

Under the rood loft, and covered with a groined canopy of choice workmanship, are three recumbent effigies, two on the right hand of the introductory porch and one on the left. The principal figure dignified by a mitre, is known to be Bishop Gower, to whose prelacy we owe the rood loft, and the mausoleum beneath it where he lies, and whose monument before the civil wars was ornamented with curious brasswork, and thus inscribed:

HIC JACET HENRICUS GOWER QUONDAM MENEV. EP. ET EPISCOPALIS PALATYII
CONSTRUCTOR QUI OBIIT 7 CAL. MAII, AD 1347, CUJUS

ANIME PREOPITIETUR DEUS REQUIM ET LECEREM SEMPITERNAM CONCEDENDO

The effigy next to Gower is said to be Chancellor Stradling, who died 1539; and the other on the north side of the porch treasurer John Lewis, who died 1541, and was Stradlingss executor.

The choir, perhaps the loftiest in the kingdom, takes up the whole area of the tower, which is supported on four immense arches, three pointed and one though now closed, once open to the nave, Saxon.

They differ likewise materially from those in the nave, as they spring alternately from columns circular and octangular; yet notwithstanding the arches vary, the Saxon mouldings prevail.

On entering the choir divided from the chancel by a low screen only, the eye is irresistibly attracted by the very rich and elegant design of the east window, where we trace a mixture again of the round and pointed orders, but mostly of the latter, where it seems to have got the ascendancy, though architects could not be brought to discard the former entirely; and I find by a note in Sir Richard Hoare's elegant and useful Essay on the Progress of Architecture, published at the end of his Itinerary of Giraldus, that it was not unusual to adopt the pointed arch so early as the period ascribed to the erection of this pile, for the abbey of Lanthony, in the year 1108 and the cathedral of Landaff, afford specimens to confirm it.

The high altar is approached by a graduation of ascent producing an awful effect. The floor is paved with the ornamental tiles, having escutcheons of arms and pious mottoes on them; and the roof of wood is curiously pointed and enriched with the arms of the different benefactors of the church.

In the choir the stalls of the dignitaries occupy the north south, and west sides, and consisted of twenty eight stalls, five on the right side of the entrance, and the same on the left, nine on the north, and as many on the south side. Under the seats of the stalls you find carved work, always ludicrous, but often bordering on the indelicate. The Bishop's throne stands in the south east angle of the choir, and for workmanship is said not to be paralleled by any in the kingdom but that of Exeter. Almost opposite is the moveable pulpit standing on a stone in the pavement. (nb According to an eminent dignitary of St David's living at that time It was made by Morris Jones, carpenter, and Thomas

Williams, joiner April 1697 the first sermon preached from it was on August 14th 1698)

On the floor near the throne a flat tombstone , once enriched with brasses, bore this inscription;

PETRA PRECOR DIC SIC

MORGANUS AP EYNON EST IIIC

He was archdeacon of Brecon AD 1389.

Beyond the screen separating the choir from the chancel, and exactly opposite the entrance into it, is an altar tomb like Prince Arthur's at Worcester, of Edward Tudor, Earl of Richmond, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Queen Catherine, dowager to Henry V. who was by his half brother Henry VI created Earl of Richmond. Four years after he died, and was interred in the place then called Grey Friars, from whence at the dissolution of that house , his remains were removed, and the monument brought hither; but the brasses that ornamented and illustrated it fell prey to that fanaticism which was so severely felt all over the kingdom, and particularly in the churches. Yet the inscription which on a brazen plate ran round the rim of the tomb, as well as on its face, has been copied from a MS. of Sir Thomas Canon, to whose antiquarian industry is owing the preservation of all the monumental brasses of this cathedral, an obligation I never recollect to have seen acknowledged; the one round the rim in English differs a little from Brown Willis, and is as follows;

“Under this marble stone inclosed, resteth the bones of that most noble Lord Edmond, Earl of Richmond, father and brother to kings, the which departed out of the world in the year of our Lord god 1456, the first of the month of November. On whose soul Almighty Jesus have mercy”

The Latin epitaph is literally the same as that given by Brown Willis.

The tomb seems to be a piece of dark grey serpentine of the country, as the black and white particles are more minutely intermixed than in the limestone, our common marble; if so nothing can surpass the polish which that species of stone is capable of taking

On the left or north side of this tomb is St David's shrine, with very little of such richness now about it as usually characterized the shrine of saints, for its lower parts consist of a plain tomb, with no other decoration than four quatrefoil openings in a row, two of which are stopped up. Above the basement are small divisions with columns, and on the spandrels of the arches, the heads of a king, a bishop, and a monk. Yet simple as this structure now appears (and, perhaps, in earlier times its sanctity was such that it required no other attractions) here kings and heroes have humbly bent knee like meaner pilgrims, and made their costly oblations.

On the opposite side are the effigies of the two bishop, Anselm and Jorwerth; the former having this inscription round the head

PETRA PRECOR DIC SIC'

ANSELMUS EPISCOPUS EST HIC.

But towards the middle of the chancel, exactly opposite to each other, under plain recesses backed

with elegant wood work screens, are the monuments of Rhys ap Griffith, commonly called the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales, and of his son Rhys Grug. Their effigies in armour are of freestone spiritedly sculptured, particularly the lion, the armorial cognizance of their breasts. The Lord Rhys's head rests on his helmet surmounted with a lion sejant sitting by way of crest but his son's on a pillow. As to the bar observed to cross the neck of the lion on the breast of the latter, it is meant for one of those heraldic marks or differences whereby bearers of the same coat of arms are distinguished from each other and their nearness to the principal bearer shewn called the Label. They are the first of the princes of south Wales who were interred in this cathedral, Straffleur Abbey having been their usual burying place before.

Within the communion rails is the monument of the treasurer Lloyd of the house of Milfield in Cardiganshire, and a mural marble tablet to the memory of chancellor Needham.

In the tower about the year 1720 there were five bells; one about four hundredweight tolled to prayers, the other four belonged to an entire peal, and had a treble and a tenor, the biggest then remaining was twenty two hundred weight. The bells were new cast in Gower's time, when the largest in taking down was said to have cracked the tower, and was lost at sea.

The north transept is at present a plain undignified building having only at the back of the stalls of the choir a small portion of it separated by a screen said to have been a penitentiary. Here under a canopy, is a plain tomb, having on its side two quatrefoil perforations, and recessed niches between seemingly for images, not unlike St David's shrine: votive offerings being made here as at that of the patron saint, the church being dedicated to both St Andrew and St David.

The floor of this chapel is peopled with modern gravestones, which even in my memory had some very ancient, of which not a trace remains; but in the beginning of the last century there were monuments under two plain canopies now filled up; and near a large tomb of grey marble, and another of fine white marble, with an effigy curiously sculptured, on it, and this inscription round it "HIC JACET MAURITIUS GLYN CUJUS ANIMAE....."

Another of handsome white marble, somewhat broken and defaced; on which all that was legible of inscription was

HIC JACET THOS.AP HOWELL IN ECC MENEV CANTONICUS ad 1490, CUJUS ANIME PROPITIETUR DEUS.

A little above it was a beautiful crucifix painted against the wall and the effigy of St St Andrew with his cross.

Under the great arch next the penitentiary there was a tomb of a dignitary with his effigy, of the name of Powell by tradition and under another arch, another plain tomb of a dignitary of the same name.

In the opposite and south transept, commonly called the Chanters chapel, about the same period

were visible five old grey marbles, one or two of them like stone coffins of very antique fashion; two others had on them ancient embossed heads; one only of those remains, with the head worn smooth and freshly inscribed to the modern dead.

We come now to the ruinous part of this majestic structure, all which I find in a MS. Letter to Brown Willis from Canon Stephen Lewis AD 1717 was in good repair, as he had been credibly informed by those who saw it up till the great rebellion, when the lead was stripped off and said to have been used about the church of Cardigan and the priory house adjoining, then belonging to one of the sequestrators. The part now totally unroofed are the two side aisles of the chancel and the Lady chapel, for Bishop Vaughans chapel and the vestibule without it have their roofs entire but I fear ill covered.

The two opposite doors leading from the chancel to the unroofed aisles. In the north aisle facing the door by which you enter it there is a considerable flight of steps, by which you ascend to what was formerly the chapter house, but now converted into the free school. Under this is a room of the same dimensions, with an elegant groined roof, that might have been used for the audit entertainments of the chapter, as it has at the upper end a dais, as in college halls for the cross table. That this building in its present external form has been the chapter house for these five hundred years there can be no doubt, as I have seen a to deed, dated so far back, the chapter seal with an impress of an edifice exactly resembling this.

The side aisles retain marks of groined roofs, windows of fine proportion, and other suitable decorations. But Bishop Vaughan's chapel ranks with some of the most perfect specimens of the florid Gothic of that age. The roof is of freestone elegantly wrought, and as fresh as if lately finished. At the east end are two most beautiful niches, marking the site of the altar between them; on each side of which there is an oblique slit through the wall into the other chapel, perhaps for the purpose of confessional. The west wall is perfectly plain. The north and South entrances had finely carved open screens once dignified as tradition says, with green silk curtains. The bishop was buried under a plain marble tomb of the country, with his effigy on a brass plate richly engraven. The roof of what I have presumed to call the vestibule to this chapel seems much more ancient than it is considered to be, in consequence of having in one of the intersections of its ribs an escutcheon with Sir Rhys ap Thomas's arms with the garter, evidently placed there, together with the royal arms, in compliment to the reigning monarch and the illustrious Welshman his powerful adherent and favourite, by Bishop Vaughan when he was adorning his own peculiar chapel. Our Lady's chapel founded or rather finished by Bishop David Martin, I remember with its roof nearly entire, but in a dangerous state of decay; the work was singularly curious of which a few scattered fragments yet remain on the floor – knot of rabbits and some escutcheons of arms.

In the north aisle at the back of Davids shrine, observe a square niche between two quatrefoil openings as on the other side and arched niches lower down. A little higher up on the same side appear two canopies, once tenanted with effigies, closed up. The one exactly at the back of Rhys Gryg's monument had an effigy of a priest with a lion at his feet, said to be Meredith Rhys's brother, a dignitary of this church.

Just at the north entrance of Vaughan's chapel there is an effigy of an ecclesiastic much weather beaten, as it lies since the aisle has been open, under the fall of a spout, supposed to be John Hiot archdeacon of St David's who died AD 1419. It appears as if this weather beaten effigy had lain under a rich stone canopy, broken in upon to make way for Bishop's Vaughan's splendid new work, as the ornamental moulding of half the canopy may be traced to its junction with the more modern freestone building. Over the effigy inserted in the wall is an admirable basso relievo of the crucifixion.

On the north side of the aisle near the east end of it where Sir John Wogan, when chief justice of Ireland founded a chantry dedicated to St Nicholas, under two sculptured arches are the effigies of a crusader and a priest, both supposed to be of the Wogan family, the latter probably David Wogan who occurs as chancellor of St David's

In our Lady chapel on the south side under a rich stone pavilion highly ornamented with pinnacled buttresses, on each side is the monument of Bishop David Martin; and on the other side a recess stripped of its stone decoration, and monument it once enclosed supposed, but very erroneously (MSS Bib. Bodl.) to have been that of Bishop Adam Hoton, as he, by his will, directs his body to be buried on the north side of his own chantry chapel, where it is evidently there existed a monument by a similar appearance on the wall there.

On the north side of the south aisle at the entrance into Vaughan chapel is a mutilated figure of a crusader; and lower down on the same side in a mean recess the effigy of a priest, always taken as shewn for Giraldus, though there is much reason to doubt it. In the notes on St David's in the Bodleian library, it is said to be the figure of an ecclesiastic six feet high, by tradition one Mortimer, and supposed by the annotator to have been Edmond Mortimer, rector of Hodnet in Shropshire, mentioned in Digdale's Baronage, vol I.

On the south side of this aisle there are three canopied monuments, the first of a priest, whose effigy rests on a tomb, the side of which is ornamented with sculpture and seven escutcheons of arms in a row within as many compartments. I am much inclined to suppose this to be the monument of Giraldus, who being a man of high rank, noble birth, and of princely alliance, might have been proud of displaying such pretensions on his tomb, and I never recollect to have seen that of a prince so decorated before. A plain tomb under the next canopy is that of Silvester, a physician, The last is the effigy of a priest holding a book, with an inscription in old French, now too much

obliterated to be intelligible. This figure on a supposition that the book was introduced to characterize a scholar, Sir Richard Hoare is inclined to think might designate Giraldus.

There is yet to be spoken of an ancient building on the south side of the cemetery, originally intended as a store room to hold materials for the church, and the vault or basement has been always so appropriated, but the upper story, after the destruction of the school and library over the west cloister was fitted to to supply its place and continued to do so for two centuries till it was converted into a chapter house and audit room by the late Mr Archdeacon Holcombe, from an ill directed zeal for innovation, remaining a sad monument of his total want of taste in Architecture. There was then a sort of charm about it to prevent the disgust it now excites. In this respectable character I was accustomed to remember it , and to associate with it a thousand other pleasing recollections of the scenes of my boyish days, and the companions of my mature years . [Fenton was a scholar there under Mr David Rogers]

1848 Arch Camb St Davids Cathedral.

— We are glad to learn that the spirit of restoration has visited the ancient metropolitical church of Wales. Considerable improvements have been commenced, and are still in active progress. A fine Decorated window, from a design by Mr. Butterfield, has been inserted in the large opening at the extremity of the north transept, hitherto blocked up. Two Decorated windows have been placed in the aisles, both copied from an original example still remaining there. One of these is due to the munificence of the Rev. N. Davies, M. A., prebendary of St. Nicholas. The rood screen and loft are also being restored by a subscription, raised chiefly among members of the university of Oxford. The screen is the work of Bishop Gower, who built the palaces of Lamphey and St David's; and is a remarkably elegant specimen of Decorated stonework. Previously to the restoration it was in a most lamentable condition, being partly supported by heavy timber stays, and half blocked up with boarding. It is now rendered perfectly sound, and is cleared of its unsightly impediments. The entrance to the choir passes through the centre of the screen, under a stone ceiling of skeleton groining. The portion to the south of the entrance opens north, south, and west, by arches decorated with hanging tracery, and contains two tombs with groined roofs, divided by a traceried arch. Immediately north of the entrance there is a third tomb, surmounted, like the others, by a recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic The staircase to the loft is masked by the northern portion of the screen, and is approached by a doorway with an octagonal arch. In the front of the northern section there are three niches, which seem to bear a date prior to the southern portion. The arches have the vine-leaf

moulding. The interior was originally painted; the crucifixion, the evangelistic symbols, and other sacred devices, being still visible. It is intended to substitute a light gate of wrought iron for the unsightly doors that now occupy the choir entrance, to lay down the platform in front of the screen with encaustic tiles, and to relieve the stone work with polychrome.

A projecting cornice of oak has been substituted for the incongruous balustrade which previously disfigured the rood loft. The Norman choir-arch, which had been walled up for many years, has been opened down to the springing, and, it is hoped, will ultimately be entirely opened, and the decayed piers restored. The whole has been done under the able direction of Mr. Butterfield. Great praise is due to the Dean and Chapter for the zeal and activity they have shown in the restoration of their venerable fabric, and their readiness to accept and second the efforts of those who have contributed to the repairs. Much remains to be done ; we trust that this is but the beginning of a more complete restoration, and that it will hereafter be made the object of a diocesan or national subscription.

1863 The Restoration Of St Davids Cathedral - Camb Journal 1863 Report By Geo. Gilbert Scott.

London, February 24, 1862

Addressed To The Very Reverend The Dean And The Reverend The Chapter Of St. David's.

Reverend Sirs, I feel a peculiar pleasure in having been honoured by your directions to examine and report upon your venerable Cathedral, with a view to its thorough reparation. The interest attached to its early history, its great importance in relation to the history of the Church in Wales from the earliest periods to the present day, the sentiment of mystery and romance suggested by its strangely secluded position and severance from the busy world, its noble architectural character, and its present forlorn condition, unite in attaching to it an interest differing both in kind and in degree from what one feels for other Cathedrals ; while the task of bringing back a structure of such associations and such intrinsic merits to a state worthy of its importance, and that without destroying or detracting from its venerable aspect, is one in every way worthy of the most earnest and laborious endeavour.

The isolated position of your Cathedral, by removing it far from the abodes of wealth, and

preventing its being known to more than a comparatively small number of persons, may in some degree militate against the success of the endeavours to raise the funds which are necessary to its restoration ; but when one considers the extent and, in many parts, the wealth of the Diocese of which it is the mother church, I cannot for a moment doubt that, when its absolute necessities are made known, there will be an unanimous movement throughout the Diocese in its favour; when we further recollect its connection with the history of the Welsh Church, I feel sure that that movement must extend itself to the whole Principality, and, when added to these claims, we consider the extraordinary merits of its architecture, and the romantic interest which attaches both to its history and its situation, I feel sure that aid towards its restoration will not be wanting from all parts of the country, and that the seclusion and poverty of its immediate neighbourhood will be fully counterbalanced by the special claims and the special associations which belong to it. Sure I am that no lover of Church Architecture who can be prevailed upon to visit it will fail to be convinced of the necessity of the effort about to be made, or of the worthiness of your Cathedral of the utmost care and exertion to insure its perfect and permanent conservation, as well as of the importance, in a religious point of view, of making its condition such as befits the most important Church in Wales.

Without touching upon the earlier history of the Cathedral, of which no traces remain in the existing structure, I will commence by drawing a very slight sketch of the architectural history of the Church as it now exists, and of the changes through which its present form was attained.

The present structure was commenced about the year 1180, by Bishop de Leia, and the plan then commenced upon appears to have been exactly co-extensive with the existing building, with the exception of the Chapels eastward of the Choir and Transepts.

The period of rebuilding by Bishop de Leia was one of especial importance in the history of mediaeval architecture, being the exact juncture at which the Romanesque or round arched style was in a state of transition into the pointed arched style now vernacularly known as " Gothic." It was, of all periods of our old architecture, the one which is most strongly characterized by energetic effort and rapid advance. It was, in fact, the moment when art was being freed from the barbaric leaven of the dark ages, and refinement and true artistic feeling engrafted in its place.

In every part of our own island, as well as in France and Germany, the same determined effort after improvement displays itself in the buildings of this period. It was just before this that the Church of St. Cross, near Winchester, had been erected, which is a most marked type of this great transition.

Simultaneously with the work at St. David's, the rebuilding of the eastern portions of Canterbury Cathedral was being brought to a conclusion in a manner which establishes it as one of the great landmarks of Church Architecture. At the same time, also, Archbishop Roger of York, and Bishop Pudsey of Durham, were carrying on the same great work of art reformation in the north ; while in the south it was being most gloriously pushed forward, in the rebuilding of the Abbey of Glastonbury, a work which evinces a very direct relationship to that at St. David's.

Remote as was the site of your Cathedral from the more active scenes of this great artistic movement, it is most interesting to observe, that it in no degree falls short of contemporary structures in the grandeur of its conception, or the beauty and refinement of its details. It lingers in some degree behind many of them in the extent to which the pointed arch has supplanted the round, but this was probably owing rather to a desire to avoid undue height, than to any actual want of advancement ; for in all the details, and especially in the carved foliage, the skill and taste exhibited is of first-rate order, and the execution of the ornamental masonry could hardly be excelled. Its architect, indeed, seemed determined to plant, in the furthest extremity of our island, the standard of the utmost advancement of his art, at the period of its most determined progression. These facts render the building a wonderfully interesting and valuable landmark in architectural history, taking, in the extreme west, a position parallel to that held by Canterbury in the extreme east of the island.

The whole of the building as erected at this period, was, so far as we can tell, prepared to be vaulted with stone, chiefly on the principle designated by Professor Willis as " Sexpartite " vaulting; but it would not appear that any part of the vaulting was actually carried into execution. It is not known how long the work, commenced in 1180, occupied in its completion; nor, indeed, whether it ever was actually completed. Unfortunately, in 1220, a sad catastrophe occurred to the new work, in the fall of the Central Tower, in which it would appear that the Choir and Transept suffered severe injury. We see very distinctly in the Piers and Arches which support the Tower, the evidences of the reconstruction after this catastrophe, the Western Arch and its two Piers belonging to De Leia's work, while the Eastern Piers and the remaining; three Arches are the result of the reconstruction. I shall hereafter have to advert especially to this point, and to call attention to the unhappy consequences of leaving one side of the ruined Tower standing, while the other three were rebuilt.

The extent to which the Choir and Transepts were reconstructed after this misfortune, is anything but clear. That they underwent very considerable changes is quite certain ; but so much pains seem

to have been taken to avoid diversity of style, that it is a very difficult task to define exactly which parts belong to the first and which to the second period. It may, however, be assumed (I think) generally, that the Choir owed its general design, as now exhibited, to the reconstruction after 1220, and that the same extended in a considerable degree to the eastern side of the Transepts. The difficulty of exact definition is rendered the greater by a second general reparation having been rendered necessary through the effects of an earthquake which occurred in 1248.

About this time, as it would appear, commenced the extensive addition of Chapels, which subsequently so much altered the eastern portion of the Church. The Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury was added to the east of the North Transept, though only a small portion of the original structure of it now remains. The Aisles of the Choir were at the same time prolonged far to the eastward, and connected towards their extremities by a cross aisle, having on its eastern side arches opening into (or prepared to open into) a Lady Chapel ; by which arrangement a void space, open to the sky, was inclosed between this cross aisle and the east end of the Choir, to avoid interference with the light of the East Window.

A few years later (about 1300) the Lady Chapel was either erected or greatly enlarged, by Bishop David Martin, thus bringing the Church to its present length, from east to west ; and it seems probable that the same Bishop carried up the Central Tower to within one stage of its present height, and I am disposed to believe that he also in a great measure rebuilt the Chapel of St. Thomas, and erected over it the Chapter House, with the storey which surmounts it. Bishop Gower, who held the See from 1328 to 1347, seems to have been one of the greatest builders of his time. Here, again, we seem to have a parallelism between the east and west of the country ; Gower being in South Wales the exact co-relative of Prior Alan de Walsingham in the Diocese of Ely, each carrying the style of the first half of the fourteenth century to its greatest perfection, and each having such an insatiable appetite for building, that we trace their hand wherever they had a chance of leaving the mark of it. Gower, besides the re-erection of the whole of the stupendous Episcopal Palace, and parts of the Palace at Lamphey, and of the Castle at Swansea, set about a general work of assimilation of the somewhat discordant elements of which his Cathedral consisted. The entire Aisles of the Cathedral, whether of the Nave, the Choir, or the Eastern Chapels, seem to have been in a greater or less degree reconstructed and remodelled by him. Those of the Nave were both of them heightened, and one (the South Aisle) entirely rebuilt, and the great window of the North Transept was inserted ; indeed, it is by no means certain that the Chapter House and the storey of the Tower, which I have placed to the credit of his predecessor, may not really belong to this great reveller in the masonic

art. During his time, too, the Rood-screen was constructed, and a considerable number of very rich and beautiful monuments introduced into the Cathedral.

In the succeeding century, and the commencement of that which followed it, a number of minor alterations were made, but the most important works were the conversion of the void space beyond the east end of the Choir, into a beautiful Chapel, by Bishop Lloyd, an improvement, however, dearly purchased at the loss of the East Window ; the re-construction of the Roofs generally, including the gorgeous Roof of the Nave ; the addition of a storey to the Central Tower ; and the introduction of the Windows in front of the South Transept.

By these alterations the Church may be said to have, in the main, attained its present form, all subsequent changes belonging rather to the history of its degradation than to its construction, and consisting mainly of the lapse of certain parts into a state of ruin, the clumsy reparation of other parts, and alterations for modern convenience carried out without taste or feeling. The most marked, however, of all the later works, is the rebuilding of the West End a work executed some sixty or seventy years back, with the best intentions, though, from the circumstances of the period, without that knowledge of the character of the building, which its satisfactory execution demanded.

Before I proceed to particulars, however, I will offer a few preliminary observations on the general principles by which I think we should be guided in the restoration of such a building.

The value of our ancient monuments, and the interest which attaches to them as the actual and authentic works of the great builders of the middle ages, have, in very many instances, been most seriously interfered with by injudicious restoration. Restorers, in their zeal to render their work complete, are constantly in danger of going too far. They often place before themselves one only of the axioms which have been laid down for the guidance of church-builders and church-repairers viz., that nothing can be too good for the House of God, and that we should admit of no defect in it, which we should object to in our own residences forgetting the other great axiom, that the works handed down to us from early ages have attained an historical value, and a sanctity from the long continuance of their sacred uses, which forbids us to deal with them in the mere business like and simply practical way in which we treat ordinary and more recent structures. The true course is to use our very best judgment in uniting these views ; and while bearing in mind that the high uses of

the building forbid our acting towards it on the low principles of ordinary economy, remembering at the same time that the building we are dealing with has been rendered sacred as the scene of ecclesiastical events, through a long series of ages, that it is a great historical monument, and that it is an invaluable treasury of ancient art, of the history of which it forms one of the most precious documents. Acting jointly upon these two considerations, it should be our object, while taking every measure to insure the permanence and stability of the building, and treating it in every way in a spirit consistent with its high purposes, to use at the same time every possible means to preserve, untampered with, all its ancient features, and to avoid everything which would encroach upon the antiquity of its aspect, or obscure the evidences of its structural history. The following passage from Messrs. Jones and Freeman's History of the Cathedral, is most true of such restorations generally, and is doubly valuable as having been written with express reference to the work you have now in contemplation :

" When a work is not only completed, but by lapse of time and revulsion of feeling thoroughly stereotyped as an historical monument, it becomes a solemn trust, for our preservation, and if need be, our restoration. All change, not strictly included under the last term, is set down as to be in itself reprehended, only to be justified by special circumstances, the burden of proving whose existence rests in every case with the innovator."

The first great instance of dilapidation which I will notice, relates to the Tower, which, uniting as it does the four arms of the Church, is so essential to the stability of the whole, that any danger which affects it threatens in a greater or less degree the whole structure.

I have already alluded to the fact that, after the fall of the first Tower, in 1220, the two Eastern Piers, with three of the Arches, were rebuilt ; but the Western Piers, with one Arch (subject to some increase of strength) were allowed to remain. This is always a dangerous expedient, for not only is it in such a case improbable that the remaining portion should be wholly exempt from the defects which caused the destruction of the rest, but a tower resting partly on new and partly on old work, can scarcely in the nature of things be thoroughly trustworthy.

Both these causes of failure have ever been in active operation. The old portions which remained have been constantly crushing and giving way, and the older and the newer parts have become

disunited to a most marked degree, both of which unfortunate failings have been increased by the ponderous additions made to the Tower in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, additions which the defective Western Piers were ill able to sustain. I have no doubt that the crushing of these Piers led to the addition of the massive stonework which backs the Rood-screen, and which has done much to preserve the Tower ; and at a later period the Western and the Southern Arches were entirely walled up for increased security. Browne Willis says that in his day the Northern Arch was similarly treated, but I fancy that this must have been a mistake.

The present condition of the Tower is in the highest degree alarming, and till it is restored to a state of security, it is quite useless to think of any extensive reparation of other parts of the building.

The Western Piers consist each of two portions, the parts toward the Nave belonging to De Leia's work of the twelfth century, and those toward the Transepts having been added after the catastrophe of 1220. Of these, the older or western portions are literally, at least so far as they are open to examination, shattered to fragments, and the same process has extended itself in a less degree into the later or eastern parts of each Pier ; in fact, the only security which the Tower has from actually falling, is the buttressing it sustains from the walls of the Transepts and the Nave, though the latter have themselves severely suffered under the undue pressure thus brought upon them.

The Arch facing the Nave is very much injured, and the wall which it sustains, up to the commencement of the latter stages, is utterly disintegrated; so much so as to render it dangerous very closely to investigate the defects ; and the same state of disintegration extends itself some feet into the North and South walls, but especially the former, which is at this point crushed throughout its whole thickness.

It will be seen from what I have stated, that the whole remaining portion of the first Tower is crushed and left at the mercy of the various walls which abut against, and so to speak, bolster it up ; and that this terrible failure extends itself to a certain distance into the later, and in themselves, better constructed portions ; in fact, that of the four supports of the Tower, two are sound, and two wholly untrustworthy.

The upper stages of the Tower appear to be, in themselves, strong and substantial ; but, being well supported towards the East, and ill towards the West, it naturally follows that a frightful crack runs

up the North and South sides.

These cracks, however formidable they may appear, need not cause alarm as to the actual strength of these upper walls through which they pass ; but, as sympathetic of the radical evil which exists below, they are only too significant. I need hardly say, that to remedy the tremendous failure which I have just described, will be a very difficult and a very costly operation. It would be madness, in such a case, to attempt, any repairs without the previous introduction of such a system of shoring, as would, if necessary, be capable of sustaining the entire load which now rests upon the damaged Piers. It would be useless in this Report to give any detailed description of such a system of shoring. I have, however, most carefully considered it, and I believe, see my way pretty clearly to its construction.

The general course to be followed would be this :

First, to bind together the walls of the upper stages of the Tower with massive ties of iron, aided by stays of timber, so as to render it impossible for the walls to spread. Then to construct incompressible foundations, on which the shoring is to rest. Thirdly, to erect shoring of the most massive description under the North and West Arches (the South Arch remaining walled up as at present) and against the two Western Piers, constructed on such a system (as before stated) as would be capable, if necessary, of sustaining the whole weight of that side of the Tower.

After this would commence the operation of reconstructing, in a greater or a less degree, as may be found requisite, the two Western Piers. This would be done very gradually, and in small portions at a time, a moveable system of shores being used to sustain the work in immediate contact with the parts operated on, and capable of being shifted from time to time as the work rises. In this manner one Pier, with the walls immediately insisting on it would be repaired, (indeed in a great measure reconstructed,) and then the other would be undertaken in a similar manner, the main shoring remaining untouched till the entire work is accomplished.

This operation, I may mention, has been successfully performed in several instances, as at the Cathedrals of Hereford and Bayeux ; at Sherborne Minster ; at the Churches of St. Mary, at Nottingham, St. Mary, at Stafford, and at Aylesbury. The structural defects in the upper portions of

the Tower will be readily repaired when the supporting Piers and Arches have been rendered substantial. They consist mainly of the reparation of the great cracks already mentioned, and of some minor defects in the walls ; the repairs of the timber- work of floors and roof; the re-leading of the roof; the restoration of the windows, parapets, pinnacles, and the architectural features, and cleaning off the external plastering, the pointing and general repairs of the exterior. When the whole is effected, the Southern Arch will be opened out, so as to open the South Transept to the Church.

I will now proceed to the Nave. This, throughout its entire length has suffered materially from the sinking of the Western side of the Tower. The effects show themselves most palpably in the parts (already alluded to) in immediate contact with the Tower, these are very much crushed, and must be repaired simultaneously with the Tower itself; but the same cause, aided probably by the defective foundation of the West end, has caused a westerly movement throughout the whole of the Nave Arcade and Clerestory, throwing all the pillars out of the perpendicular, and crippling and damaging the Arches and many other parts. It probably went so far as to cause actual danger, which led to the reconstruction of the West end, and the addition of massive arched buttresses by Mr. Nash. This has probably been successful in checking the westward tendency, unless there should be a continued sinking of the Tower, but it has left the Pillars, Arches and Superstructure much shattered. Besides this westward tendency, the pillars and superincumbent walls also lean outwards, particularly those on the North side, which overhang considerably. This partial failure is of early date, for flying buttresses were added during the fifteenth century to counteract it. I fear that it would be useless to attempt to rectify either of these displacements, and that the utmost which can be done will be to prevent further movement, and to repair the direct injury which has been sustained by the stonework. The former may be effected in part by underpinning and strengthening the foundations of the Piers, and in part also by strengthening the roofs of the Aisles, so as to make them more efficient in affording abutment to the walls the latter will involve somewhat extensive repairs of internal stonework. Externally, the Nave requires much repair and restoration, as well as the completion of its cleaning from whitewash. The Clerestory, for instance, has been sadly mutilated ; its windows, some walled up, and some altered from their original forms, and the parapet entirely altered, and that in a most uncouth manner.

The Aisle walls also require some considerable amount of reparation. The parapets and pinnacles are in a very indifferent state, and the windows much altered from their original form, besides a considerable amount of decay in the stonework.

The North Wall is buttressed by huge and uncouth masses of stonework. Some of these would appear to be connected with the ancient Cloister of the College. It will become a question whether these should be altered to something more sightly, or allowed to retain their present forms.

The exterior of the South Porch is in a wretched state, and would require a great amount of restoration ; the interior is much better, though still demanding reparation.

The West end has, as I have before mentioned, been entirely renewed, and that with very little regard to its old design. This old design can in some measure be recovered by the help of prints, &c. ; and I would recommend that, so far as is possible, it should be reproduced, though I think it may be wise to retain the arched buttresses, with some amelioration of their form.

The walls, pillars, and floor of the Nave are in a terrible state from damp. This arises in part from want of proper drainage, and in part from the defective state of the roofs. The subject of drainage I shall enter upon presently. As to the floor, it must be wholly relaid with better material laid hollow upon a stratum of concrete.

The roofs demand very careful treatment. That to the Nave proper is a most beautiful structure, but is very much decayed. The parts immediately adjoining the Tower will be required to be in great measure renewed : the ends of all beams must be carefully examined, and spliced where found decayed. The whole of the wallplates must be renewed, and generally all mortices and tenons throughout the roof must be examined and strengthened with iron, or by other means, where found defective.

The roof of the North Aisle is very rough and rude. That to the South Aisle is similar to it, but has, in addition, below it, the framework of an ornamental ceiling, but very imperfect, and it is possible that the same may once have existed on the North side. I think it probable that these roofs will have to be either wholly or in great measure renewed. The roof of the Porch must also be new. The roofs both of Nave, Aisles, and Porch, must be newly leaded, the old lead being recast.

The North Transept. The Western Wall, with the doorway which unites it with the Aisle of the Nave,

has been much crushed by the pressure of the Tower, and will require careful reparation. This wall has two windows walled up, one of which is pretty perfect, but the other is very much mutilated ; these must be reopened and restored, as also must the doorway which is blocked up. The internal stonework requires general repairs and cleansing. The floor has been raised a foot or eighteen inches, and must be lowered and renewed as described for the Nave.

The bases, &c., of Eastern Arches are much mutilated.

The exterior requires very extensive repairs.

The roof is most wretched, and must be entirely renewed and remodelled.

The South Transept has been much disfigured by being converted into a separate Church, and requires treatment very parallel in its degree and nature to the --

North Transept. The entrance to this Transept from the exterior and its eastern Aisle are entirely innovations upon the original design, and must be remodelled, and if possible restored to their original form.

Some parts of the exterior are so ruinous as to be covered by a thick growth of shrubs.

The Choir or Eastern Arm. The interior stonework is not in very bad condition, but requires the reparation of broken, decayed, or mutilated portions, and the entire cleansing from whitewash. The Arcades are at present walled up in consequence of the unroofing of the Aisles ; these must be opened out with great care, not disturbing the lower parts, which are ancient, and contain tombs of great interest.

The North Aisle has recently been roofed, but in a somewhat homely manner, and is covered with slate, for which its pitch is insufficient. This roof must receive some improvements, and be leaded. The wall of this Aisle is in a sad state of mutilation and disfigurement, its windows were altered into a debased form during the seventeenth century, and have since been walled up. These must be thoroughly restored according to evidences which exist of their ancient design. There is a modern

doorway which it would be desirable to do away with, if it could be spared. If not, it must be replaced with one of good design.

The entire arrangement of the entrance to St. Thomas' Chapel is modern, and the approach to the staircase which once led to the Chapter House above it is stopped up by a water closet; all this must be brought back to its ancient form.

(I may here mention that there is an ancient "guard robe" or necessarium, in connection with the Chapter House above.)

The South Aisle of the Choir is partly a ruin, and partly converted into a Porch, or thrown into the modern Church which has been formed out of the South Transept. It must be brought back to its ancient form, re-roofed and restored. The Aisles must, of course, be newly floored, but the Eastern Arm itself has a fine old pavement of encaustic tiles, which must be most carefully preserved. I may here mention in passing, that one of the Altar steps retains the mortice which received the lectern for the Gospels and Epistles, a very rare and valuable relic of ancient ritual usage. The original East Windows were in two ranges ; a beautiful triplet below, and a group of windows (now lost) above ; the former was walled up by Bishop Vaughan ; the latter was, in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, converted into a window in the style of that period, and this being now quite decayed, will require renewal. The roof of the Eastern Arm is of the same age as the window last named, and bears the arms of Bishops Tully and Richard Martin, A.D. 1461-83.

It has very much sunk and has been strengthened by some most unsightly arched braces of timber. These must be removed, and some effectual means be taken to strengthen the roof without adding deformity. The roof will require very extensive repairs, including new plates, and (as all other roofs) must be re-leaded. This roof, as nearly every roof on the Church, differs greatly in form and pitch from the original. The walls which sustain it have been very much raised beyond their original height, and a low pitch substituted for the original high one.

The Exterior of the Clerestory and its parapets, and of the East End, require considerable reparation. The East End contains very interesting and beautiful remains of its original structure, and of the older East Window on the upper range, though not sufficient to indicate with certainty and completeness its ancient design.

We now come to the various Chapels, &c., which have at different times been added to the original Church.

I will take first the building adjoining the North Transept, which contains on the ground floor the Chapel of St. Thomas, and above, the Chapter House, and another still higher chamber. This building is mainly of the fourteenth century, and was very beautiful in design, but has been reduced to a very wretched condition, and its upper portions are little better than a ruin.

St. Thomas' Chapel itself is comparatively in tolerable condition, though it has lost its original windows, and requires the same general cleansing and reparation of stonework, &c., with the rest of the Church. The Arch, which formerly united it with the Transept, has been walled up, and should be opened out, and a suitable screen substituted for the wall. The Chapel should be re-floored with stone.

When we get to the next floor the case is very different. The ancient Chapter House has long been converted into a boys' school, and has been reduced to the condition which such a use would lead one to expect. Instead of being approached, as formerly, by a winding staircase from the Church, it is now entered by a hideous flight of external steps, which block up the Aisle windows, and it has a modern door-way cut through the wall.

The ancient floor over the Chapter House has been destroyed ; the roof (itself modern) is ready to fall in; the windows have been deprived of their tracery ; the parapets, pinnacles, &c., are in a state of absolute ruin ; indeed, the whole building may be almost correctly described in the same terms. Happily, enough remains, in all probability, for the recovery of the entire design, though a single winter may seriously reduce the amount of evidence. It is almost superfluous to say that the entire building must be put into a perfect state of repair, and brought back in every respect to its original form.

I now come to that curious group of Chapels which form the eastern termination of the building. Here we have to go upon very difficult ground, nearly the whole having long been in a state of unmitigated ruin.

In this condition, it is quite clear that they cannot be allowed to remain ; and the problem to be solved respecting them is, how to recover their original forms and features, and how to bring them

into a state of reasonable, seemly, and permanent reparation, with the least possible interference with the interest which attaches to them as relics of antiquity. This is, beyond a question, a task involving very great difficulties; but I think that, by extreme care and caution, it can be pretty satisfactorily effected. It is a work in which one must rather feel one's way, step by step, than lay down any very distinct course to begin with. The first step would be to repair those walls which seem to retain a fair amount of strength, to examine and open out the blocked-up windows, to search for remnants of their tracery ; and having recovered their design, to restore them, bringing in such portions of old work as are capable of being retained. The next parts to be dealt with are those of more doubtful substitutability ; and with these the object to be aimed at will be to recover their strength without reconstruction. A remainder will probably be found to exist, of parts whose condition demands their renovation ; and here the object will be to reconstruct them exactly according to their original forms, and in such a manner as best to accord with the old work around them. I am of opinion, by thus carefully, and, I may almost say, timidly, feeling one's way, the walls may be brought back into a fair state of reparation, without seriously infringing upon their originality and the ancient aspect. The roofs must then be added, and here will at once arise the question, whether the roofs are to be exposed to view internally, or whether we should make any attempt to restore the vaulting. This, happily, in two instances (Bishop Vaughan's Chapel and the vestibule to the Lady Chapel), remains, and there can be no doubt that it has once existed over the Lady Chapel itself. It may be doubtful how far, with all our reparation, the old walls could be trusted to bear the weight and thrust of stone vaulting, and I should incline to the expedient for which we have numerous ancient precedents of forming the vaulting in oak upon the old stone springers. This effected, we should see the interior of these Chapels resume very much of their original appearance, and could then proceed to apply the same careful and tentative principles of restoration to their minor details, and to the interesting and most valuable series of tombs which they contain. In dealing with these, however, I would urge the most conservative course. If in any degree renewed, their interest would be lost; they must be preserved as shattered and time-worn relics of the past, and little more done to them than is necessary to secure them against further mutilation and decay. For the latter purpose, the course followed in dealing with the Royal monuments at Westminster Abbey would probably be applicable to them. I mean the saturation of the pulverizing stone with an indurating solution.

The whole of these Chapels will, of course, require new flooring; and the small portion which has a roof will require that that roof should be thoroughly repaired.

The remarks I have above made respecting the decayed and mutilated tombs applies, though in a modified degree, to the ancient monuments throughout the Church. These must be repaired, protected, and cared for, but not restored. There are a few arched tombs, of which the arches have been partially destroyed ; these must, of course, be perfected; but generally speaking, very little new work should be introduced in dealing with monuments, whose authenticity is a grand element in their value.

I will now proceed to the internal fittings.

The Stone Screen of the Choir, the work of Bishop Gower, and in part his monument, is in a fair state of repair. It will be somewhat disturbed by the repairs of the Tower Piers ; but every part thus disturbed will be carefully replaced. The Stalls of the Choir, the work of Bishop Tully, are in a tolerable state of preservation, but will require general and thorough reparation, including the renewal of their floors, &c.

The Bishop's Throne is in a very decayed and disjointed condition, and will require very extensive repairs and the renewal of some portions, as also will the Eastern Screen, which divides the Presbytery from the Choir proper.

This Screen is very remarkable, being, I believe, unique in its position, and therefore particularly valuable as a relic of ancient ritual arrangement.

The miserable pews, which now disgrace the Choir, must, of course, be done away with, and any Seats which may be necessary, in addition to the Stalls, must be made of a very light and moveable character, showing plainly that they are introduced from necessity alone, and not as a permanent portion of the arrangement. Perhaps, as the Southern Arch, will then be open, the Organ may be transferred to that side, and be used by the Congregation at the Welsh services, if the South Transept be still considered the most convenient place for them. In any case, I may mention, that the fittings of the part allotted to the Welsh services must be new, and of appropriate character and arrangement.

There are some questions open to consideration, as to matters involving a certain degree of departure from the forms in which some parts of the building have come down to us. One of these I will state in its broad form. All parts of the building, or nearly all, have been either vaulted with stone, or prepared for such vaulting. In a great majority of instances, this has never been carried into execution. The question arises whether, in a restoration of the building, it would be right and expedient to carry out this intention of its builders, or, if the walls are considered insufficient for its support, whether the intended forms may not be carried out in oak.

Against either of these proposals there are, as regards the Nave and Choir, objections; in the one case insuperable, and in the other of considerable force. As regards the Nave the objection is twofold ; first, the walls are not in a condition to support stone vaulting; and, secondly, the existing roof is so beautiful as to render the idea of any change absurd.

As concerns the Choir, the objections are less decisive, though still strong. The walls, it is true, seem substantial, but the addition of stone vaulting would, nevertheless, be a rash experiment. The objections to timber vaulting are in this case the uncertainty which here exists as to the design of the once intended vaulting, and the existence of a roof which, though not particularly firm, and in bad condition, possesses, nevertheless, some beauty and historical interest, and is susceptible of reparation.

Such objections do not, however, exist as regards the transepts. It would not certainly do to add stone vaulting to them, but I see no objection here to completing the original design in oak. The roofs are worthless and must be renewed, and the indications of the design of the intended vaulting are clear. I think, therefore, that the most reasonable course would be to make perfectly plain roofs, and to conceal them by oak vaulting, similar in form to what was originally intended in stone. This is a course which was adopted in very many cases by the mediaeval builders, when their walls were found insufficient for the support of the intended stone vaulting.

The application of the same principles to the Aisles of the Nave and Choir is one on which I will not offer so decided an opinion. The case differs as regards the several portions. On the south side of the Nave there is no hindrance at all to the carrying out of timber vaulting, the only argument against it being the existence, though in an almost ruined condition, of a panelled ceiling. On the north side

there is not even this objection, but another comes into force ; I mean the fact that the vaulting would intersect, perhaps somewhat awkwardly, with the stone flying buttresses which here show within the Aisle.

As regards the Aisles of the Choir the only difficulty lies in deciphering the evidences of the ancient design, which here present an enigma of no ordinary difficulty.

In one instance in the Cathedral, the system of placing timber vaulting upon stone springers has been carried out by the old, though not the original builders. I refer to the vaulting within the Tower. Unhappily it has here been so ill-managed that one cannot help wishing it away, for it has been made to cut the fine windows of the lantern across, at less than half their height. I suppose, however, that this design must be borne with.

I will now proceed to a very important practical question, as yet only incidentally referred to. No one can at present enter the Cathedral, excepting after a long continuance of dry weather, without being shocked at the fearful state of dampness (to use the feeblest expression) which pervades every part of the interior. I do not hesitate to say that I have never witnessed any thing approaching to it in any other church. The walls, the pillars, and the floor, seem in damp weather perfectly saturated with wet, and after a few hours of heavy rain they, in many parts, literally stream with water. The first question is, how far the reparations already enumerated will remedy this most crying evil. To a certain and even to a considerable extent, I have no doubt they will do so. The perfect covering of the Roofs will prevent the direct ingress of water through them, which exists at present in most parts of the Cathedral. The reparation and perfecting of the external walls, and the doing away with the ruinous portions which at present admit wet, and harbour a luxuriant vegetation, will, again, do much ; the roofing over the ruinous Aisle of the Choir, and of the ruined Chapels beyond it, will abate one enormous cause of damp; a proper system of carrying off the water from the roofs, and of drainage to draw it rapidly away from the building ; and the lowering of all undue accumulation of earth from around the walls, will, again, do much good ; and the relaying of the greater part of the pavements upon a bed of concrete, will reduce the dampness of the floors still, however, there will be a remainder which will demand special measures for its abatement. The position of the building is one which naturally promotes dampness, through the soakage of the hill, to the east and south, draining itself through the low ground on which the Church stands, and thus forming a constant underground stream below its foundations and floors, which is constantly drawn up by capillary attraction into the walls, pillars, and pavement. Some decided measure is needful for the prevention

of this great evil. The most efficient measure appears to me to be the formation of a very deep drain on the east side of the churchyard, so constructed as completely to cut off the water which descends from the hill, and prevent its soaking under the Church ; and of two drains in connection with the same, conducting the water by the north and south of the Church to the river on the west.

By these means, the Church, being surrounded on three sides by a deep and perfectly formed drain, and on the south by a rapid stream at a low level, would become insulated, and cut off from the constant filtration of water beneath it, and would, I feel sure, gradually become freed from the plague of dampness under which it at present suffers.

One thing more, however, is required to perfect this work. A certain amount of dampness arises from condensation upon the cold surfaces of the stone. To prevent this, and to make the Church wholesome and consistent with comfort, it must be warmed. I will not at this moment give a decided opinion as to the best system of effecting this, but there can be no great difficulty about it, and it is a really necessary measure, and one which will conduce greatly both to the duration of the structure, and to its practical efficiency for its sacred uses.

I may also mention, as naturally following the warming of the building, that the lighting of it must be provided for on an efficient as well as a handsome and consistent system.

I think I have now touched upon everything but the you can bestow upon it.

I estimate the cost of the work above particularized, at from 27,500 to 30,000, according to the mode of carrying out certain parts of the work which have been left as open to consideration.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sirs,

Your very faithful Servant,

GEO. GILBERT SCOTT.

London, February 24, 1862.

St Davids Cathedral RCAHMW



St Davids cathedral close--- RCAHMW 2005&2007

The close, or precincts of the Cathedral of St David's, occupies an irregular area, some 300m across, within the valley of the Alun; a map of 1720 is thought to substantially depict the later medieval arrangements: bounded by precinct walls of a military aspect : the Cathedral set within its churchyard, occupies the central part of the close south of the river, with the former bell-tower, now incorporated into the Porth-y-Twr in the precinct walls, set on the edge of the valley above; the Cathedral school was situated on the west of the churchyard: north of the Cathedral are the extensive remains of St Mary's College , with scant traces beyond of the Vicar's College; south-west of the Cathedral the present Deanery is thought to incorporate elements of the earlier 'Chaunter's' house & offices, with the site of the Archdeacon of Carmarthen's house & offices and the Chaunter's Orchard to the north : north of the river the Bishop's Palace & its grounds occupy the western quadrant of the close, to the east of which were the houses & grounds of the Archdeacons of St

Dauids & Brecon, of the Treasurer & Chancellor : other features include bridges over the Alun & river walls .

J.Wiles 20.01.05

St Davids cathedral sits at the heart of a very old and largely intact close, encircled by a strong wall with fortified gates. The close contains the fine ruins of a once lavish Bishop's Palace, now a protected ancient monument, and a complex of houses and lodgings for the archdeacons and other clerics to the north of the cathedral. Also within the close are a cemetery, a silted fish pond and original tracts of meadow unencumbered by any later development or infilling. The entire complex is still bisected by the River Alun, which is crossed by a ford in the centre below the cathedral. When Fenton visited he wrote: `This close was in circuit twelve hundred yards, had a walk round with a crenelled parapet. The entrance was by four handsome gateways or porths, answering to the four cardinal points" The present wall was probably that built by Bishop Bek (1280-93), and of the four fortified gates, Porth Boning on the north side, Porth Gwyn on the north-west, Porth Padrig to the south and the twin towers of Porth y T'r to the east, the latter can still be seen and still functions as a main entrance from the city.

Extract from: Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, Chapter 4.

T. Driver, 28 June 2007.

St Davids Cathedral Close, Precinct Walls--- RCAHMW

Precinct walls, having a defensive aspect, of St David's Cathedral close : the present walls are thought to have been constructed in the later 13th century and remodelled in the late 14th century: modern walls follow the course of the precinct wall in places. Visible remains include: Porth-y-Twr ; Pont Cerwyn Dewi Tower (22619); dovecote tower .

J.Wiles 24.05.02

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T. Driver, 28 June 2007.

Garden Wall Community:--- RCAHMW 2005

Early to mid 19th century. Low stone rubble garden wall. Garden walls & gate piers associated with Archdeaconry : the boundaries of this property appear to perpetuate those of the Archdeaconry of St David's, as depicted on map of 1720. This is one of a number of walls in the Cathedral precinct which may have had horticultural significance at one time or another

C.S.Briggs 18.10.05

Chanters, Orchard, --- RCAHMW 2006

The Chanter's Orchard area of St David's Cathedral Close formerly contained two houses of the members of the chapter. It became a garden by the end of the 15th century. The fishpond along side the river Alun is probably 18th century. The paddock shows evidence for building platforms and land divisions. C.H. Nicholas, RCAHMW, 24th August 2006.

St David's Cathedral; --- RCAHMW

The present St David's Cathedral building mostly dates from 1180 to 1220, although alterations and additions were made between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. The west front is a nineteenth century restoration intended to recreate the original Norman front following an unsympathetic rebuilding by Nash. There is a fine early sixteenth century roof to the nave. The cathedral is one of the earliest British examples of a combined triforium and clerestory. It is the most important medieval ecclesiastical building in Wales. The Cathedral stands at the centre of a complex of medieval and later structures and buildings, enclosed by the precinct wall , these, with the associated borough without, comprising the medieval and later city .

Additional: Tree-ring dating commissioned by RCAHMW and reported in *Vernacular Architecture*, vol. 39 (2008), pp. 142-3:

St David's Cathedral (SM 7515 2543)

(a) Tower Felling date ranges: 1248-1278; 1273-1303; 1286-1316; 1287-1317; 1303-1333

(b) Bellframe Felling date: Spring 1386

(c) Nave roof ceiling boards Felling date ranges: 1434-1474; 1445-1475

(d) Nave roof-trusses Felling date ranges: 1501-1531 to 1544-1574

St David's is a complex multi-period cathedral best appreciated through the detailed account by Roger Worsley in *The Buildings of Wales: Pembrokeshire* (2004) and the lavishly illustrated *St Davids Cathedral 1181-1981* (1981) by Wyn Evans & Roger Worsley. Three major elements were sampled; elements not sampled included the screens and stalls, the timber vault at the tower crossing, and a currently inaccessible fragment of early roof (ex inf. Jerry Sampson). The dating was commissioned by RCAHMW as a centenary project with the support of the Dean, the Very Rev. J. Wyn Evans.

The three-stage tower is of several builds. The original tower partly collapsed in 1220 (?) and was rebuilt in at least two phases, the second stage with ballflower ornament is 14th Century and the upper stage with belfry, parapet and pinnacles dates from circa 1500. The ceiling bracing of the clock chamber below the belfry was sampled. Jowled posts rising from corbels with large curved timber braces support the main beams of the bell-chamber floor; the joists pass over the beams. The braces are apparently in situ (though many of the joists are reused) and date from between 1300-1325. This presumably dates the initial reconstruction of the tower.

The bellframe in the chamber above was adjusted and expanded in the 19th Century (painted date of 1852) but incorporates much material from an earlier bellframe constructed from timber felled shortly after 1385. The bellframe is earlier than the belfry in its present form and must have been reframed more than once, as redundant mortices confirm. The bellframe, which requires further study, is the earliest known in Wales and one of the earliest identified in Britain.

The nave roof is an important 'pendant ceiling', the object of much admiration since the later 16th century. It is secular in type (appropriate for a great hall) with a strongly marked Renaissance character, especially in the detailing of the pendants and in the innovative structural form of the

trusses. The ceiling of twelve bays, each with ten boarded panels, is suspended from the tie-beams of low-pitched king-post trusses numbered I-IX on the ridge-beam. The king-posts are 'joggled' to receive the principal rafters but are not braced. These may be the earliest king-post trusses of Italian type surviving in Britain. It has been suggested that the roof is of Flemish workmanship, made from Irish oak; however, cross-matching showed that the roof was made from Welsh rather than Irish oak, although the roof certainly has a Continental (Renaissance) character.. A more detailed account of this roof is in preparation.

Sampling gave an unexpectedly complex series of dates ranging from the mid-15th Century to the mid-16th Century. The timbers had been defrased (probably in the 19th Century) and felling dates were estimated from the heartwood-sapwood boundary. The felling-date ranges indicate three phases: (1) a stockpiling phase in the first quarter of 16th Century; (2) a construction phase in the second quarter of the 16th Century; (3) a phase of repair and consolidation in the mid-16th Century. This complex sequence is consistent with the documentary sources; these indicate that the roof was commissioned before 1509, was partly constructed by the 1530s, but that work stopped between 1536 and 1548.

Unexpectedly, tree-ring dating shows that the ceiling boards (feather-and v-edged, and numbered) are earlier than the ceiling beams, and had been reused from an earlier ceiling or timber-vaulted roof of circa 1450, possibly the predecessor nave roof.

RCAHMW, February 2011

St Mary's College, St Davids--- RCAHMW

College founded 1364-79 & subsumed within the Cathedral organisation in about 1485, becoming the college for vicars and choristers: remains consist of: the chapel, restored as St Davids Cathedral Hall 1966, set over a vaulted undercroft and having a south-western tower ; claustral buildings on the north-east of the chapel, appearing from depictions on map of 1720 & OS County series (Pembroke. XX.3 1889) to have comprised ranges set about a central court, or cloister, the eastern range being the present Cloister Hall , set over a medieval undercroft , with a further building on the north ; this building complex was set within a walled enclosure, having a gateway facing into a lane to the north . J.Wiles 20.01.05

Former chapel of St Mary's College ---- RCAHMW

founded in C14, mostly ruinous by C19. Restored as the Cathedral Hall in 1966 by Alban Caroe. Rubble stone and ashlar 4-bay chapel over barrel-vaulted under-croft. Remains of cloister to South and Southwest plain square tower. Tall pointed windows with fragments of original Perpendicular tracery. South front has 9-bay arcading of the demolished cloister at lower level, with fragments of cloister East and West.

(Source CADW listed buildings database)

J Hill 24.09.2003

ST DAVIDS--- RCAHMW

The westernmost peninsula of Pembrokeshire is dominated by the city and cathedral close of St Davids, spiritual home of the patron saint of Wales, which has stood as a place of religious sanctity and pilgrimage for well over a millennium. In medieval times it was said that two pilgrimages to St Davids were equal to one to Rome. The site of St David's original early Christian community, thought to have lain west of the city, has long been lost to history and archaeology and has passed into the realms of legend. This early community was short-lived, however, and was soon moved inland to the banks of the River Alun where the cathedral stands today. By the ninth century St Davids or Menevia was a famous Welsh monastery and a cult centre for followers of the famous saint. While the earliest sections of the cathedral date back only to the twelfth century, it is thought likely that the layout of the medieval cathedral close wall may have followed the line of the pre-existing religious enclosure.

The cathedral sits at the heart of a very old and largely intact close, encircled by a strong wall with fortified gates. The close contains the fine ruins of a once lavish Bishop's Palace, now a protected ancient monument, and a complex of houses and lodgings for the archdeacons and other clerics to the north of the cathedral. Also within the close are a cemetery, a silted fish pond and original tracts of meadow unencumbered by any later development or infilling. The entire complex is still bisected by the River Alun, which is crossed by a ford in the centre below the cathedral. When Fenton visited he wrote: 'This close was in circuit twelve hundred yards, had a walk round with a crenelled parapet. The entrance was by four handsome gateways or porths, answering to the four cardinal points' The present wall was probably that built by Bishop Bek (1280-93), and of the four fortified gates, Porth Boning on the north side, Porth Gwyn on the north-west, Porth Padrig to the south and the twin towers of Porth y T'r to the east, the latter can still be seen and still functions as a main entrance from the city.

Granted city status by Queen Elizabeth the Second on 1 June 1995, and with a population of less than 2,000 inhabitants, St Davids is now recognised as the smallest city in Britain.

Extracts from: Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, Chapter 4.

T. Driver, 28 June 2007

St Davids Bishops Palace--- RCAHMW

St Davids was the largest and most important medieval diocese in Wales. The cathedral housed the relics of the sixth-century saint, David, patron saint of Wales, and attracted substantial numbers of pilgrims, including King William I. Until the appointment of Bishop Henry de Gower in 1328, it is unsure where the bishops lived. De Gower erected two separate ranges of rooms, one for his own private and a second suitable for ceremonial occasions, where he could entertain important guests and distinguished pilgrims to St Davids. Both sets of chambers were built at first floor level above vaulted under crofts and entered by elaborate porches. The crowning glory, however, was still the distinctive chequered arcaded parapet, which, although faded, still has the effect of unifying the group of buildings.

There seems to be no evidence of building work since the death of de Gower in 1347 apart from the close wall and gates being repaired by Bishop Adam de Houghton between 1362 and 1389. Increasingly, Bishops stayed less at St Davids and by the middle of the sixteenth century, the chief Episcopal residence was at Abergwili, Carmarthen. In 1616 Bishop Milbourne applied for a licence to demolish some of the buildings and although the work was not carried, the buildings were considered in a poor condition. Later in 1678, when Bishop William Thomas sought another licence to demolish the palace, it was beyond repair.

Source: Evans, J. W. 2005. St Davids Bishops's Palace: CADW

M. Lloyd Davies, RCAHMW, 27 October 2008

St Davids Cathedral Close, Porth-Y-Twr--- RCAHMW

Porth-y-Twr, or 'Tower Gate', forms the principal entrance from the borough of St Davids into the Cathedral Close. The defensive gate was probably added to a late thirteenth century two storey octagonal bell tower in the fourteenth century. The bell stage has large pointed openings with hoodmoulds and there are studded plank doors to the lower stage. The gateway and southern tower, to the south of the bell tower, were constructed from rougher rubble stone. The south end is rounded and the eastern front has a big segmental pointed arch over the roadway. The tower was restored in 1929 and several early Christian crosses and inscribed stones are housed in a lapidarium in the gatehouse.

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 23 September 2004.

St Davids Cathedral Close; Archdeacon Of Cardigan's Ground --- RCAHMW

Originally a house occupied the site, which may have been built following the ordinance of Bishop Bek. It was still occupied in 1504 but was destroyed by 1691. The paddock has a raised platform at its western end.

RCAHMW, 24th August 2006.

Archdeacon Of Carmarthen's House--- RCAHMW

Situated in what is now known as the Chanter's orchard (in Eastern half). Represented by an expensive series of ranges whose outlines show on Lord's map of 1720. House was ruinous by 1585.

Archdeaconry, St Davids --- RCAHMW

Early to mid 19th century house: 2-storeys 3-bays with a slate hipped roof and end stone stacks. 12-pane sash windows with stone voussoirs. Central entrance.

House, as above, built on site of Archdeacon of St David's house & offices, as depicted on map of 1720.

Brecon House, St Davids--- RCAHMW

Early to mid 19th century. Contemporary staircase, fireplace. With early to mid 19th century coach house: single storey with loft. Stone walls. Modern double doors to the left and a small single door to the right, both with stone voussoirs. A central paned casement window to the loft. . Contemporary with house, high stone rubble wall, with blocked centre gateway. Garden walls & piers, as above, associated, together with coachhouse , with Brecon House: the walls appear to perpetuate something of the lines of enclosure of the earlier Archdeacon of Brecknock's house & offices, as shown on map of 1720.

J.Wiles 20.01.05

Defensive Tower And Columbarium;Colomendy, St Davids--- RCAHMW

A circular tower at the western angle of St Davids Cathedral Close Precinct Wall which was uncovered by the Ministry of Works. It has an internal diameter of 3.5 metres and the walls stand to 1.2 metres. RCAHMW, 12 August 2008.

Pont-Y-Penyd, St Davids--- RCAHMW

Bridge over River Alun, North of close. Possibly Medieval. Bridge of Penance, carrying Old Pilgrims Road. One arch span.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The Town Cross

Standing at the foot of the High Street, a little above the Tower Gate into the close. An octagonal shaft rising from a base of six steps, and carrying a modern head. Local tradition asserts that it was formerly the custom to take the bodies of dead persons round the cross on their way to burial in the cathedral precincts :- Visited 29th September 1921.

Features of Varying Uses and different periods

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments St Davids Cathedral

The Font

This “consists of an octagonal basin of marble, ornamented with a rude arcade of sixteen pointed arches. The original shaft is destroyed” Jones and Freeman p77

A Small Oak Chest

A small and rude oaken chest of the commencement of the 16th century is preserved in the north aisle of the choir. It is altogether too insignificant to have formed part of the Cathedral furniture, but was probably brought from one of the small churches, where it may have been used for the offerings of the pilgrims, when the chapels were deserted.

Pre Norman Stone Monuments

With reference to the carved and inscribed stones which are the sole remaining evidence of a previous church standing upon the site of the present Cathedral.

Two stones used in the field walls of the neighbouring farm of Pen Arthur prior to their removal to the Cathedral in the year 1885. The farm is about midway on the direct road between St Davids and the site of St Patrick's chapel on the verge of Whitesands bay, and there can be no doubt but that the stones came originally from that site. The largest stone bears the Greek Alpha and Omega followed without stop by the sacred initials I H S above the left hand quadrant of the cross and XPS above the right hand quadrant. Below the circle is the word GURMARC. On the reverse side of the stone is an incised cross of unusual form

Three carved stones were found during the restoration. One is near the style of the carved fragments at Penally. The other two are both of the same period and probably the work of the same craftsman. One of them is especially important as it bears the names of those it commemorates, and whose dates are known. On either side of the upper arm of the cross which crowns the large and elaborate wheel cross below it, can be seen the Alpha and Omega characters, and beneath the transverse arms on either side are the sacred monograms IHS and XPS which are also present on the Pen Arthur stone. In the space on the left of the small cross are the words *Pontificis Abraham. Filii. hic. Hed et Isac. Quiescunt* (Here lie at rest Hed and Isac, the sons of Bishop Abraham).

Abraham is said, in the Welsh Brut, to have died in 1078. This the stones, can with absolute certainty be dated to the last twenty years of the 11th century.

Tombs and Effigies

A number of the tombs and sculptured effigies are in such unfortunate plight as to afford no satisfactory assurance of their identification. This is especially unfortunate in the case of the effigy known as that of Giraldus Cambrensis, where the features are now entirely obliterated and no recognizable detail remains of the famous archdeacon..

Clergy CCED

Williams, Henricus	1688	Curate
Lloyd, Johannes	1706	Vicar
Pritchett, Delabere	1752	Curate
Roberts, Richard	1752	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Curate
Williams , John	1767	Stipendiary Curate
Griffith , David	1799	Curate
Pritchett , Delebere	1802	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Curate
Jones , John	1802	Perpetual Curate
Jones , John	1802	Perpetual Curate
Griffith , Charles	1804	Vicar
Griffith , David	1804	Curate
Harris , John	1819	Stipendiary Curate
Harris , John	1819	Stipendiary Curate
Harris , John	1819	Stipendiary Curate
Richardson , William	1820	Perpetual Curate
Jones , John	1820	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Curate
Richardson , William	1820	Perpetual Curate
Jones , John	1832	Vicar
Jones , John	1832	Vicar
Griffith , Charles	1832	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Vicar

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethel, in Treteio-near town of St Davids [Baptists, 1840].

Seion, New St/St Davids town [Baptists, 1816].

Bethania , in Trelethid fawr [Yr Hen Gapel, Calvinistic Methodists, 1836].

Caerfarchell , in Caerfarchell [Calvinistic Methodists, 1763]. Caerfarchell CM chapel
- still open in 2006

Tabernacle, in Goat St/St Davids town [Calvinistic Methodists, 1785]. Tabernacl
Tyddewi CM chapel - still open in 2006

Bethel Calvinistic Methodist chapel, Rhosson, St David's Built 1864 Not still open
1993

Berea, on road to Fishguard [Independents, 1833] still open Dec 2006

Ebenezer, in St Davids town [Independents, 1815].

Rhodiad , in Rhodiad [Independents, 1784].

Carmel Congregational chapel, Treleddydd Fawr, St David's

Bethel , Goat St, St Davids town [Wesleyan Methodists, 1818]. Built 1813, rebuilt
1837 and re-fronted 1900 still open 2000

St Michael's RC church, City Rd, St David's

St Non's RC chapel, St David's

Friends' Meeting House, St David's

Education

St David's free grammar school CCED

1811 Fenton

The western cloister was formerly occupied by a free school and library, prior to it being removed to the room where now the audit is held, from which it was again banished to the chapter house. In the north aisle facing the door by which you enter it there is a considerable flight of steps, by which you ascend to what was formerly the chapter house, but now converted into the free school.

.....

There is yet to be spoken of an ancient building on the south side of the cemetery, originally intended as a store room to hold materials for the church, and the vault or basement has been always so appropriated, but the upper story, after the destruction of the school and library over the west cloister was fitted to to supply its place and continued to do so for two centuries till it was converted into a chapter house and audit room by the late Mr Archdeacon Holcombe, from an ill directed zeal for innovation, remaining a sad monument of his total want of taste in Architecture. There was then a sort of charm about it to prevent the disgust it now excites. In this respectable character I was accustomed to remember it, and to associate with it a thousand other pleasing recollections of the scenes of my boyish days, and the companions of my mature years. [Fenton was a scholar there under Mr David Rogers]

1863 Scott

The ancient Chapter House has long been converted into a boys' school, and has been reduced to the condition which such a use would lead one to expect. Instead of being approached, as formerly, by a winding staircase from the Church, it is now entered by a hideous flight of external steps, which block up the Aisle windows, and it has a modern door-way cut through the wall.

The ancient floor over the Chapter House has been destroyed; the roof (itself modern) is ready to fall in; the windows have been deprived of their tracery; the parapets, pinnacles, &c., are in a state of absolute ruin; indeed, the whole building may be almost correctly described in the same terms. Happily, enough remains, in all probability, for the recovery of the entire design, though a single winter may seriously reduce the amount of evidence. It is almost superfluous to say that the entire building must be put into a perfect state of repair, and brought back in every respect to its original form.

Williams , Thomas	1810	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)	Schoolmaster
Richardson , William	1810		Schoolmaster
Richardson , William	1814		Schoolmaster
Owen , Jonah	1829		Schoolmaster
Owen , Jonah	1829		Stipendiary Curate
Richardson , William	1829	Vac (<i>resignation</i>)	Schoolmaster

St Davids Cathedral Close;The Free School--- RCAHMW

First mentioned as a room built over Cathedral workshop in 1565; 1791 converted by John Nash into the Chapter house. Demolished 1829.

State of Education in Wales 1847 Parish of St David's

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 7d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman but no resident land proprietor.

Benevolent School

This school was held in a long low room, over some cottages. The desks and benches were fixed according to the British and Foreign system, and in tolerably good condition. It was lighted by two windows and two skylights, all in a bad state of repair. The school was supported by the Dean and Chapter and a few local subscribers, the deficiency in the master's £36 being made up by the Curate, the Rev H Richardson. The master appeared a superior man for a country schoolmaster – David Lewis Assistant.

Bethania Day School or Beynon's Charity.

The present master is Thomas Davies who previously was deputy. He was a mere labourer who had broken his thigh sixteen years before . The school is held at present in the Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Instead of 36s per annum from the charity , he receives only 24s.

Ebenezer Day School

I visited this school on the 20th January. It is connected with the Ebenezer congregation and managed by a committee consisting, at the the time of my visit of 32 members, the qualification being apayment of 1s a quarter. It is conducted on the principles of the British system as regards religion. The room was furnished with a desk along one side, benches across the middle and benches down the other side. Near the fireplace was a small table for the master. The room was ill ventilated. There were pegs for the hats at the door, and some lesson cards on the walls, but no maps. Maps were said to be coming. No regular school registers were kept. The children were even more than usual shy and sheepish. They sang several pieces of part music nicely. The songs were of a much more rational kind than those which are generally heard in schools for the poor. I heard nine read with ease from the seventh chapter of St Mark. --The fifth commandment bids us honour father and mother is in Exodus -did not know the chapter it is one of the ten commandments. Had some knowledge of geography and arithmetic.

Tabernacle School

I visited this school, which was not in operation owing to the Christmas holidays, and had just changed its master , on the 20th January. The new master appeared to be an intelligent man. The school room is commodious and well furnished on the British system. The administration of this school appears to resemble that of the school at Ebenezer Chapel. The room which is in a wing of the chapel was raised at a cost of £150 advanced by friends to the undertaking. This debt is now in course of liquidation by means of the sunday school collections being made at Tabernacle; the Sunday school expenses not being large enough to absorb all that is collected. Incidental expenses are met by the Committee. It is in expectation that the subscriptions will improve. The poor are educated gratuitously. The pay scholars pay in advance. It is found that the dread of losing a privilege in the one case, and a desire to take out their money's worth in the other make the parents diligent in sending their children to school.

There were no class registers at the time of my visit; nor was the admission book of the late master left in such a state as to be very intelligible to his successor or myself.

Miss Appleby's School

This school was also closed for the holidays. I saw the mistress in the country. She seemed a superior person. Her pupils had at one time amounted to 45 but the opening of three free schools in the parish had reduced her numbers to their present amount. She said that the competition of so many teachers rendered pupils more difficult to manage than formerly, because on dismissal from

one school they were sure of reception at another. She thought that the Welsh language was more directly cultivated than it used to be. As her own school had been diminished in numbers, so many other dame schools had been extinguished altogether by the new schools established.

Tabernacle Sunday Schoolroom

On the 10th of January I visited the above school. I went to different classes and found that most of them could read the Scriptures with tolerable ease; the children reading even better than the adults. No other system of questioning adopted than that of putting the verse verbatim into an interrogatory form. Two or three boys in a class of children that I questioned gave me very good answers respecting the history of our Saviour David Lewis Assistant.

St Davids County School

was built in 1902, stil in use as a school it has been much extended.
RCAHMW 2010

County Primary School, St Davids--- RCAHMW

The County Primary School at St Davids has been demolished.
RCAHMW 2010

Junior School Quickwell Hill St Davids,

The former Victorian junior school was closed in the 1960s and then used as a school canteen. The school has remained empty since 2000 and has now been restored by the Friends of the Cathedral as a multifunctional centre, returning the building into use as an educational facility for the cathedral and community.

Wrecks St Davids Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK

1668 December 16th AMITY. (SOUTHAMPTON). Sailing Ship Ramsey Sound Near St. David's Head Ships anchors failed in storm. Vessel ran ashore near St. David's Head. Locals plundered cargo of mullage wine and fruit.

1797 January 31st PROVIDENCE Fully rigged ship. ??? St. David's Head.

1793 November 22nd MORVA Sailing Ship. St. David's Head.

1825 October 7th. UNIDENTIFIED. Sailing Ship. St. David's.

1833 February 21st FREDERICK. Sailing Ship St. David's Head. Traded between Britain and West Africa.

1850 June 4th. JOHN GUISE. (BT GLOUCESTER 1814). Brigantine. 111 tons. Sledge Rocks off St David's Head.

1860. February 28th NIMROD. (CORK). BT. LIVERPOOL 1843). 600 tons. Iron hulled paddle steamer. 3 masted barque. Lost on St. David's Head. Out of Liverpool for Cork with a general cargo.

1862 September 25th GYPSEY. Sailing Ship. St. David's.

1865 October 23rd FRIENDS. Smack. St. David's Head.

1870 November 23rd ANNE DAVIES. Smack. Ramsey Sound. St. David's Head. Dragged anchor and fouled Chester/Prima. (below).

1870 November 23rd CHESTER. Sailing Ship. Ramsey Sound. St. David's Head. Disabled in storm. Fouled by Anne Davies/Prima.

1870 November 23rd PRIMA. Smack. Ramsey Sound. St. David's Head. Dragged anchor and fouled Chester/Annie Davies.

1879 October 19th COURIER. Smack. St. David's.

April 16th. AMAZONENSE. (LIVERPOOL). 287'x 35'feet. Steamship. 1791 tons. (Bt Southampton 1879). Near Porthgain. Hit rocks on St. David's Head. 51.54.46.N. 05.16.33.W. Liverpool to Le Havre. Carried back on tide to Porthgwyn.

1880 August 19th BRITTANIA. Smack St. David's Head.

1882 November 24th ELIZABETH. Sloop. St. David's Head.

1886 February 28th GLENISLA. Steamship. St. David's Head. Clyde to Savona, Italy. laden with coal.

May 28th. KOH-I-NOOR. (BT CLYDE). Paddle Steamer. St. David's Head. Holed but saved. Removed to Milford and then to the Thames for repairs.

October 12/13th GEM. R.N.L.I. Lifeboat. Ramsey Sound. The Bitches. St. David's Lifeboat.

Mining St. Davids

Un-named Mine SM 726.260. Short trial adit in base of cliff on west side of Porthselau; probably for copper. No historical details available. Adit remains open.

Treginnis Copper Mine SM 715.235. and 717.232. A small copper mine on cliff tops opposite Ramsey Island, 1000 yards south west of Treginnis Isaf farmhouse. Unsubstantiated reports of

working circa 1820; worked intermittently up to 1883, abandoned after fatal accident. Openwork, shaft and shallow adit (all open) on Penmaenmelyn, called Cuba on tithe award, with small structure, purpose unknown (ruin - now believed to have collapsed completely), adjacent to shaft. To the south east at Porth Taflod was a shallow shaft on cliff top (now filled). Davies 1990.

Ogof Mwn SM 780.243. Trial for copper in an inlet 600 yards west of Porth y rhaw. No historical detail available. Adit (partially filled with tidal debris) in base of cliff at head of inlet. Steps cut in cliff for access.

Bishops And Clerks--- RCAHMW

The Bishops and Clerks consist of seven islands, the largest of which are Carreg Rhossan and Bishop's Rock. The islands were notoriously dangerous to sailors approaching Milford Haven from the south-west. Eggs from the islands were reportedly taken, some for eating and some for sending to Bristol to be used for fining wines. Sheep were fed on three of the islands. It was noted that a former tenant of Ramsey Island used to voyage to Carreg Rhosson every summer, in order to take several dozen puffins and obtain the feathers from their soft plumage.

Sources include:

Fenton, R. A Historical Tour Through Pembrokeshire

N Vousden, RCAHMW, 7 October 2013

Some Names in the History of St David's

The original spellings have not been corrected.

St David's Cathedral weekly accounts 1384-5

Pembrokeshire in By gone Days By FRANCIS GREEN.

The names of those employed with in sum cases the scale of wages paid in Pembrokeshire is found among the records of St. Davids Cathedral

The MS. in question is a copy of the weekly accounts of payments made in the year 1384-5, presumably by Hugh de Picton, the supervisor of the fabric of the cathedral in that year.

Memorandum that on Friday before the feast of John ante Portam Latinam, de Picton Hugh 1385. sworn in as supervisor of the Fabric of the church of St Davids,

15th May, for the preceding week

Bole David for five days working in the quarry

Yrist David for five days

Coce Jak. for five days

Skynner Jak. for three days

Rosse Philip for a week 15th May, for the preceding week

Syglo Llewelyn for making wegges and repairing other tools

Syglo Llewelyn for fastening on a shovel'

Communicata, dated 22 May, for the preceding week

Bole David for four days . .,

Rowe John for four days..,

Coce Javyn for the same period.

Skynner Jak. for four days

Rosse Philip for a week .,

ap Phillip Vawrer William for truckle for four days

Siglo Llewelyn for mending a tool

Communicata, dated last day of May, for the preceding week

Bole David for six days .

Rowe John for the same period

Coke Javin for the same period

Skynner Jak for the same period

ap Phillip William for one truckle (Sledge/wheelbarrow /Cart) for 6 days

Siglo Llewelyn for repairing divers tools

Communicata, dated 5 June, for the preceding week

Yrist David three days carrying coal from the house of the arch- deacon of Kermerdyn

Coke Javin three days carrying coal from the house of the arch- deacon of Kermerdyn

Communicata, dated 12 June, for the preceding week

Rosse John

Skynner John for five days .

David for five days

Coke Javyn for five days

Draws Thomas for one day travelling

ap Phillip Vawrer William for one truckle for five days 2s 6d

Syglo Ll ewelyn for repairing tools

Kyley William for the carriage of lime stones from Portcleyes to the churchyard .

Communicata, dated 19 June, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip .

Skynner John for four days with the Sabbath

Coke John for the same period .

Draws Thomas for the same period .

ap David Walter for the same period .

Vawrer William for one truckle for the same period .

Syglo Ll ewelyn for repairing tools

Communicata, dated 26 June, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip

Skynner John for four days

Draws Thomas for the same period .

Goch Phillip for the same period

Coke John for the same period

ap David Thomas Gitto for the same period working in the quarry, and for his truckle' .

Vawrer William for one truckle for the same period .

Syglo Ll ewellyn for repairing tools .

Communicata, dated 3 July, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip

Skynner John for four days

Draws Thomas for the same period

Goch Phillip for the same period .

Coke John for the same time

ap David Walter

Vawrer William for one truckle

Syglo Ll ewelyn for making and one new sledge

Delyn Goch for 2 days

Communicata, dated 10 July for the preceding week

Sayrer William for the week

—ap Wild Rys for the week . .

Makmouch Jo. for five days

Degan Jev an for the week

ap Morgan Robert for the week

Robert Sydes for five days

Labourers

Rosse Phillip for the week

Drawes Thomas for the week

Coke Phillip for the week

Delyn Goch for the week

Kyogyn David for five days

Coch Phillip for the week

Bach Javyn for seven days

Bach David for two days

Syglo Ll ewelyn for making nails and mending tools

Vawrir William for one truck for four days

Yrist David for making two canopies of lime stones

Communicata, dated 17 July, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip for the week

Coke Javjm for six days .

Bach David for the same period .

Vawrir William for his truckle^ for the same period .

Communicata, dated 24 July, for the preceding week

Labourers

Makmurch John for five days

Sayrir William for the same period

Sudys Moris for the same period . .

Degan Jevan for the same period

ap Moris Robyn

Stevenne Wylliam for the same period

Ryse ap William for the same period

Rugs Wylo for the same period

Rosse Phillip for a week . .

Coke Jevyn for the week . .

Bach David for five days . .

Forth Howel for four days

Goch Phillip for the same period

Delyn Goch for the same period . .

Arthur Alys for the same period . .

ap End Jevan. . . for one truckle

Syglo Ll ewellyn for making nails and repairing tool . .

Vysear William of Kermerdyn . 14 poles of timber.

Communicata, dated the last day of July, for the preceding week

Masons

Makmurth John for five days. .

Sayrir Willam for the same period . .

Sudys Robyn for the same period

Degan Jevan for the same period . .
ap Moris Robyn for the same period
Selone Wylliam for the same period
ap Wyld Rys for the same period

Labourers

Rose Phillip for the week . .
Coke Javyn for the week
Bach David for four days . .
Forth Howell for the same period
Delyn Goch for the same period
Arthur Elys for the same period
Drawys Thomas for the same period
Seys Roger for two days
Caxon Robert for two days
Soket Reydner for one day
Morydych Goch for one day
ap Owen Jevan for one truckle for four days
? David for one truckle for the same period
Syglo Ll ewelyn for repairing tools and making nails for the scaffold

Communicata, dated 7 August, for the preceding week

Masons

Makmonyrch John, for the week
Sayrir Wylliam for the week
ap Wylliam Rys for the week
ap Moris Robyn for the week
Stephen Wylliam for the week
Robin Sudys for the week
Degan Jevan for the week

Labourers

Rosse Phillip for the week
Coke Javyn for the week
Drawys Thomas for the week
Forth Howell for the week

Arthur Elys for the week
Seys Roger for the week
Cayon Robert
Morydych Goch for the week
Goch Phillip for the week
Delyn Goch for the week
Jevan ? for the week
Bach David for the week
ap Phillip Vawr Wylliam for his truckle for five days
ap Owyn Jevan for one truckle^ for six days
S yglo Ll ewelyn for making nails and mending tools

Communicata, dated 14 August, for the preceding week

Masons

Makmorth John for the week 22d
ap Mo ris Robyn for the week 22d
Sayrir Wylliam for the week 22d
Wylliam R for the week 22d
Stevens Wylliam for days 8d

Labourers

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d
Kock Jevyn 12d
Merideth Goch . . . 12d
Duy Jevan for the same period 12d
Bach David for the same period 12d
ap Owyn Jevan for one truckle for four days 20d

335

—sap Phillip Vawr Wylliam for one truckle for 4 days . . 23d
Syglo Ll ewelin for mending tools

Communicata, dated 21 August, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 28 August, for the preceding week

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 4 September, for the preceding week.

Work within the Church

Makmurch John for the week, making carpets in the chapel of St. Andrew* 22

Hakker Jak. for the week 28d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

(The chapel of St. Andrew is the north transept through which the chapel of St. Thomas is now entered.)

Communicata, dated 11 September, for the preceding week

Within the Church.

Hakker Jak for the week . . ., 28d

Rosser Phillip for the week . . 12d

Communicata, dated 18 September, for the preceding week

Within the church

Hakker Jak. for the week 28d

Mackmorth John for the week . . 22d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 25 September, for the preceding week

Within the Church.

Hakker Jak for the week 28d

Makmorth John for the week . . 22d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

ap Owyn Jevan for the carriage of two truckle-loads of stone from Karvey' .

Arthur John for one truckle for 2 days carrying stones from Karvey and from the quarry near St Davids to the church 13d

Syglo Ll ewelyn for making four hooks for the doors of the dwellings of the clergy, made from old iron from the stock of the church 4d

Communicata, dated 2 October, for the preceding week

Within the Church

Hakker Jak for the week 28d

Makmorth John for two days . . 8d
Rosse Phillip for the week . . . , 12d
Syglo Ll ewelyn for mending the tools of the said Jak Hakker, during five weeks . .
Arthur John for one truckle' for two days

Communicata, dated 9 October, for the preceding week
Within the Church .

Makmorth John for the week . . 22 d
Rosse Phillip for the week 12d
Arthur John for one truckle for the week, carrying from the said quarry to the wall . . 30d

Communicata, dated 16 October, for the preceding week
Makmourth John for the week 22d
Rosse Phillip for the week 12d
Arthur John for one truckle for three days carrying from the said quarry to the wall 16d
Buelth making two doors for the chambers of the clergy 8d
Owyn John For making two doors for the chambers of the clergy. . . . 8d
Syglo Ll ewelyn for making four hinges and nails for the said doors 6d
Hakker John in part payment
Syglo Ll ewelyn for mending tools
Hew David for 200 flags stones 20d
Fisher Henry for 40 planks' .

Communicata, dated 23 October, for the preceding week
Makmorth John for the week . , 22d
Rosse Phillip for the week 12d
Goch Jevan
Cappan David

Communicata, dated 30 October, for the preceding week

Hakker John in part payment of his account,' namely for
cristynk de leggs clericorum solidi.' . 6s. 8d
Makmorth John for work in the same week 22d
Rosse Phillip for the week.. .. 12d

Hoper Robin for the carriage of stones to the church 10d
Syglo Llewelyn for repairing tools and two hinges and two
hooks for the door of the 'croyste' and making nails 3d

Communicata, dated 6 November, for the preceding week
Within the Church.
Makmurth John for three days
Rosse Phillip for the week . .

Communicata, dated 13 November, for the preceding week
Within the Church.
Christian, the glazier, for a week repairing the great South window, under an agreement made by
ap Eynon Morgan
Makmorth John for the week
Bach Javyn for the week
ap Eynon William for two days
Rosse Phillip for the week
Syglo Llewelyn for repairing tools

Communicata, dated 20 November, for the preceding week
Christian, the glazier, for the week
Hakker John in part payment of his bill. .
Bach leuan for the week in the quarry
ap Eynon William for a week in the same
Rosse Phillip for a week
Syglo Llewelyn for making nails and repairing locks of the Church broken by robbers
Buelth for the reparation of the gates of the Treasury and for fitting a bolt and making two bars' to
other doors in the Church, namely one day
.

Comniunicata, dated 27 November, for the preceding week
Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d
Hakker John, in part payment of his bill . . . 3s 4d
Lokyer Jak for the week, making new locks with keys for the chancel
Item. Two masons for walling up* divers windows of the Church on account of the danger of
robbers, and divers doors, namely in the aisles of the Church

Sydys Robert for a week 22d
 Degan Jevan for a week 22d
 Sud^s Walter for a week, attending on the mason . . 16d
 Rosse Phillip for a week , . . . , 12d
 Bach Javyn for a week 13d
 ap Eynon William for a week 13d
 Yrys David Jon for the week 13d
 Hoper Robin for the carriage of one ' pikard ' full of lime stones from Portheleys to the
 churchyard . . 40d
 Hakker Jak for making a neck band' for the use of the fabric 8d
 Delyn Goch for one day hauling at Karvey

Communicata, dated 4 December, for the preceding week
 Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d
 Rosse Phillip for the week 12d
 Rhyn Stephen, ap Marres David, and ap Walter Robin for the carriage of three cart-loads of
 fire-wood from Porstyly* Priskilly in Mathry parish . 20d
 ap Eynon William, cutting up the same wood for one day 3d
 Coker John for six long boards for making the north door of
 the Church

Communicata, dated 11 December, for the preceding week
 Christian, the glazier, for the week , 30d
 Rosse Phillip for the week , 12d
 Tokyr John for making two iron bars for the round window in the chancel of the Church . . . 6d
 Hoper Robyn for the carriage of stones from Karvey to the Church, 2 days
 Master John, the carpenter --20 squared logs of wood'

Communicata, dated 18 December, for the preceding week
 Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d
 Hakker Jak for part of his bill 6s 8d
 Rosse Phillip for the week 12d
 Brown Phillip, working for one day in the quarry
 Master John, the carpenter, for three weeks, making doors for the Church, receiving 4s. per week
 Buelth for three weeks, receiving per week 2s. 6d.,

Oweyn Jenkyn about the same date, for one week

Syglo Ll ewelyn for making nails for two days for the same doors

Communicata, dated 25 December, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week

Hakker John for one day, making two holes for the bars' at the door. . .

Rosse Phillip for a week

Lokyer Jak for making four hinges for the north door of the Church, with keys belonging to them

Hakker Jak for a new key and for repairing the lock at the door of the chapel of St. Mary' (This is the chapel now known as the Lady Chapel)

Yryst David on the vigils of the birth of our Lord for one day the Church, because Rosse was occupied elsewhere

Communicata, dated i January, for the preceding week

Bartholomew for working about the same doors

Buelth for the same time, about the same doors

Oweyn John for . 'the same time, about the same work .

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 8 January, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Bartholomew for the week, about the said doors

Buelth for the week, about the same doors . . 26d

Owen John for the week, about the same. 26d

Hakker Jak for repairing the other door before the altar of St. Thomas, one day. . . 6d

For two pieces 3 lbs of Spanish iron bought from ap Phillip Jevan for two bars made for the door before the altar of St Nicholas'

Smith Henry of Vistobeston (Scoveston?) for making the aforesaid bars .. . 10d

Yryst David for working with him one day . . 3d

Syglo Ll ewelyn for making nails for half a day

Hoper Robyn for the carriage of the stones .at that time, namely, two truckle-loads

Com.municata, dated 15 January, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d
Syglo Llewelyn for making keys for the said doors one day 6d
Yryst David working with him on the same day for oneday 3d
Hoper Robyn for the carriage of four truckle-loads of stones, . . . 3d

Communicata, dated 22 January, for the preceding week
Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d
Rosse John for the week 12d
John Oweyn for one day, . . . timber for making a gate in the ramparts' 6d
ap Ridderch David for the carriage of the same . . 8d

Communicata, dated 29 January, for the preceding week
Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d
Rosse Phillip for the week 12d
Hakker Jak for one day, stones at Karvey for the use of the Church,. 6d
Hoper Robin for the carriage of the said stones to theChurch 3d

Communicata, dated 5 February, for the preceding week
Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d
Rosse Phillip for the week 12d
Makmorth John for the week, repairing the north part of the wall 20d
John, the carpenter, for making gates for the wall
Hakker John for part of his bill for the dwellings' .. 13s 4d
To the same John for divers repairs in the Church, 3d

Communicata, dated 5 February (continued.)
Bartholomew and Buelth in payment of money in arrear from the feast of the birth of Our Lord, by
the order of Morgan ap Eynon 20d
Syglo Llewelyn for making nails^ for the said gates for half a day 3d
Hoper Robin for the carriage of lime and sand to the said gate, one day 6d

Communicata, dated 12 February, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d
Rosser Phillip for the week 12

Total . . 6s 8d

Communicata, dated 19 February, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Phillip Stephen, ap Walter Robyn, and ap Riderch David for the carriage of three cartloads of firewood for the church

Lloyd David, cutting down trees for one day . . 3d

Wyner John for repairing a key for the door of the choir 6d

Communicata, dated 26 February, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 5 March, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 12 March, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 19 March, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

ap Dean David for one ' pickard ' of lime stones'and for the carriage of a bar and nails and one piece of lead to the gates of the close, for the use of the Church. . .12d

William Wylde for making the said bars namely 8, and four hooks with nails for the said gates, 15d

Communicata, dated 26 March, for the preceding week

Christian, the glazier, for the week 30d

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

Communicata, dated 2 April, for the preceding week

Phillip Rosse for the week 12d

Lokyer Jak for making three locks with one key for the gates of the walls of the Close, and four 'pegous ' and four iron 'lopys ' with four iron plates for the same gates 50d

David, the smith, of Wyston for four new iron bars for the north door of the Church, of his own iron

Communicata, dated 9 April, for the preceding week

—

Rosse Phillip for the week 12d

For parchment bought for this roll 6d

Hugh Felton(?) for his fees for this year .. £1 10s 0d

Bishops of St Davids

David (601)

Cynog

Teilo

Ceneu

Morfael

Haernynin

Elwaed

Gurnuru

Llunwerth

Gwrgwst

Gwgan

Clydog

Einion

Elfodd

Ethelman

Elaunc

Maelsgwyd

Sadyrnfyw (831)

Cadell

Sulhaithnay

Novis 840

Idwal

Asser

Arthwael

Samson

Ruelin

Rhydderch (961)

Elwyn

Morfyw

Llunwerth 873

Eneuris 944

Morgeneu (999)

Nathan

Ieuan

Arwystl

Morgeneu (1023)

Ervin 1023

Trahaearn 1039

Joseph (1061)

Bleiddud 1061

Sulien 1071

Abraham 1076

Sulien (again) 1078

Wilfrid 1085

Bernard 1115 Bernard --- a Norman Contrary to the practise of that time he was appointed Bishop by the King (**Henry I**) whose chaplain he was and he was also Chancellor to the Queen. He was consecrated Bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury on 12 July 1115. He died in 1147

Fitz-Gerald David 1147 -- FitzGerald David son of Neste Princess of Wales and Gerald de Windsor Uncle of Giraldus Cambrensis --appointed Bishop in 1147 died 1176 and Giraldus had hoped to succeed him
Had a daughter who married Walter son of Wizo the Fleming of Wiston soon after 1148

de Leiâ Peter (1176-1198), the third Norman Bishop, a Florentine monk, who had been Prior of Wen**Lock** Abbey, Shropshire, was the first of the great Bishop builders.

de Henelawe Geoffrey 1204 raised to the See in 1203 through the interest of **Hubert** Archbishop of Canterbury although the chapter had elected Giraldus Cambrensis – this election was annulled by the Pope

Iorwerth alias Gervase1215 consecrated in 1215 and died in 1229

le Gras Anselm 1230

WallensisThomas, 1248 previously Archdeacon of Lincoln

de Carew Richard 1256 of the Carew family

Beck Thomas, 1280 founded a college at Abergwili and another at Llandewi Brevi

Martyn David 1293

de Gower Henry 1328 the great builder – a native of Gower in Glamorganshire died in 1347

Thoresby John 1347 He was the Chancellor translated to the see of Wocester then York

Brian Reginald 1350 Brian Reginal see of St Davids 's 1349 but in 1352 was translated to the see of Worcester on the removal of Thoresby to York

Folstof Thomas, 1353 –Folstof Thomas, Consecrated Bishop of St **David**'s 1353 he died in 1361

Houghton Adam 1361 Houghton Adam became Bishop in 1361 was also Chancellor of England. St **Mary**'s College at St Davids was founded by him. He died in 1389

Gilbert John 1389 translated to the see from Hereford in 1389 died in 1397

Mone Guy 1397 Keeper of the Privy Seal consecrated Bishop in 1397 – Was Treasurer of England under **Richard** II and **Henry** IV died in 1407

Guy Bishop of St David's----- Boniface IX Pope1402. Guy Bishop of St David's etc. to **William Rowe** and **Margaret Hylton**, etc.

We have received Letters of the venerable father in Christ **Francis**, by divine compassion cardinal priest with the title of St. **Susannah** penancer general of our lord the pope, presented on your behalf, containing this series of words

To the venerable etc. the bishop of St. **David**s or his vicar in spiritualities **Francis** etc. (*as above*), greeting etc.

On behalf of **William Rowe** and **Margaret Hilton**, a wedded couple of your diocese, a petition has been offered to us containing that some time ago they not being aware of any impediment existing at the present time according to the custom of the country, and consummated this by connection of the flesh and begat offspring. But afterwards it came to the knowledge of this couple that they are united with each other within the fourth degree of consanguinity. And verily since if there were to be a divorce made between them grave scandals in all probability would result there from, the same wedded persons have caused humble supplication to be made for provision to be mercifully made for them upon these points by the apostolic see. We therefore desiring provision to be made for the saving of their souls and for the avoiding of such scandals, by authority of the lord pope, the care of whose penitentiary we bear, and by his special mandate hereon made to us by the oracle of the living voice, commit it to your circumspection that if it be so, if the said woman have not for this cause been ravished from any one, to deal with these married people that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity be legitimate.

Dated at Rome at St. **Peter**, 29 April, in the eleventh year of the pontificate of lord Boniface IX the Pope.

We mercifully grant you a dispensation according to the form and effect of the before written Letters, by the authority committed to us in this behalf, in order that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity you may lawfully remain in your marriage at another time in fact contracted between you, decreeing the offspring begotten and to be begotten of the marriage itself

to be legitimate.

In witness whereof etc. Dated in our manor of Lantefey, 21 September 1402, etc.

Chichely Henry 1408 – *Some records of this time refer to John Hoit as Bishop - he was actually Precentor and died in 1413* Chichely was actually consecrated by the Pope at Sienna in 1408 and he was translated to Canterbury in 1414.

Catterick John 1414 Archdeacon of Surrey consecrated 1414 but the following year translated to **Lichfield** and Coventry and then to Exeter

Patrington Stephen 1415 Doctor in Divinity and provincial of the Carmelites Attended the Council of Constance where the Pope in 1417 translated him to Chichester

Nicholls Benedict 1418 translated from Bangor by the Pope in 1418 Was one of the Bishops who assisted the Archbishop of Canterbury in the condemnation of **Sir John Oldcastle** , **Lord Cobham** for heresy (after **Sir John's** conviction he was suspended from a gallows in chains and burned to death)

Rodburne Thomas, 1433 raised to the see in 1421 In 1402 held the office of Proctor at Oxford university and was later Chancellor

Lyndwood William 1442 had been ambassador to the Courts of Spain and Portugal then Chancellor to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Keeper of the Privy Seal died in 1446 and was buried at St Stephens Westminster

Langton John 1447 Chancellor of the University of Cambridge consecrated in 1447 but died within 15 days.

Delabere John 1447 Dean of Wells consecrated 1447

Tully Robert 1460 raised to the see in 1460 and died 1482

Robertus. bishop, 4 February, 1476-77

Robertus etc. bishop, lord of Pebidiawke and Llawhaden, **Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral church of St David's , and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting.

Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing

confirmed to our beloved in Christ **Henry Matteston** the office of Parker or keeper of the park of Lamphey and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said **Henry** Parker or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other Parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of St.**David's** for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of Lamphey for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid Henry to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of Lamphey and carry away the distrains so taken and retain them until the aforesaid Henry during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s together with all arrears thereof.

In witness whereof etc. Dated in our Chapter House, 4 February, 1476-77, 16 Edward IV.

Martin Richard 1482 consecrated July 1482

Langton Thomas, 1483 consecrated 1483 and translated to Winchester in 1485

Pavy Hugh 1485 Archdeacon of Wilts, bishop of St David's 1486, 29 April. On 29 April 1486 in Haverford priory, the said reverend father **Hugh** bishop of St David's collated to one **Sir John Rogeres** chaplain the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St Winnoc, vacant and in his collation by lapse as has been found in his visitation. And he had Letters in due form.

Morgan John 1496 Dean of Windsor consecrated in 1496 died at the Priory in Carmarthen in 1505 and was buried in the Church of St David's

Sherborne Robert 1505 Dean of St **Pauls** consecrated in 1505 but was translated to Chichester November that year.

Vaughan Edward 1509 Treasurer and Prebendary of St Pauls consecrated July 22 1509 buried in the chapel on the east of the Chancel of St David's cathedral that he had built.

Rawlins Richard 1523 Prebendary of St Paul's consecrated April 26th 1523

Barlow William 1536 previously Prior of Haverfordwest priory – translated from St Asaphs in April 1536 distinguish for allegedly removing the lead from the roof of the Bishops Palace at St David's to provide dowery for his four daughters who all married Bishops -one of his son's **Roger** was the first of the **Barlow's** of Slebech

Ferrar Robert 1548 Consecrated 9 September 1548 deprived by Queen Mary in March 1554 burned at the Stake in Carmarthen 30th March 1555

Morgan Henry 1554 Principal of St Edwards Hall Oxford Consecrated 1st April 1554 deprived by Queen Elizabeth in 1559 died 23rd December 1559

Young Thomas, 1559 Previously Chancellor of St David's consecrated 21 January 1560 translated to York 25 February 1561

Davies Richard 1561 Translated from St Asaph 21 May 1561 died in office in October or November 1581

Bishop of St Davids prebend of Brodye 22 Mar 1579. - **Richard Davies** DD was the son of **Davydd ab Gronw**, curate of Gyffin, near Aberconwy, Caernarvonshire, where he was born in 1501, at a place called Plas y Person, and received his university education at New Inn, Oxford. In 1550. *Eminent Welshmen* –R **Williams** 1852

Middleton Marmaduke 1582 Translated from Waterford and Lismore 30 November 1582 deprived circa 1590-1592 died in exile

See was vacant

Rudd Anthony 1594 Previously Dean of Gloucester consecrated June 1594 -died in office 7 March 1615

Milbourne Richard 1615 Previously Dean of Rochester consecrated bishop 9 July 1615 translated to Carlisle in 1621

Laud William 1621 Previously Dean of Gloucester consecrated November 1621 translated to Bath and Wells September 1626

Field Theophilus 1627 Translated from Llandaff 12 July 1627 translated to Hereford 23 December 1635

Mainwaring Roger 1635 Previously Dean of Worcester consecrated February 1635 deprived of the See by the Commonwealth in 1649 died 1st July 1653

1649-1660 – The See was abolished during the Commonwealth and the Protectorate

Lucy William 1660 Previously Rector of Highclere consecrated December 1660 died in Office 4th October 1677

Thomas, William 1677 Previously Dean of Worcester consecrated St Davids in early 1678 translated to Worcester August 1683

Womack Laurence 1683 Previously Archdeacon of Suffolk consecrated 11 November 1683 died in office 12 March 1686

Lloyd John 1686 previously Principal of Jesus College Oxford consecrated bishop 17th October 1686 died in office 1687

Watson Thomas, 1687 Fellow of St John's College Cambridge consecrated bishop 26 June 1687 deprived 3 August 1699 for the crime of Simony is the crime of paying for sacraments and consequently for holy offices or positions in the hierarchy of a church, he died in 1717 but was believed to have been very rich

From 1699 to 1705 the see was vacant

Bull George 1705 Previously Archdeacon of Llandaff consecrated bishop 29th April 1705 died in office 17th February 1710

Bisse Philip 1710 Consecrated Bishop 19th November 1710 translated to Hereford 16th February 1713

Ottley Adam 1713 Previously Archdeacon of Salop and Prebendary of Hereford consecrated bishop 15th March 1710 died in office 1723

Smallbrooke Richard 1723 Previously Treasurer of Llandaff consecrated 3rd February 1724 translated to Lichfield 20th February 1731

Sydall Elias 1731 previously Dean of Canterbury consecrated 11th April 1731 translated to Gloucester 2 November 1731

Claggett Nicholas 1731 Previously Dean of RoChester consecrated January 1732 translated to Exeter 2nd August 1743

Willes Edward 1742 Previously Dean of Lincoln consecrated bishop January 1743 Translated to Bath and Wells December 1743

Trevor Hon Richard 1743 Previously a Canon of Windsor consecrated April 1744 translated to Durham 7th December 1752

Ellis Anthony 1752 Formerly Prebendary of Gloucester consecrated Bishop 31st March 1753 died in office 1761

Squire Samuel 1761 Previously Dean of Bristol consecrated Bishop March 1761 died in office 7th May 1766

Lowth Robert 1766 Formerly Prebendary of Durham consecrated June 1766 translated to Oxford 16 October 1766

Moss Charles 1766 Previously Archdeacon of Colchester consecrated bishop 30th November 1766 translated to Bath and Wells 2nd June 1774

Yorke Hon James 1774 Previously Dean of Lincoln consecrated June 1744 translated to Gloucester 1779

Warren John 1779 Previously Archdeacon of Worcester consecrated bishop 19th September 1779 translated to Bath 1783

Smallwell Edward 1783 Consecrated 6th July 1783 translated 15th April 1788

Horsley Samuel 1788 Formerly Prebendary of Gloucester consecrated bishop 11 May 1788 translated to Rochester December 1793

Stuart Hon William 1793 Previously Canon of Christ Church Oxford consecrated bishop 12 January 1794 translated to Armagh in 1800

Murray, Lord George 1800 Nominated bishop 20th December 1800, consecrated 11 February 1801 died in office 1803

Burgess Thomas, 1803 Formerly Prebendary of Durham nominated 25th June 1803 consecrated 17th 17 July 1803 translated to Salisbury 17th June 1825

Jenkinson John Banks 1825 Nominated bishop 18th June and consecrated 17 July 1825 died in office 6 or 7th July 1840

Thirlwall Connop 1840 Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge nominated bishop 23rd July and consecrated 9th August 1840 resigned 16th June 1874 died 27th July 1875

Jones Basil 1874 consecrated bishop 24th August 1874 died in office January 1897

Owen John 1897 Consecrated 1st May 1897 died in office 1926

Prosser D L 1927 consecrated bishop 2nd February 1927 also was Archbishop of Wales 1944 – 1949 died in office 28th February 1950

Havard W T 1950 Translated from St Asaph elected 30th March 1950 died in office 17 August 1956

Richards, John R 1956 Consecrated 30th November 1956 resigned 1971

Roberts Eric M 1971 Elected 21 April and consecrated 1st June 1971 resigned 30th September 1981

Noakes George 1982 Elected 11th November 1981 and consecrated February 1982 was also Archbishop of Wales – relinquished both posts in 1991 died 2008 He licensed me as a Reader

Deans

1224 Richard
(1237) Philip
(1254) Richard Pue
(1287) John de Swinssey
(1300) Thomas Barry
1328 Richard de Musselwick
(1334) David Barret
1339 Adam Houghton
(1352) David Ley
(1399) John Noke
1413 Thomas Wollaston
1437 Hugh ab Owen
1486 Richard Machen
1492 John Howell
1509 Lewis ap Rhys
1534 Thomas Lloyd
1547 Thomas Young
1554 Morgan Phillips
1558 Thomas Young
1560 Thomas Huett
1591 Roger Gyfforde
1596 William Hinton
1631 Griffith Higgs
1660 William Thomas
1665 Richard Watson
1677 John Ellis
1693 Charles Pryce
1696 Hugh Powell
1717 John Davies
1733 John Pember
1735 Joseph Hill
1753 John Morgan

1774 John Jekyll
1777 Francis Wollaston
1816 Richard Richardson
1839 Llewelyn Lewellin (assumed the title of Dean in 1840)
1878 James Allen
1895 Evan Owen Phillips
1897 David Howell
1904 James Alan Smith
1919 William Williams
1931 David Watkin Morgan
1940 Albert W Parry
1950 Carlyle Witton-Davies
1957 T Edward Jenkins
1972 Lawrence Bowen
1984 A Gordon MacWilliam
1990 Bertie Lewis
1994 J Wyn Evans
2009 D Jonathan R Lean

1844 Pigot & Co. South Wales directory

Post Office, St David's, Henry Stephens, Post Master.-Letters from all parts arrive (from HAVERFORDWEST) every morning (Sunday excepted) at half -past seven, and are despatched thereto every afternoon at four.

Gentry And Clergy.

Bland Mrs. Phoebe, Trelethen

Davies Rev. Nathaniel, St. David's

Harries Gilbert, Esq. Llanunwas

Harries Henry, Esq. Trenginnis

Harries John H. Esq. Trevaccoon

Prosser John, (inspectg. Commander of the preventive service), Nine Wells

Raymond Thomas, Esq. Upper Solva

Richardson Rev. William, St. David's

Williams John, Esq. Treyarched

Williams Rev. James, Whitchurch

Yeates R.H.M. Esq. Hencre House

Academies & Schools.

Appleby Mary, St. David's

Benevolent School, St. David's

John, Williams Master

Duggan James, Upper Solva

Free Grammar School, St. David's

Rev. Nathaniel Davies Master

James John, St. David's

Morris John, St. David's

Agents

Williams Samuel, (to Lloyd's and to the Bristol Traders), St. David's

Blacksmiths.

Roach William, St. David's

Boot And Shoe Makers.

Arnold John, St. David's

David Thomas, St. David's

Edmond William, St. David's

Wilcock Thomas, St. David's

Williams John, St. David's

Butter Merchant.

Williams Ebenezer, St. David's

Carpenters & Joiners.

Hughes Thomas, St. David's

Probert Thomas, St. David's

Williams Thomas, St. David's

Young John, St. David's

Coopers.

Matthias Thomas, St. David's

Phillips John, St. David's

Corn, Seed And General Merchants.

Williams Samuel, St. David's

Fire, &c. Office Agents.

Royal Farmers', Ebenezer Williams St. David's

Shipwrecked Fishermen And Mariners' Benevolent Society, Samuel, Williams St. David's

Grocers, Drapers, And Dealers In Sundries.

Davies James, St. David's

Davies Thomas, St. David's

Perkins Jane, St. David's

Williams Ebenezer, (& Ironmonger), St. David's

Inns.

(See also Taverns & Public Houses.)

Commercial, Martha Williams, St. David's

Lime Burners

Harries Thomas, St. David's

Perkins George, St. David's

Williams Samuel, St. David's

Maltsters.

Barrett Martha, St. David's

Perkins Jane, St. David's

Millers.

Roberts John, St. David's

Williams Elizabeth, St. David's

Milliners And Dress Makers.

Phillips Mary, St. David's

Painters & Glaziers.

Hughes Thomas, St. David's

Phillips William, St. David's

Williams Thomas, St. David's

Stone Masons.

Edmonds George, St. David's

Evans John, St. David's

John Isaac, St. David's

Morgan David, St. David's

Williams Christopher, St. David's

Williams John, St. David's

Williams William, St. David's

Surgeons.

Bevan Edward, St. David's

Morgan John, St. David's

Wathen William, St. David's

Tailors.

Griffiths William, St. David's

Jones Abraham, St. David's

Lewis John, St. David's

Lewis Thomas, St. David's

Taverns & Public Houses.

Carpenters' Arms, Ths. Hughes St. David's

Mariners, Ths. Hughes St. David's

Miners' Arms, Wm. Griffith, St. David's

Mitre, John James, St. David's

Timber Merchants.

Williams Samuel, St. David's

Wheelwrights.

Hughes Thomas, St. David's

Rees Thomas, St. David's

Miscellaneous.

Barrett John, Organist, St. David's

Venables Morris, Butcher, St. David's

Carriers.

TO HAVERFORDWEST, Jno. Williams and Daniel Owen, from St. David's, every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday; Mary John, from Solva, and Stephen Williams, from St. David's, every Tuesday and Saturday.

Conveyance By Water.

TO BRISTOL, the Kitty, Capt. James; the Rechabite, Captain Thos. Hughes, once a month - Samuel Williams, agent, St. David's.

Other Names

Lewellin Llewelyn 1872 Lampeter College Dean of St David's
County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire - .

Thomas William Beach 1872 Steynton Clerk –Canon of St David's
County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire - .

Walcott Henry Lyons 1872 St David's
County Magistrates of Pembrokeshire - .

.....

ap Evan Evan 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

ap Gruffydd Rhys 1197 Justiciar of South Wales residence Cardigan died age 65 buried at St Davids .

ap Hoell Thomas 1489 28 February archdeacon of Cardigan Collector . *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap John Rees 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

ap John Walter 1486, 30 July. On 30 July 1486 at Lamphey a letter, the tenour of which follows, was exhibited to H. bishop of St. Davids. --To the venerable father in Christ etc. the bishop St David's or his vicar general in spiritualities. **Julian by the mercy of the Lord bishop of Ostia** sendeth greeting and sincere charity in the Lord. A petition offered unto us on behalf of **Walter ap John** of Stacorse layman of your diocese contained that by the instigation of the devil he lately killed one **Walter Roger**, priest of the said place, his Spiritual father who had baptized one of his sons, on which account he falls under the sentence of excommunication pronounced in general terms against such as do these things, upon which things he has caused supplication to be humbly made, setting forth the same, for a due remedy to be mercifully provided for him by the apostolic see. We therefore by authority of the lord pope the care of whose penitentiary we bear and by his special mandate upon this made to us by the oracle of the living voice commit to your prudence that if this is so when he shall have gone by all the larger churches of that place where so great a crime was perpetrated, naked and unshod with only his breeches on, bearing a rod in his hand, and a yoke about his neck if he can with safety and caused himself to be beaten before the doors of the churches aforesaid and with the priests of the same singing a penitential psalm, when the multitude of the people in these is greatest, publicly confessing his sin, and when he shall have adequately satisfied, if he have not already done so, the church which the murdered priest served, and when he and his heirs have been deprived for ever of any fee or right of patronage he hold of the church (and lest the memory of the punishment be too short let his children on this account be deemed incapable of holding an ecclesiastical benefice unless with them there be a merciful dispensation upon this by the apostolic see, you shall absolve this layman from the said sentence and such guilt and excess of priesticide in the accustomed form of the church and enjoin on him therefore by the authority aforesaid, such penance as may be to him for salvation and to others for terror. Dated at Rome at St. Peter under the seal of the office of the penitentiary 21 April, 4 Innocent VIII *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518.*

ap Morgan Traharn 1491, 27 October. On the 27th day of October in the chapel in the manor of Lamphey **Sir Leonyll Griffin** was admitted by the aforesaid lord to be another of the chaplains of the said chantry of **Wogan Sir John Knight**, founded in the cathedral church of St David's on the presentation of **Traharn ap Morgan** and **Done Joneta** his wife of the parish of Burton (her sister **Done Joan** wife of **ap Philip de Picton Thomas** was co-patroness of the other chaplain). And he was instituted and invested in the same. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Owen Hugh 4 February, 1476-77 **Robertus** etc. bishop, lord of Pebidiawke and

Llawhaden, **Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral church of St David's , and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting. Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ **Matteston Henry** the office of Parker or keeper of the park of Lamphey and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said **Henry** Parker or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other Parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of St.David's for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of Lamphey for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shallwell be lawful for the aforesaid **Henry** to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of Lamphey and carry away the distrains so taken and retain them until the aforesaid **Henry** during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s together with all arrears thereof.

In witness whereof etc. Dated in our Chapter House, 4 February, 1476-77, 16 Edward IV. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 – 1518*

ap Owen Lewis 1486 10 November Acts before the reverend father **Hugh** aforesaid in his manor of Lantfey of the diocese of St Davids had and begun on 10 November in the year as above and continued day by day in a Pembroke cause of an error or heretical pravity against one **Burley Sir Roger of Ireland** then present For which **Sir Roger** indeed the same reverend father - because **Sir Roger** himself as the said father asserted on the relation of faithfulmen had been and is notoriously and in manifold ways defamed with him and evidently and on probable conjectures suspected of and upon divers errors, opinions, and articles savoring of heresy met expressly contrary to the determination of holy mother church by himself **Sir Roger** held and publicly spoken and preached, as was said - peremptorily fixed, appointed, and assigned a day on Saturday next after the feast of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary next then following namely 9 December then next, to appear before the same reverend father in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary situated within the said manor of Lantfey to answer upon such errors, opinions, and articles, as is aforesaid, then to be objected against him to the mere correction of his soul, of the mere office of the said reverend father and also on information, and further to do and receive in that behalf what shallbe just, there being then present there Master **Gely Richard Canon** of Abergwilly college, and **William, prior of Pill**, with other discreet men besides who were there. When indeed the Saturday

abovesaid was come, the same **Sir Roger** the Irishman appeared for trial in person in chapel aforesaid before the said reverend father then sitting in judgment for a tribunal and thereupon the same **Sir Roger** when required made oath on the most holy gospels to the said reverend father in regard to speaking the truth and answering faithfully upon all points then to be objected against him and enquired of from him concerning and savouring of the matter of errors or heresy. Against this **Sir Roger** the Irishman indeed, so sworn, for the mere correction of his soul the same reverend father of his office objected and articulated the articles underwritten. Which articles indeed follow and are these

First of all that the same **Sir Roger** in presence of one Master **ap Ris John** in the house of **Nicholas White** of Pembroke there being then present there the said **White Nicholas** and his wife **White Katharine** by name **Tyler Thomas** of Tenby and **Baret John** with some others then present, publicly arguing with the said Master **John** said that he would and could make the Lord's body in the time of the mass for those present and for himself those bones would be bread alone. Also that contrariwise he would at his pleasure sometimes make it as far as related to himself and not to those present Which articles indeed, together with other errors besides obstinately adhered to there in the presence of those afore written, he then confessed that he had said, which errors, truly, together with all errors against the **Faith** and definition of the Holy Roman church, in writing, before the reverend father aforesaid and his commissary there namely Master **Lewis ap Owen**, doctor of decrees and archdeacon of Cardigan, with all the others then called to this, he publicly abjured in form following -

In the name of God, Amen!

I, **Sir Roger**, chaplain, now of the diocese of St David's before you **Hugh** etc. Thomas heresies and errors which of late before Master **John ap Res** and others then present I obstinately asserted and cherished in the house of **Nicholas White** at Pembroke etc. I verily abjure and the said erroneous articles and all other articles whatsoever, erroneous and contrary to the holy Faith, and all heresies, here in these writings and expressly, I humbly and devoutly renounce, supplicating the reverend fatherhood to deign to impart unto me the benefit of absolution from every sentence of excommunication passed by the holy fathers against such wanderers, subjecting me to every correction and reformation whatsoever adequate to and of right required on account of the premises. And him the said reverend father absolved in due form of law and enjoined on him a fitting penance in that behalf which he faithfully fulfilled publicly in the church of St. Mary, Pembroke. *The Episcopal Register of St Davids 1397 - 1518*

ap Owen Thomas 1670 St Davids Gwylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax.*

ap Owen Thomas 1670 St Davids Town H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

ap Thomas Jenkin 1490 St David's Cathedral paid 4d per day *"Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*

Adam John 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Amblett Thomas 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Angel Robert 1677 St Florence "Clerk licensed to keep a school **Robert Angel** was the son of **Luke Angel**, who, described as Lewis **Angell**, was bishops vicar of St, Davids Cathedral in 1611, " *"Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*

Anthony Jane 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Anthony Jevan 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Arnold Henry 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Aubre Morgan 1536 Gowere Owed - Dean of Gowere Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Baret David 1348 was chancellor of St David's

Barlow William died about 1569 brother of Roger and **Thomas**, --first came to Pembrokeshire as Prior of Haverfordwest Priory then , was a Canon regular and prior of Bisham. he was constituted Bishop of St. Asaph, and two months afterward translated to St David's . He was very keen to get the Diocess transfered from St David's to Carmarthen In 1538 **Bishop Barlow** of St David's , unroofed the Palace at St David's , (some say he sold the lead to get portions for his five daughters, who all married bishops). He also unroofed Llawhaden. In 1540 Henry VIII. rented Lamphey Palace from Bishop **Barlow** of St David's, and gave it to **Devereux Richard**, eldest son of Earl Ferrers, afterwards Earl of **Essex**. In the 2nd **Edward VI**. (1547) **Bishop Barlow** was translated to Bath and Wells but in the 1st of May 1553 he was deprived and forced to fly the realm, and remained in exile until the accession of **Elizabeth**, when be was appointed Bishop of

Chichester, and was the principal Bishop of the four at the consecration of **Archbishop Parker**. **Bishop Barlow**, the first Protestant Bishop in England died in 1569, and was interred in his own cathedral of Chichester. He married **Wellesbourne, Agatha** a runaway Abbess of Norfolk, daughter of **Wellesborne, John** esq.

Barlow Rev William d. 25 May 1625 **William Barlow** was an English churchman and scientist. and was born at St David's when his father was bishop of that diocese. In 1560 he entered a commoner at Balliol College, Oxford and graduated B. A. in 1564. He then went to sea, but in what capacity is not known. About 1573 he entered into holy orders, and was promoted to a prebend stall at Winchester, and rector of Easton, near that city. In 1588 **Barlow** was transferred to a prebendal stall at Lichfield, which in the following year he resigned, on being appointed treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral. He afterwards became chaplain to **Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales**, son of **James I**, and finally archdeacon of Salisbury (1615). **Barlow** died 25 May 1625, and was buried in the chancel of his church at Easton.

Bishop William Barlow and his wife Agatha Wellesbourne had five daughters, who all became the wives of bishops, namely,

Barlow Anne Married first, **Bradbridge Augustus** then **Westfaling, Herbert** Bishop of Hereford.

Barlow Elizabeth went as a companion with the **Countess of Oxford** into Scotland, and was maid of honour to **Mary Queen of Scots**. and was mother of the succeeding Lords Elphinstone and Drummond. Married first, **Alexander, Lord Elphinstone** when she was only 13 or 14 second **Lord Drummond** she died before 1622

Barlow Margaret Married **Overton William**, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Barlow Frances Married **Parker Matthew**, son of Archbishop **Parker**, then **Matthews Tobias**, Archbishop of York. Toby Matthews, Archbishop of York, was a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.,

Barlow Antonina Married **Wickham W.**, Bishop of Lincoln.

Barlowe William 1560 was the son of Dr. **William Barlowe** bishop of St David's and was

born in Pembrokeshire. He was entered at Baliol College Oxford, about, and four years afterwards he took a degree in arts. Having left Oxford, he travelled much abroad, and became skilled in the art of Navigation. About 1573, he was admitted into holy orders, and obtained several preferments. He was a prebendary of Winchester, and rector of Easton, near that city. In 1588, he was made a prebendary of Lichfield, but in the following year he resigned the prebend for the treasurership of the same cathedral. He afterwards became chaplain to Prince Henry, and at length in 1614, he was appointed archdeacon of Salisbury. He is memorable for being the first who wrote upon the nature and Properties of the loadstone, and he was eminent for his industry in searching, and happiness in finding out many magnetical secrets. He was the first who made the inclinatory instrument transparent, and to be used pendant with a glass on both sides, and a ring at the top. He likewise suspended it in a compass box, where with two ounces weight it was made fit for use at sea. He was likewise the first who found out the difference between iron and Steel, and their tempers for magnetical purposes. He also first showed the right way of touching magnetical needles, and was the first that invented the piecing and cementing of loadstones. Finally he was the first that showed the reasons, why a loadstone being double-capped must take up so great a weight. On these subjects he wrote 1. "The Navigator's Supply, containing many things of principal importance belonging to navigation with divers instruments framed chiefly for that purpose," 4to. London, 1597. 2. "Magnetical

Beard Edward 1608 July St David's "Edward Beard of St, Davids, clerk,(who was afterwards subchanter of the cathedral in 1622), was sued by **David Lloyd**, gent,for stating that **David Lloyd** is a murtherer, and he had murthered **John** of lylanboydye, (Llanboidy)"
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Beck Thomas 1293 Bishop of St Davids Inventory Wouran PRO KR Inventories E145 1 48.

Bennet Ann 11 May 1774 St David's Married Offence Riot and assault. Indicted with her Husband,. Referred to as a widow in her discharge. St David's Prosecutor **Roch Thomas**, otherwise **Roach** Verdict Discharged by prosecutor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bennet David 11 May 1774 St David's Yeoman Offence Riot and assault. Indicted with his wife who is described as a widow St David's Prosecutor **Roch Thomas**, otherwise **Roach** Verdict No prosecution - dead. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bennett Henry 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett Morris 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett Thomas John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett Thomas Morris 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bennett William John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bevan David 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Bevan Phillipp 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon David 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Grace 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Nicholas 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Beynon Thomas 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Binks Nicholas 1603 June St David's Cathedral "**Nicholas Binks** (a vicar choral in 1611 and subchantor of St, Davids Cathedral in 1644) brought an action for damages for defamation of character against **Rice Roberts** of St, Davids, yeoman, who had openly stated in St, Davids, " There were bords stolen, and **Nicholas Binks** ys making search for the same bords that were so stolen out of the college of St, Davids, and the same bords he himself stoole them and they be now in his carte, which I will prove" *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Bishop Beck c1293 of St Davids built Benton Castle

Blethin Anne 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Blethin John 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Blethin William David 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Boniface IX Pope 1402 **Guy Bishop of St David's** etc. to **Rowe William** and **Hylton Margaret**, etc.

We have received Letters of the venerable father in Christ **Francis**, by divine compassion cardinal priest with the title of St. Susannah penancer general of our lord the pope, presented on your behalf, containing this series of words.

To the venerable etc. the bishop of St. Davids or his vicar in spiritualities **Francis** etc. (*as above*), greeting etc.

On behalf of **William Rowe** and **Margaret Hilton**, a wedded couple of your diocese, a petition has been offered to us containing that some time ago they not being aware of any impediment existing at the present time according to the custom of the country, and consummated this by connection of the flesh and begat offspring. But afterwards it came to the knowledge of this couple that they are united with each other within the fourth degree of consanguinity. And verily since if there were to be a divorce made between them grave scandals in all probability would result there from, the same wedded persons have caused humble supplication to be made for provision to be mercifully made for them upon these points by the apostolic see. We therefore desiring provision to be made for the saving of their souls and for the avoiding of such scandals, by authority of the lord pope, the care of whose penitentiary we bear, and by his special man hereon made to us by the oracle of the living voice, commit it to your circumspection that if it be so, if the said woman have not for this cause been ravished from any one, to deal with these married people that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity be legitimate.

dated at Rome at St. Peter, 29 April, in the eleventh year of the pontificate of lord Boniface IX the pope.

We mercifully grant you a dispensation according to the form and effect of the before written Letters, by the authority committed to us in this behalf, in order that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity you may lawfully remain in your marriage at another time in fact contracted between you, decreeing the offspring begotten and to be begotten of the marriage itself to be legitimate.

In witness whereof etc. dated in our manor of Lantefey, 21 September 1402, etc

Bowen John 20 July 1798 St David's Yeoman Offence Assault. St David's *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Joseph 12 January 1770 St David's Labourer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **James Gilbert**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-18*

Bowen William 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Burry, Thomas 12 January 1770 St David's Labourer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward, John** Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **James, Gilbert** gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Cambrensis Geraldus 1146. (**Gerald de Barri**) **Gerald of Wales** son of **de Barri William** a Norman lord and Angharad daughter of the Norman **de Windsor Gerald** (who had a castle at nearby Carew) and the beautiful and notorious **Welsh**, princess Nest born Manorbier c 1146. held living of Angle 1215 ? Manorbier Intro 1188 Camrose South Wales by *Wade 1913*. administrator of the See of St Davids visited Ireland 1183. Made archdeacon of Brechnock plus additional holding at Mathry Llanwnda & Tenby 1175. held living of Llanwnda in 12c. held prebendal Mathry 12c. returned to Dyfed 1172. was rector of St Marys Church Tenby in 1172. Tour of Wales with Archbishop Baldwin 1188. left **Kings** service to study Theology at Lincoln 1196. died 1223. tomb St Davids Cathedral. *South Pembrokeshire Mary Mirehouse*

Carew Richard 1259 (Bishop) St Davids 1260 St Davids bishop, confirmed Grant of St Dogmael de Llanlledewy to Canons of St Davids his Statute d mentions Brawdy was a prebend 1259 *Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids 1293 PRO E154 1 48. WWHR Vol1 P249, WWHR Vol3 p 305*

Charles John 1670 . St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Charles Richard 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Charles William 1670 . St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clark George 1867 Venerable of Robeston Wathen House which he purchased in (It was erected about 1815). Archdeacon and Prebendary of St Davids born in London 1809 married 1837 a daughter of Rev J R Senior has children one son and four daughters

Clement David 1670 .St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clement David 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*.

Clement Elizabeth 11 May 1774 St Davids Married Offence Riot and assault. St Davids Prosecutor **Roch Thomas**, otherwise **Roach** Guilty. Punishment Fined 6d *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Clement Thomas 1670 .St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clement William 1670 . St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Clement William 12 January 1770 St Davids Weaver Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutors freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **Gilbert James** gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Constantine George 23 Sept 1550 Of Llawhaden. Registrar of St Davids during Bishop **Barlows** time, tithes Llanhowel was imprisoned in the Tower on charges of treason and heresy. Archdeacon of Brecon 1559 died 1561 administer the oath to clergy *Journal Historical Society of the Church of Wales July 18th 1559.Pembrokeshire parsons*

Cozens Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Davey 1897 Aug St David's **Chancellor** St David's Cathedral
Annual Meeting at Haverfordwest Arch Camb 1898

David Anne 1670 widdow St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Charles 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David George 11 May 1774 St David's Yeoman Offence Riot and assault Indicted with his wife St David's Prosecutor **Roch Thomas** otherwise **Roach** Guilty Punishment Fined 6d
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

David Harry 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Harry 1670 vacant St Davids Culch Bychan H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Harry 1670 of Tregennis St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Hugh 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Hugh 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Lewis 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Morris John 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Sadge 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

David Thomas Philip 1603 June St David's "**Rice Williams** sued **Thomas Philip David, junior**, of Tregynys (near St, Davids), for defaming him at St, Davids by alleging that the plaintiff was a stealer of shirts" *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

David William 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Davids Maximilian 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

de Carew Richard 1256 nephew of **Thomas** became Bishop of St Davids

de Carew Richard 125I Bishop Acc to *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

de Gower H 1328 Bishop St Davids building work Cathedral Bishops Palace and Llamphey Palace

de Henelawe Geoffrey 1204 elected Bishop of St Davids made the Brawdy prebend a Knights fee Inventory of the Goods of the Bishop of St Davids 1293 *PRO E154 1 48*

Devereux Richard -- 1540 Henry VIII rented Lamphey Palace from Bishop **Barlow** of St David's and gave it to **Richard Devereux** eldest son of Earl Ferrers afterwards Earl of **Essex Richards wife was Lettice-**

Donay William John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edward Lewis 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edward Thomas 26 July, 1580 of the city of St Davids, gent., leased the tithes of St. Dogwells ,. *Chapter Records*

Edwardes Richard 1597 signed the pedigree for **Dwnn Lewis** -- at the time he was Chancellor of St David's

Edwards Thomas 26 July 1580 of the city of St Davids gent leased tithes St Dogmael

Ellis Gwenlyan 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Ellis William 1670 . St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan David 1670 .St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Evan Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Evans Frauncis 1670 .St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Eynons Frauncis 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*.

Ferrar Elizabeth Wife of Bishop **Robert Ferrar** Letters from
William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 *Arch Camb* 1858

Ferrar Griffin Parents Bishop **Robert Ferrar** and **Elizabeth** his wife
letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Ferrar Robert 1548 Sep 9 St David's Bishop Ancestor of **William Williams** of
Ivy Tower St Florence – burned at the stake 1555 Mar 30 Queen Mary's reign *Letters from*
William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Ferrar Salvage Parents Bishop **Robert Ferrar** and **Elizabeth** his wife – surviving child and
heiress-- married **Rev Lewis Williams** *Letters from William Williams to Theophilus Jones*
of Brecon 1810 Arch Camb 1858

Ferrar Samual Parents Bishop **Robert Ferrar** and **Elizabeth** his wife Letters
from William Williams to Theophilus Jones of Brecon 1810 *Arch Camb* 1858

Field T 1627 Bishop St Davids Whitewashed interior destroying frescos.

Field Theophilus 1627 Bishop of St Davids Haycastle Ford *Pembrokeshire Parsons*

FitzGerald Davydd 1147 Ab **Gerald**., archdeacon of Cardigan, was consecrated bishop of
St David's in 1147, where he continued until his death in 1176 *Eminent Welshmen –R*
Williams 1852

Francis William 1670 .St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Frauncis William 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Garrett John 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Garrett John 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George Edward 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

George Edward 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gervase Bishop 1215 St Dogwells granted the church of St Dogmael de Llanlledewy to
Canons of St Davids .

Gervas Bishop 1224 prebends of the Hospital the ancient name of Spital Stat Mens.

Gibbons Grinling 1695 reputed to have carved case of original Organ St Davids Cathedral

Gilbert Humphrey 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gough Evan 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gough George 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Gough Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Gower Henry Aug 1339 Bishop a perpetual vicar be to the church of St Issells
Saundersfoot . 1330 Bishops Palace Lamphey. 1328 1347 Hodgeston Church. Manorowen
Church 17 Feb 1335. Bishop of St Davids 1339 Aug Acc to *PembrokeshireParsons*.

Greenigh William 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Greenigh William John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth
Tax*

Griffith David 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Gilbert William 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H3 Dewsland Hundred
Hearth Tax

Griffith Henry William 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith John 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith John 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Griffith Thomas 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hargest Margerett 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hargest Richard 1618-19 Jan 29 Will of Richard Hargest of St Davids He was the son of **Richard Hargest** by his wife **Mary**, the daughter of **Thomas Crane**, subchanter of St Davids Cathedral in 1556 *Pembrokeshire in By-gone Days*

Hargest Richard 1670 St Davids Gwylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hargest Thomas 1670 St Davids Town H4 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harries Henry 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harris Richard 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry Abraham 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry David William 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry Evan 12 January 1770 St David's Shoemaker Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of Edward John, Yeoman Whitchurch, co Pemb James Gilbert, Prosecutor gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Harry Hugh 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry John 1670 St Davids Gwylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry William 10 April 1784 St David's Yeoman Offence Theft from the dwelling house of money including a dollar Previously Swynney William Indicted St David's Prosecutor Harries, John esq Verdict Guilty Punishment Death *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hayward Thomas 1490 St David's Cathedral paid 4d per day *Pembrokeshire in By gone Days*

Horton Thomas 1648 August 13

Colonel Thomas Horton To George Beavan

You are to repair with the party of **Captain Bowlton's** dragoons to St Davids in Pembrocksheere and with their assistance to bring from thence to Carmarthen 3000 weight of lead You are to quarter where you think it most convenient, going and coming in the hundreds of Narbarth, Dewysland and Roose And if the chief constables of the said hundreds negligent in providing you horses for the carriage of the lead You shall quarter your whole party upon that constable that you shall find faulty until he conforms to what is expected And this shall be your warrant for your thus doing

Haverfordwest Corporation MS 262

Hoton Adam 1361 Bishop of St David's Caervoriog near Solva acc/to Fenton born there – property later became a possession of the Perrots *Arch Camb 1865*

Howell Thomas 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Howells Samuel 19 July 1793 St David's Yeoman Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's dwelling house, continuing there for six days St David's Prosecutor Crofton, John gent Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Howells Thomas 1772 a man of a despicable character ChurchWarden St Mary's Church Tenby. The Mayor, Justice, Common Council, Burgesses and inhabitants of the borough and Parish of St Mary, Tenby, to **Charles Moss, Bishop of St Davids** (Thomas Williams was Mayor in 1770-1 and 1772-3)

Petition

Humbly sheweth unto your lordship that we have lived in a very unhappy state in regard to our religious worship since our present rector has come here, whose vociferous method of preaching is truly disagreeable to us And though we have made frequent applications to him to preach by notes as his worthy predecessor always did, and all other clergymen of the Church of England still do, yet he obstinately persists in following his methodistical custom of preaching extempore, and that so harsh and unintelligible to all capacities as he has prevented many well disposed Christians from frequenting the church.

This obstinate behaviour of our rector being truly grievous to your petitioners, they, by their ChurchWarden presented him in your lordship's court at Haverfordwest at your Lordship's last visitation, and also at two subsequent courts In order to prevent your petitioners from having justice done then our rector has for these two years last past elected one Thomas Howells a man of a

despicable character to be his ChurchWarden who acts agreeable to the rectors desire and has in his presentment contradicted your petitioners ChurchWarden's presentment. As your petitioners have hitherto had no redress, we humbly apprehend we have no other method of being relieved but by applying to your lordship *by* petition

Your petitioners humble hope that your lordship will take their unhappy case into consideration unhappy, we may truly say, as we cannot go to our own church with any comfort to hear his thundering incoherent doctrine, and grant us such relief as to your lordship shall see fit .
(There were about 70 signatories)

Hugh Alce 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hugh Anthony 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hugh David 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hugh David 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hugh Margaret 12 September 1784 St David's Married Offence Theft of money from prosecutor's dwelling house, whilst the family attended church, the 'preacher holding forth' No indictment St David's Prosecutor **Bowen,Thomas** St David's butcher *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hugh Sarah 3 November 1788 St David's Spinster Offence Assault Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's employer A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs Indicted with her employers St David's Prosecutor **Harries,John** Whitchurch, overseer of the poor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hughes John 23 Jan 1811 born St David's Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Husband John 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hylton Margaret 1402 **Guy Bishop of St David's** *etc*

to **William Rowe** and **Margaret Hylton**, etc We have received Letters of the venerable father in Christ Francis, by divine compassion cardinal priest with the title of St Susannah penancer general

of our lord the pope, presented on your behalf, containing this series of words

To the venerable etc the bishop of St Davids or his vicar in spiritualities Francis etc as above,
greeting etcn

On behalf of William Rowe and Margaret Hilton, a wedded couple of your diocese, a petition has been offered to us containing that some time ago they not being aware of any impediment existing at the present time according to the custom of the country, and consummated this by connection of the flesh and begat offspring But afterwards it came to the knowledge of this couple that they are united with each other within the fourth degree of consanguinity And verily since if there were to be a divorce made between them grave scandals in all probability would result there from, the same wedded persons have caused humble supplication to be made for provision to be mercifully made for them upon these points by the apostolic see We therefore desiring provision to be made for the saving of their souls and for the avoiding of such scandals, by authority of the lord pope, the care of whose penitentiary we bear, and by his special man hereon made to us by the oracle of the living voice, commit it to your circumspection that if it be so, if the said woman have not for this cause been ravished from any one, to deal with these married people that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity be legitimate

d at Rome at St Peter, 29 April, in the eleventh year of the pontificate of lord Boniface IX the pope
We mercifully grant you a dispensation according to the form and effect of the before written Letters, by the authority committed to us in this behalf, in order that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity you may lawfully remain in your marriage at another time in fact contracted between you, decreeing the offspring begotten and to be begotten of the marriage itself to be legitimate. In witness whereof etc d in our manor of Lantefey, 21 September 1402, etc

Hyot John 1397 14 February Canon of St Davids

James David 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Dinah 3 November 1788 St David's Spinster Offence Assault. Indicted with her husband and daughters. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's husband. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. St David's Prosecutor **Harries John**, Whitchurch, overseer of the poor Punishment Fined 1/- *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Frauncis 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Jane 3 November 1788 St David's Married Offence Assault. Indicted with her parents and sisters. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's father. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. St David's Prosecutor **Harries, John** Whitchurch, overseer of the poor Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James John 3 November 1788 St David's Innholder/constable Offence Assault. Indicted with his wife, daughters and servant. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. St David's Prosecutor **John Harries**, Whitchurch, overseer of the poor Punishment Fined 1/- *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Mary 3 November 1788 St David's Spinster Offence Assault. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's father. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. Indicted with her parents and sisters. St David's Prosecutor **Harries, John** Whitchurch, overseer of the poor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

James Phillipp 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

James Thomas William 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkin James 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jenkins Henry abt 1821 born St David's Pembrokeshire died 23 Aug 1856 On the plains, Laramie, Wyoming Left Liverpool on 19 Apr 1856 aboard the S. Curling Arrived in Boston on 23 May 1856 Married to **John, Martha** on 9 Jul 1843 at St David's Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

John David 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Elenor 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Evan 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Henry 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Owen 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Peter 23 May 1754 an infant aged 3 years murdered by Elinor Williams Alias Nell, the Lady St David's Singlewoman by striking him with a rod and strangling him with her hands. St David's .
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

John Richard 1 August 1786 St David's Yeoman Offence Obstructing the highway by ploughing up a part of it . St David's Prosecutor **John Warlow** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Thomas 1490 St David's Cathedral paid 4d per day "*Pembrokeshire in Bygone Days*

John Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Thomas 1670 weaver St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland *Hundred Hearth Tax*

John William 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John William 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Anne 1670 widdow St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Rice 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Jones Rice 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*.

Jones Rowland 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Kneaght Thomas 1492 St David's Cathedral paid 2s 2d for three days working at the pavement of

the Cathedral "*Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*"

Knight Thomas 1490 St David's Cathedral Mason paid 6 shillings "*Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Laud W 1621 Bishop St Davids – Lead on roofs removed for bullets Civil War.

Laugharne John 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Laugharne Margerett 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

le Brok Dan Gervas 1399, November 26 .

Guy etc. To our beloved etc., the archdeacon of St David's, or his official,greetings etc.
Because we have admitted etc., Dan Gervas le Brok, monk of the order of St Benedict, priest expressly professed in the same order, to the priory of St Nicholas Pembroke, of our diocese, which is usually governed by a prior, immediately annexed to the monastery of St Martin, Seez of the same order, and a dependant of the same, now vacant, to you we commit and command that you induct the aforesaid Gervas etc. Assigned to the same stall in the choir and the place in the chapter which had been accustomed to be assigned to the priors of the said priory for the time being, enjoining nevertheless on all and singular the monks and ministers of the same priory that they be humbly and devoutly obedient and attendant to the same Gervase as the true prior of themselves and that priory, in those things which belong to the regular discipline , rule and governance of the same priory restraining canonically gainsayers and rebels , if you find any in this behalf. And of what you do in the premises etc.
d London 26th November 1399.

Leonyll Griffin 1491 27 October chaplains chantry of Sir John Wogan Knight cathedral of St Davids

Letard the Fleming 1100's described as an enemy of God and of St David

Lewis Elizabeth 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Elizabeth 21 July 1817 St David's Married Offence Arson of the dwelling house in Michael Lewis her Husband's possession with intent to injure and defraud the prosecutor, his landlady, to whom he owed one year's rent, Her Husband indicted separately for the same offence Prisoner aged

47, St David's Prosecutor **Mary Warlow**, St David's , widow Verdict No true bill *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,,*

Lewis James St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis John 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Michael 21 July 1817 St David's Labourer Offence Arson of dwelling house in prisoner's possession with intent to injure and defraud the prosecutor, his landlady, to whom he owed two years' rent, , Indicted with his wife, His goods already distrained upon and advertised for sale, Prisoner aged 43, St David's Prosecutor **Warlow Mary**, St David's widow Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lewis Morgan 1536 St David's General reciever to the Bishop
Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Lewis Richard 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Ruth 23 January 1820 St David's Married Offence Theft of culm, Prisoner aged 25, According to calendar one **Morse Anne** to be charged as well, St David's Prosecutor **Jenkin Mary**, St David's widow Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 weeks' imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Lewis Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis William 1670 St Davids Town H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis William 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lewis William 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Leya William 1490 St David's Cathedral paid 4d per day *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Lilly James March 1745 Murdered St Dogmaels Fencing master Theft of wearing apparel. St David's Guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years, escaped, murdered by **Owen William** Captn *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Vivian Llewellyn author of “*How Green was my Valley*” always claimed he was born at St Davids but although he was of Welsh, parentage, according to Wikipedia, he was actually born on the 8 December 1906 at Hendon Middlesex and only after his death was it revealed that his claim to have been born in St David's was false.

Llewellyn Thomas 19 December 1816 St David's Labourer Offence Theft of sheep, Prisoner aged 40, St David's Prosecutor **James John**, St David's farmer *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloide Griffith 1536 St David's Chaplain Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop *Richard Rawlings* at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Lloyd Elinor 20 January 1749 St David's Singlewoman Offence Theft of money and household goods – a pewter dish from the dwelling house and shop of prosecutor. **Williams, John** St David's shopkeeper guilty Punishment Transported for 7 years *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Elizabeth 29 June 1817 St David's Singlewoman Offence Theft of food - bread - and a plate from prosecutor's dwelling house, Examination refers to burglary, Prisoner aged 81, St David's Prosecutor **Tegan William**, St David's Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Lloyd John 1670 St Davids Gwylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Lewis 1670 St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Lloyd Richard 1671 Rector of Llangwm 1671 Bishop of St Davids 1686.

Lloyd Thomas 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Martin David 1670 .St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Martin David 1296 Bishop of St Davids The Court Eglwyswrw 1300. Llandeloy Church Feb 1307.

Martin Henry 29 October 1772 St David's Mason Offence Pickpocketing money. No indictment. Haverfordwest Prosecutor Williams, David Llansanffraid, co. Card. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts*

Martin John 24 December 1824 St David's Labourer Offence Theft of wearing apparel, Prisoner aged 16, St David's Prosecutor **Harry, Elizabeth otherwise Harries** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Martin Thomas 1670 .St Davids Culch Maure P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Martin Thomas 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Martin Thomas 1670 .St Davids Town H2 Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Martyn Richard 1482 .Bishop of St Davids

Mathias Thomas 1670 .St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Matteston Henry , 4 February, 1476-77 **Robertus etc. bishop**, lord of Pebidiawke and Llawhaden, **Hugh ap Owen** chanter of the cathedral church of St David's and the chapter of the same place, to all to whom etc. greeting.

Know ye that we of our unanimous assent and consent have given and by this our present writing confirmed to our beloved in Christ Henry Matteston the office of parker or keeper of the park of Lamphey and have made, ordained, and appointed, the said Henry parker or keeper of the same park during his life, to have, occupy and exercise the said office by himself or his sufficient deputy during his life as other parkers and keepers have been accustomed to do in the aforesaid office, taking thereto yearly from us and our successors bishops of the bishopric of St. David's for doing and exercising the aforesaid office 72s. of lawful money of England by the hands of the reeve of Lamphey for the time being, together with all the fees, commodities, and rewards, belonging or pertaining to the same office, at two terms of the year, namely at the feasts of Easter

and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions. And if it happen that the aforesaid 72s be in arrear unpaid, in part or in the whole, at any feast named above, that then it shall well be lawful for the aforesaid Henry to distrain in all the messuages, lands, and tenements which we have in the lordship of Lamphey and carry away the distrains so taken and retain them until the aforesaid Henry during his life be satisfied in full of the aforesaid 72s together with all arrears thereof. In witness whereof etc. d in our Chapter House, 4 February, 1476-77, 16 Edward IV.

Maurice David 1670 .St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Maurice Evan 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meiler William 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Melville Edmund Rev 1851 St David's Chancellor of St David's Committee Member
Arch Camb 1851

Meyler Jane 1670. St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meyler William 1670 .St Davids Culch Bychan H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Meyler William Gent.10 February 1776 St David's Offence Forcible entry into prosecutor's tenement and ejection therefrom. St David's Prosecutor **Roberts Anne** Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Meyrick Rowland1505 -66 born at Bodorgan Anglesey - son of Meurig Lewis of Bodorgan who was in the King's personal service and whose father had fought at Bosworth for Henry Tudor later Henry VII. Rowland Meyrick became chancellor of St Davids and prebendary of Treflodan - served as one of Queen Elizabeth's commissioners authorised to carry out a visitation of the Welsh, bishoprics and then consecrated Bishop of Bangor December 1559 to 1565.

Morgan David William1670 St Davids Gwylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morgan J 1496 Bishop St David's

Morgan Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morgan Thomas 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morgan Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Morris Phillip 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morris Thomas 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Morris William 1783-1861 . a Calvinistic methodist minister, was born at Cilgeran, Pembrokeshire. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and William followed the same calling for some years. In the 1830's he settled at St David's , where he died. He was one of the most popular preachers of the day, and travelled much through the Principality. His father was also a preacher with the Calvinistic methodists, and father and son frequently took part in preaching services together. *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

Mortimer William 12 January 1770 St David's Farmer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **John Edward**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb.
Prosecutor **James Gilbert** , gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Nash ? 1789 Mr directed to plan the rebuilding the west front St David's Cathedral

Noke John 1408, April 2. precentor of the cathedral church of St David's

Oakley Richard 19 July 1793 St David's Shopkeeper Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's dwelling house, continuing there for six days. St David's Prosecutor *Crofton John*, gent
Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen John 1670 clerk St Davids Town H 6 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen Lewis ap 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Owen Rowland 1670 .St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owen William 1670 .St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Owens John 1670 . St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Pardoe William 1670 St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Pardoe William 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Pardoe William 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Parocke John 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Parry John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Parry John 1 September 1753 Haverfordwest Gaoler/Yeoman Offence Neglect of duty by permitting then escape from gaol of John Parry, Minwear, Yeoman, presentedb at the Consistory Court of St David's for adultery and contumacy in refusing to appear to a summons affixed on one of the doors of the church of Minwear and his excommunication from the Church for forty days.

Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Parry William 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Perkin David 1670 junior St Davids Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Perkin David 1670 senior St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Perkin Henry 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Perkin John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Perkin John 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Perkin William 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Prichard William 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Pritchett Delabere 1714-1801 a clergyman, was born at Narberth, Pembrokeshire, where his father

practised many years as a physician. Being invited by Precentor Hill to settle at St David's , Mr. Prichett was appointed master of the Free School, and successively vicar-choral and sub-chanter. He was soon afterwards collated to the small vicarage of Carew, in his native county, this being his only preferment. Moved with compassion at the wretched state of the poor of the very extensive parish of St David's who were sixteen miles away from the nearest doctor, he applied himself to the study of medicine and surgery, which he afterwards practised with great success and without making any charge. By reason of his integrity and fidelity as a clergyman, his ability as a medical practitioner, and his general beneficence, he was held in the highest esteem. *Gent. Mag.*, 1801, pt. 2, p. 1214. *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

Properth Richard 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Properth William 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Prosser Mary 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Pyeton Thomas 1400, June 24 Also the same day etc.,the bishop admitted Master **John de Bowlond** to the free chapel of Coytkenlace, of his diocese, vacant by the free resignation of Master **John Hyot**, to which he was presented to him by Philip Peynale, patron of the same chapel and instituted him in the person of Master **Thomas, Pyeton**, Canon of St Davids , his proctor, etc

Rawlyn Robert 3 June 1405 Canon of our church of St Davids, priory of Pylle

Reede John 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Henry 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees James 19 December 1816 St David's Labourer Offence Theft of sheep belonging to the prosecutor and **John James** , St David's , farmer, No indictment, Prisoner aged 31, St David's Prosecutor **Thomas John**, St David's , labourer Verdict No prosecution, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Rees John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rees Levi Peter born 20 Apr 1838 St David's Pembrokeshire *Mormon Records for Pembrokeshire*

Rees William 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Reyman Margaret 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Edward 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard John 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard John 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Phillipp 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Thomas John 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H 2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Thomas John 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard William 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richards Lewes 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richards Thomas 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richardson Arthur 1797 Feb 22 St David's the organist – on hearing the report **Arthur**

Richardson rode of and informed the Mayor of Haverfordwest – He completed the journey it is said in 45 minutes ---*French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

Roach Henry 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roach John 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robelyn Adam 1366 mis-called, in *Jones and Freeman's History of St David's* **Rokelyn** was archdeacon of St David's.

Robert David 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert Eynon 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert Henry 30 May 1796 St David's Farmer Offence Assault on prosecutor's wife, **Mary Bevan**.
St David's Prosecutor **Bevan Benjamin** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Robert John 1670 St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert William 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Robert William 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Edward 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Frauncis 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Hugh 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Marmaduke 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Rice 1603 June St David's Cathedral

"**Nicholas Binks** (a vicar choral in 1611 and subchantor of St, Davids Cathedral in 1644) brought an action for damages for defamation of character against **Rice Roberts** of St, Davids, yeoman, who had openly stated in St, Davids, " There were bords stolen, and **Nicholas Binks** ys making search for the same bords that were so stolen out of the college of St, Davids, and the same bords he himself stoole them and they be now in his carte, which I will prove"

"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Roberts Richard 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Richard 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts Thomas 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H4 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roberts William 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Roch Anne 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rodman Marsley 1670 St Davids Town P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Rowe William 1402 . **Guy Bishop of St David's** etc. to

William Rowe and **Margaret Hylton**, etc.

We have received Letters of the venerable father in Christ Francis, by divine compassion cardinal priest with the title of St. Susannah penancer general of our lord the pope, presented on your behalf, containing this series of words

To the venerable etc. the bishop of St. Davids or his vicar in spiritualities Francis etc. as above , greeting etc. On behalf of **William Rowe** and **Margaret Hilton**, a wedded couple of your diocese, a petition has been offered to us containing that some time ago they not being aware of any impediment existing at the present time according to the custom of the country, and consummated this by connection of the flesh and begat offspring. But afterwards it came to the knowledge of this couple that they are united with each other within the fourth degree of consanguinity. And verily since if there were to be a divorce made between them grave scandals in all probability would result there from, the same wedded persons have caused humble supplication to be made for provision to be mercifully made for them upon these points by the apostolic see. We therefore desiring provision to be made for the saving of their souls and for the avoiding of such scandals, by authority of the lord pope, the care of whose penitentiary we bear, and by his special manhereon made to us by the oracle of the living voice, commit it to your circumspection that if it be so, if the said woman have not for this cause been ravished from any one, to deal with these married people that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity be legitimate.

Dated at Rome at St. Peter, 29 April, in the eleventh year of the pontificate of lord **Boniface IX** the pope.

We mercifully grant you a dispensation according to the form and effect of the before written Letters, by the authority committed to us in this behalf, in order that notwithstanding the impediment of such consanguinity you may lawfully remain in your marriage at another time in fact contracted between you, decreeing the offspring begotten and to be begotten of the marriage itself to be legitimate.

In witness whereof etc. Dated in our manor of Lantefey, 21 September 1402, etc.

Scott Gilbert 1863 Sir general restoration west front St David's Cathedral rebuilt from a drawing of the old design.

Seyman Thomas 1670 . St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Stevens John 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Storke Morris 1670 .St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Summons Sarah 19 July 1793 St David's Singlewoman Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's dwelling house, continuing there for six days. St David's Prosecutor **Crofton John**, gent Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Swynney William 10 October 1783 St David's Yeoman Offence Theft of money including a dollar and a book. St David's Prosecutor **Arnold, Henry**, St David's ,Husbandman Verdict No true bill. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Tewe Stephen 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tewe Symon 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Anne 3 November 1788 St David's Servant Offence Assault. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's father. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. Indicted with her parents and sisters. St David's Prosecutor **Harries John**, Whitchurch, overseer of the poor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Thomas David 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas David 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Edwin 1887 St David's woodcarver

Thomas Elenor 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Elizabeth 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Gilbert 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Harry 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Henry 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Henry 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Hugh 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1670 St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Thomas John 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Lettice 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Luke 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Phillip 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Richard 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Sophia 17 March 1824 St David's Married Offence Theft of poultry - hens, geese and a gander, Prisoner aged 34, St David's Prosecutor **Price Martha** Verdict No prosecution, convicted on another indict *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas Sophia 9 January 1825 St David's Married Offence Theft of poultry - a duck and a drake, Prisoner aged 34, St David's Prosecutor **Price Martha** Verdict Guilty, Punishment 6 months imprisonment with hard labour *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Thomas William 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tucker Morris 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tydder David 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tydder William 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Vincent Henry James 1865 June 11 St Dogmaels

Obituary Rev. Born Fishguard 1799 June 19 educated at St David's and Haverfordwest Grammar School married **Miss Jones** who died in 1831 – sine prole- *Arch Camb* 1865

Wadyn Henry 1492 St David's Cathedral paid 9d for each day working on the wall of the Churchyard

"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Walter John 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Warlowe Margaret 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Warren William 1490 St David's Cathedral Communiarius of the Cathedral
Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Watts Gilbert 1670 St Davids Town H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Watts Gilbert 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wilcok William 1489 19 May Warden of our college of St Davids .

Wilkin Thomas 1759 St David's Yeoman Offence Theft of a horse. No indictment.
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

William David 1670 St Davids Gwuylod y Lade H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William David 1670 St Davids Town H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Elinor 23 May 1754 Alias **Nell, the Lady** St David's Singlewoman Offence Murder of

Peter John, an infant aged 3 years by striking him with a rod and strangling him with her hands. St David's *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

William George 1670 clerk St Davids Town H 2 Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Gilbert 1670 St Davids Gwylod y Lade P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Griffith 1670 St Davids Culch Bychan H Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William John 1670 St Davids Culch Maure P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

William Thomas 1670 St Davids Culch Maure H Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams David 1670 St Davids Town P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Edwin 1850 - 1903 , vice - principal of Trevecca Theological College, was born at St David's , Pembrokeshire. He joined the staff of the college in 1885, and did excellent work among the students, and among the churches of the Calvinistic methodist body. *Eminent Welshmen 1908*

Williams Henry 1670 St Davids Town H3 Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Mary 30 January 1800 Alias **Martha Williams** St David's Spinster Offence Theft of sheep. Prisoner aged 28. St David's Prosecutor **Williams Henry**, St David's , shopkeeper *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams Owen 1670 St Davids Town P Dewslan Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams Pete 28 February 1781 St David's Yeoman Offence Obstructing the highway by erectng a stone and soil wall across it.St David's Prosecutor **Parry John** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Williams Thomas 1797 Feb 22 Trelythin – Old Sailer settled as a farmer and JP sighted a lugger and 3 men of war and roused the St David's men to the French invasion fleet.
French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883

Williams William 1670 St Davids Town P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Wogan David 1487, 13 September . Hugh etc. to Masters **David Wogan** Canon of our cathedral church of St David's , and **Richard Gely** Canon of our college of Abergwilly, greeting etc. To have cognizance, to proceed, to decree, and to decide finally, in a matrimonial cause which one David Tailour of the parish of St. Mary, Pembroke, of our diocese intends to move before us against Joneta Raymond of the said parish and to determine the cause itself by a due and canonical end, with the things arising out of, depending on, incidental to and connected with it, to you in whose prudence and industry we have full confidence in the Lord, jointly and severally, we commit our functions with the power of every canonical coercion whatsoever, commanding that of the whole process to be had before you in this behalf, when the cause is determined, you, or one of you, certify us distinctly and openly by Letters patent sealed with an authentic seal. d in Lamphey manor 13 September, 1487 etc.

Wogan John 1491 27 October Sir Knight chantry cathedral of St David's

Wythlokes Richard 1403, July 20. Guy etc. to our dean of St Davids , greeting etc. We commit to thee and command, with strict injunctions, that thou sequester all fruits, rents and profits, tithes and oblations, arising from and belonging to the parish church of Carreu, of our diocese, in the time of the vacancy, and cause them to be kept under strict sequestration as thou wilt answer to us for the same at thy peril.

dated at London, on July, 1403, the sixth year of our consecration.

Yonge Thos 1536 St David's Sir – Steward of Household

Inventory made 7th March 27 Henry VIII on death of Bishop Richard Rawlings at Llamphey 18 Feb 1536 *Arch Camb 1888 p 363*

Extinct Chapels Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

At the opening of the 17th century there existed within the limits of the parish of St Davids, and in easy reach of the cathedreal church (which was also the church of the parish), indisputable traces of three small ecclesiastical structures of the nature of subordinate chapels to the cathedral church. There was clear recollection of several others which had been deserted prior to the definite breach of

the Roman church in 1543, or were despoiled and ruined in the consequence of the change in religious policy that then took place. Browne Willis in his *Survey of the Cathedral Church of St David* (1716) copying from a memorandum of George Owen (d 1613) who possessed an intimate and lifelong acquaintance with the district, states (P 52) that “there were formerly several chapels about St Davids which all belonged to the mother church, dedicated to several saints, and were commodiously seated to draw the devotions of pilgrims@ He expressly names the chapel of St Non(or Nun), the chapel of St Justinian, and Capel Patrick; and of these there were considerable remains at the opening of the 17th century which continue visible today. But of Capel Patrick, the site is known only from the mounds of earth beneath which are buried the foundations and debris of the small building.

There were also Capel y Pistyll and Capel Gwrhyd, both of which had been deserted and may have more or less disappeared when George Owen wrote his memorandum on the small ecclesiastical foundations which had been attached to the cathedral church. In addition to the above there is good evidence for the former existence of Capel Cwmwdig and Capel yr hen fynwent “ the chapel of the old burial ground”

St Nons Chapel & Holy Well

Only the lower parts of this plain rectangular chapel now remain.

This must be one of the most idyllically situated monuments in Pembrokeshire, overlooking, as it does, the rocky coastline above St. Non Bay on the Pembrokeshire Coastal Path. The ruins lack any distinguishing features to help date the building, and the earliest reference to a chapel here is in a document of 1335. However, an early excavation reports the uncovering of stone coffins which might in fact have been slab-lined graves of the early Christian period. Also the presence here of the pillar-stone with its incised Latin cross, roughly datable to the 7th to 9th century, is suggestive of an early medieval foundation for the chapel, although unfortunately, there is no firm evidence that the stone originally came from the site.

One legend is that St Non was seeking shelter as she was about to give birth and found a prehistoric Kistvan of three upright stones and a large covering stone giving shelter from the storm. It is there in that ancient shelter that St David was born and the Chapel later built on the holy place.

The chapel is a simple rectangular building, with an entrance of the west. The north-south orientation of the building is unusual, and is probably best explained by the foundations having been laid out to suit the severe slope. The massive masonry on the southern, downhill end was presumably put down as part of a foundation platform, to help level the site. The position of the altar is marked by a step at the north end. The chapel is traditionally held to mark the place where St Non gave birth to St David.

The chapel was one of the more important sea-shore chapels in the area; two pilgrimages to St David's were held in the medieval period to equal one to Rome, and pilgrims to the chapel gave money which was taken to the cathedral. After the Reformation, pilgrims came to St David's in fewer numbers, and St Nons chapel passed out of religious use. It was converted into a dwelling house, and later into a vegetable garden.

The Holy well, just to the east of the chapel, continued to be a famous place for healing even after the Reformation, and there are antiquarian references to the pious offering pins and pebbles at the well on 2 March, St Nons Day. In the 18th century, the present stone vault was built over it, though this may have replaced an earlier well building.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The Chapel of St Non

The first mention of this chapel is made by George Owen in Browne Willis's Survey – This is as follows

'The first and principle of these id St Nun's Chapel, so called from St Nun, who is said to have been St David's mother. There is a fine well besides it covered with a stone roof and enclosed within a wall and benches to sit upon round the wall. Some old simple people so still to visit this saint at some particular times especially upon St Nun's day (March 2nd) which they keep holy and offer pins, pebbles etc at this well. The next day they keep also for Lily Gwas Dewy (Lily, St David's Man????) . This chapel lies south of St Davids within a quarter of a mile of the seaside.(Added by Willis; The ground on which the chapel stood is now turned into a garden of leeks)

Further particulars of this intersting structure are given in the West Wales Historical Asociety Transactions:-

This chapel was dedicated to St Non, the mother of St David. The date of its foundation is unknown, but it must have been prior to 1335, as in a grant of a close of land made by bishop Henry Gower in that year to the sub-chanter and vicars choral, one of the boundaries of the land in question was stated to be the road leading from the city of St Davids to the chapel of the Blessed Non (Stat Menev p111) The site of the old chapel, which is a field on the south of the city overlooking St Brides Bay, is marked by four ruined walls, a few of the lower courses of which undoubtedly comprise masonry of the ancient structure.... It seems probable that St Non's Chapel was abandoned as a chapel before 1557. We find that while the valuation of the sea coast chapels was returned as £11 in the Valor Eccl[1535] in the Chapter Accounts for 1557-8 and 1565-6 it is 5s per annum which suggests that the chapel had been converted into a dwelling house. There is still on the site of the old chapel a stone on which is inscribed a cross in a circle.

In 1898 the Rev S Baring Gould devoted three dys to the examination of this Chapel, a short

account of which he gives in Arch Camb 1898 p345.

“The walls of the chapel are of two if not three periods. At The south end there is very early and rude work at the base, to a height of 7ft 6in at the south west corner. This is set in earth. Above this , clearly distinguished from it, is medieval walling of flat stones (mostly) laid in strong mortar. The earlier work shows internally as well as externally..... The north wall of medieval building, so is that to the west, with the exception of a small portion or the base at the south west extremity. In the east face of the building is set an early cross not in place, which is figured in Westwoods Lapid. Walliae. The north wall ends raggedly to the east, projecting beyond the present east wall, with which it is not tied, and from which it differs nothing in character. This east wall has been thrown down at some unknown date, from the remains of a window at the south end; at that end the medieval wall has been built on the earlier foundation wall so as to form an exact right angle, whereas in the earlier building the angle was incorrect, resulting in the building being 4ft narrower at the west than at the south end.... The medieval builders intended to widen the chapel to the north or altar end by 4ft; whether they ever completed this reconstruction it is difficult to determine. The base of the present wall is not so cyclopean in character as the south wall, and there is an apparent break 13ft from the south east angle; but the present east wall undoubtedly remains on the line of the earliest wall for it continues that of the portion of the wall on which the later builders set their wall askew. At the north east corner there are no traces of a turn or angle in the wall that projects, as though it had never been finished off The altar step platform at the northwest is of flat stones laid in mortar. About 3ft 6in from the west it is broken away where the altar stood, and here some fragments of flooring tile without ornament [now in the Tenby Museum] were found.

The Cross inscribed Stone

The cross is formed of equal sized arms enclosed in a plain circle 1ft 2in in diameter. The lower limb is prolonged to 1ft 10in

Brass

About the year 1851 a small brass representing the half length figure of a priest in ecclesiastical vestments with gloved hands lifted on his breast in prayer was found in the ruins of St Nons Chapel. Up to about the year 1859 it was preserved in the house of the archdeacon of Brecon . It is said to have been sold at St Davids among the effects of Richard Davies (died 14th May 1859), archdeacon of Brecon. A rubbing was made of the brass and from it a few copies were printed, of which the only one that is known to have survived is in the museum of the Carmarthen Antiquarian Society.

Stone Coffins According to Fenton p113 “In digging for earth within the ruined walls of the chapel, stone coffins were found, and part of a curious image of rude pottery glazed, being the head and

shoulders of a male figure . It was hollow and filled with prodigious hard cement, and is now in the possession of Mr Archdeacon Davies.

St Non's Holy Well, St Davids --- RCAHMW

Medieval well head, restored in 18th century, coins found during cleaning 1825.

Restored and re-dedicated in 1951 as RC, associated with St Non's Passion Fathers monastery.

Set on NE of possible precinct enclosure associated with St Non's Chapel

J.Wiles 27.05.02

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

St Non Well

A short distance north east of the chapel of St Non is the saints well. It is covered with a plain dome of masonry which was restored in the 18th century. On one side, just above the water level is a recess probably designed for offerings. When in 1825 the well was cleared out coins were found at the bottom. Visited 27th September 1921.

St Nons Chapel ----- RCAHMW 2007

The western most headlands of Dewisland, facing across the Atlantic, comprise some of the most dramatic and long-settled stretches of coastline in Wales. Among the reminders of St Davids' immense importance as a place of religious pilgrimage in the Middle Ages are two ancient chapels sited close to the cliffs' edges. To the south of St Davids city, overlooking Skomer Island and St Brides Bay, can be found St Non's Chapel, now represented by footings and a ruinous wall, but reputedly built on the site where St Non gave birth to St David. Just to the north-east is a covered holy well where water can still be taken. Though a significant place of pilgrimage in the medieval period, it fell into disuse after the Reformation and was used as a vegetable garden. Arguably it has regained a role as a place of pilgrimage, solitude and reflection for the many tourists who now travel the coastal path or make the short walk from St Davids.

Extract from: Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, page 105, Figure 158.

The chapel was first mentioned in 1335, having a 7th-9th cent. cross-inscribed stone built into its fabric.

Royal Commission on Ancient monuments

The chapel of St Justinian

The description of this small ruined chapel by George Owen given in Browne Willis Survey of St Davids is as follows :-

“Capel Stinan (St Justinians Chapel lies next. This has been a very fine strong building; I know but few shurches in Wales of a better kind of building, with battlements round it and a tower at one end in which there were bells formerly. The walls are still very strong, tho there has been no covering upon it these many years. There is a well by this chapel. It is something above a mile west of St Davids

The account of the chapel in the transactions of the West Wales Historical Society adds the following particulars;-

St Justinians Chapel lies in a field close to the lifeboat station at the little harbour of Porth Stinan, exactly two miles from st davis. The main walls of the chapel are still standing The erection of this chapel is attributed to Bishop Vaughan, who presided over the see from 1509 to 1522. It is evident, however that bishop Vaughans edifice must have replaced an older structure, as in the chapter accounts of William Warryn for 1492 there is an entry recording the receipt of £10 from the chapels of St Justinian, St Non, and Gwrhyd.

The ruins as described by Jones and Freeman show the chapel to have been a building 47ft by 20ft, with three doors, two on the north side away from the sea, and one at the east end; three windows – small apertures on each side of the nave and one at the east end; a rough corbel table running round the whole building, but cut into by the arch of the east window The western battlemented tower was probably not of great height. A step ran across the chapel, dividing it into two equal portions; on either side above the step is a hole in the wall which probably received the rood beam. There are traces of a piscina and an aumbry. The shell of the little church still stands, a silent witness to the excellence of the building spoken of by George Owen.

St Justinian's Chapel--- RCAHMSW 2007

To the west of St Davids, overlooking Ramsey Sound and the St Davids Lifeboat Station, are the substantial remains of St Justinian's Chapel. Like the smaller St Non's Chapel, this was a place of pilgrimage for medieval travellers to St Davids and gathered donations which were passed to the cathedral. Like its smaller cousin, the present stone building may obscure an earlier structure many centuries older, possibly dating to the early Christian period. Siân Rees notes that the dedication to St Stinan, a little known Celtic saint, may indicate a pre-Norman establishment.

The remaining structure is largely sixteenth century and the building is now roofless but otherwise substantially intact. The rubble stone walls form a rectangular plan measuring 12m x 5m and there are three windows in each side, two doors in the north wall, and segment headed arcading. Traces of

a piscina and an aumbry recess are visible in the chancel. Excavation revealed the remains of an earlier building, possibly twelfth century, and several, possibly more ancient burials. St Justinian's Well lies about 40m to the south-east.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 28 June 2007.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

St Justinians Well

The well was situated to the south east of the saints chapel. It is now used to supply an adjacent dwelling – Visited 19th September 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The Chapel of St Patrick

On the shore of Whitesand Bay, about 1 ½ miles north west of the cathedral, the foundations of a small rectangular building may be traced on a field still called Parc y capel. The site is that of the Chapel of St Patrick, of which George Owen observes

Not far off is Capel Patrick full west of St Davids, and placed as near his country, viz, Ireland, as it could well be. It is now wholly decayed. All these chapels are near the seaside, and adjoining to the places where those who came by sea commonly landed. They were placed here to draw the devotion of the sea men and passengers when they first came ashore; other pilgrims used likewise to come to them. What was there offered was carried to the Cathedral and divided every Saturday among the canons and priests. Some yet living that belonged to the church can remember since the offering money was brought on Saturday to the chapter house and there divided by dishfuls, the quantity not allowing them leisure to tell it.

The building appears to have measured about 30ft by 12 ft internally, and was orientated East South East. In the summer of 1924 the site became the subject of much popular interest occasioned by some well meant but not very scientifically conducted excavations. A place called St Patricks Seat was shown in the middle ages as the spot whence the Saint beheld the vision the whole island of which he was to be the apostle. -- Visited 7th October 1921.

St Patrick's Chapel, --- RCAHMW 2002

Whitesands Bay lies under a slight mound with an inscribed stone which reads:

'Underneath lies a chapel dedicated to St Patrick built 6th-10th c. Excavated 1924'.

It is thought that the chapel excavated was a post (Norman)-conquest building, referred to in a late 16th century document. It overlays an earlier cemetery, for which sections cut in 1970 suggested an

early medieval date.

J.Wiles 27.05.02

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Capel y Pistill and Well

The site of this chapel(of which nothing remains above the soil), with its well, is distant about one mile south west of the cathedral, at the head of Porth Clais creek. The spring is protected by a well head of masonry and hidden beneath a dense growth of brambles – Visited 19th September 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Capel y Gwhyd

About 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north east of the city of St Davids and immediately adjacent to the Lower Fishguard Road is a small square enclosure known as Parc yr Eglwys o which stood Capel y Gwrhyd. No vestige of the structure is now to be traced on the surface of the field – Visited 28th September 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Cwmwdig Chapel and Parc y Fynwent

This was a well chapel which drew its revenue from the offerings of its votaries; but there appears to be no record of its tutelary saint. No remains of the chapel are left. There is little doubt however, that the site was either in the farmyard of Cwmwdig, or in a field lying between the farm house on the road leading from Llanrhian to St Davids.

The well, which is in the farmyard of Cwmwdig, is now surrounded by the walls and roofed with flagstones, and on either side of the entrance to the spring is a low stone seat, and above the right hand seat are two small niches, probably for offerings.

One of the fields of Cwmwdig Farm is still called Parc y Fynwent. It shows no traces of buildings.--
Visited 31st May 1921

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Capel Yr Hen Fynwent

The name of this chapel seems to have been forgotten. Archdeacon Yardley gives it no name, and meanly states that there was formerly another chapel near the chapel of Y Gwrhyd. It seems certain that the site was in a small triangular shaped field called Parc yr Hen Fynwent [the old churchyard] and adjoining the south western boundary of Penberry Farm about half a mile from Rhodiad.

Visited 28th September 1921

Hospitium

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Whitewell Chapel and Well

About a quarter of a mile south of the Cathedral. In Fentons day faint traces were visible of a “handsome building” whilst the well which gave its name to the chapel retained its arched covering and “fragments of fine masonry” were scattered about. Nothing is now to be seen above the surface, and the spring has been diverted for domestic purposes.

Here Bishop Beck [1280-1293] founded a hospital called in the confirmation of Pope Eugenius, March 1444-5, the priory of Whytwell and the chapel there, for sick and infirm clergy and for hospitality towards others, endowing it with property valued in 1326 at £5. Thei was annexed by Bishop Houghton to his new College of St Mary , and appears to have constituted its sole temporal endowment. The bishop was fined £20 for appropriating it without royal licence, but the fine was afterwards remitted –Visited 27th September 1921.

White Well Medieval Hospital--- RCAHMW

Site of medieval hospital, 'called the priory of Whytwel', founded by Bishop Bec (1280-1293) for sick & infirm clergy, later annexed to St Mary's college : traces of buildings were remarked on here in the early 19th century & 'surface irregularities' noted in 1966; following ploughing (1975/6) stone rubble, glass, slate & fragments of glazed roof & floor tile were observed to be concentrated in the area of a platform, at location marked as 'site of chapel' on OS County series (Pembroke. XX.3 1889): some 30m to the north-west is the 'Whitewell', where (in 1966) a trapdoor in a hedgerow opened onto a water-filled well, an arched covering being noted in the early 19th century.

Sources: RCAHM 1925 Pembroke. Inventory, 334-5 No. 968;

Jones 1954 'the Holy Wells of Wales', 212

J.Wiles 20.01.05

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Hospitium

At Llandrudion, about 2 miles east of the cathedral on a site called Parc Croes Fenton states that there was founded “at a very early period of the church of St Davids an hospitium, with a prebend

annexed” The Pemb Arch Survey reports “ the remains of an old building containing some interesting features. In the north wall which is about 6ft thick there are three vaulted recesses about 6ft long by 4ft deep, which may have been used as sleeping places. In addition, there are in the walls several cupboard like recesses. The original windows are apertures, about 1ft high, and from 3ft to 4ft wide, while one window in the western part shows a rude attempt to form a lancet; they do not appear to have been glazed. Clay of “Clom” has been used in building instead of mortar. This building is said to have been the residence of Dr Jones, a donor of charities in the county” Most of the details described have disappeared but the lines of the early walling are easily traced. The site should be carefully cleared – Visited 29th September 1921.

Other Sites of Interest

Ffos Y Mynach, St Davids; Monk's Dyke; Monks Dyke—Trackway--- RCAHMW

A bank and ditch, believed to be an early medieval or medieval embanked trackway or dyke, which cuts generally north-south across the St Davids, or Dewisland, peninsula. It runs from the southern coastline at a narrow inlet called Ogof y Ffos, between Caer Bwdy and Porth Rhaw, on St Brides Bay; thence north along minor lanes north-west of Vachelich, turning then west along a minor road to Rhyd y Cleifon (SM 770 256), where it forded the Clegir brook, then north towards Llysgennydd where it crossed the upper Fishguard Road, over Dowrog Common (where it is shown as an earthwork on 19th century County Series mapping), and thence north towards Llanferran. Its course then may have continued to the northern coast at Porth y Dwfr, or north-east over Penberry towards Porth y Rhaw. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 2nd December 2009

Bishop's Mill; Dewiston Mill; Lower Mill; Felin Isaf, St Davids--- RCAHMW

Felin Isaf is an early-to-late nineteenth century corn mill on a medieval mill site which was first recorded in 1326, belonging to the Bishop and cathedral of St Davids. Attached to it on the north-west side is the mill house. The two-storey mill itself is built of rubblestone, and the gables show evidence of the roof level having been raised. Inside there is a complete set of mill machinery which once drove two pairs of stones. The overshot waterwheel was acquired from Melin Caer-Bwdy in the 1940s, the dismantled parts having been carried by boat along the coast, but in 1980 when milling ceased, the wheel was again dismantled and transferred to Y Felin at St Dogmaels. A mark inside the mill records the name I Roberts and the date 1810.

W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 9 July 2014.

Croes Phillip, St Davids, Parchmarks Of Possible Township--- RCAHMW

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 16th July 2013 and subsequently revealed extensive parchmarks in a pair of arable fields at Croes Phillip which appear to show a polygonal stone-built enclosure or boundary bank in the eastern field, associated with rectangular parched shapes, and a further group of three parched shapes in the western field. The 1st edition County Series mapping for the fields shows no relict features.

The enclosure in the eastern field appears to represent a stony bank or wall describing a polygonal field, at odds to the present field boundaries but contained within them. At the western edge of the field can be seen three or four square and rectangular parchmarks. Some 130m west in the second field, towards its western perimeter, are a detached group of three further rectangular parchmarks. The archaeological interpretation of these unusual parchmarks would favour a settlement or township of rectangular long houses with stone-built foundations, associated with a boundary wall or field; perhaps a medieval settlement of buildings. However, given the unusual parching signature of the remains it may be that a more mundane military or agricultural origin would explain the markings. T. Driver, RCAHMW, 2013.

Fort Penlan Arch Camb 1852

On the occasion of the visit made to St David's by some members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, my attention was drawn to an earthen fortification, situated upon a hill overhanging the valley of the Alan, at a distance of less than a half mile to the south west of the cathedral and which I learned is called Penlan Castle. Its being marked in the Ordnance map as a small square fort seemed to render it deserving of attention in connection with the, as yet, undetermined site of the Roman town or *menapia*. It stands exactly upon the top of a very steep slope descending into the swampy valley; and on approaching it from St David's, I found a square enclosure of about forty seven paces in extent along three of its sides; two of these being upon the top of the hill, are rather strongly fortified with a rampart sloping towards both the inner and outer sides, but no very marked ditch. On the side next to the valley the rampart is much slighter, the steep slope into the valley forms a sufficient defence.

Upon proceeding across this square fort I observed that which has caused this communication to be made to *Archaeologia Cambresis*. Adjoining to that side there is a, but very strong and nearly

circular, fort, of about thirty paces in diameter, formed by a lofty rampart and deep external ditch throughout its circumference, except the part defended th the slope of the hill, which is vey steep , and where no rampart can be traced; but the slope may probably have been artificially increased. One part of this round fort intrudes considerably by its curved form, into the above mentioned square enclosure, and thus the two present the singular fact of forts of totally different form attatched to each other.

The question is now raised as to which of these camps is the older, for few will probably consider them as of equal antiquity. In answer, it may be remarked , that if the square were removed, the circular enclosure would remain perfect, but the destruction of the circle would leave the square camp open upon one of its sides. To the opinion that the circle is of older formation than its neighbour the square, and that the formers of the latter took advantage of the side of the circle to constitute one side of their enclosure, there are several objections.

First- If the builders of the square attached their defences to the circular fort, they would probably have made an opening from one into the other but none such exists.

Secondly – The circle overlooks the square, which is thus commanded by it.

Thirdly – If the circle is of more recent formation, its builders might well consider the existance of the square as of no consequence, for their ditch not being interfered with by it, the strength of their post is no way weakened by its presence.

It will be generally conceded that the square fort is in all probability a work of the Romans, and the circular one of some Celtic chief; and if the Britains continued to form circular fortifications after the departure of the Romans, this may be the fort of the heathen chief recorded as having given so much trouble to the founder of St david's and the stronger circular entrenchment having been thrown up by him

Having this directed attention to this singular juxtaposition of the forms adopted by these two nations, I leave the question of their relative priority to be decided by those better qualified for its discussion than I can pretend to be.

Charles C. Babington 1852

Parc y Castell: Arch Camb 1852

This is a promontory bank and ditch on Port Clais Rd half a mile south west of St David's. It is not iron age fort as has been suggested but a ring work and Bailey probably built for an early Bishop.

Parc-Y-Castell; Bishops Castle, St Davids--- RCAHMW 2007

Parc-y-Castell is an embanked and ditched ringwork, with the remains of a rectangular outer bailey.

It survives in a concealed position on the north slopes of the River Alun, just west of St Davids, between the city and Porthclais harbour. Its origins are unclear and there is no recorded history, although some historians consider it may have been built by the bishops around 1115 to protect the early cathedral precinct from attack.

The ringwork measures some 40m by 32m internally, resting on natural valley scarps above the Afon Alun to the south-east, with a probable scarp-edge entrance to the north-east, showing a possible building platform within. A rectangular enclosure, 45m by 40m, banked and ditched, adjoins on the north-east. Parc-y-Castell is possibly associated with a series of linear banks the southern-most of which runs up to its south-western outer ditch.

Sources include:

Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, pg 103, Figure 154
T. Driver, 28 June 2007.

Linear Banks, Parc-Y-Castell--- RCAHMW

These earthworks, consisting of conjoined linear banks, are depicted on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, and appear to be associated with Parc-y-Castell. The northern-most linear bank begins in the north-west corner of a field adjacent to the northern side of the road. It runs south-east (parallel to the western field boundary) for some 110m, until it reaches the road. A conjoining bank follows the road's northern boundary, running east-north-east for some 93m. Another bank runs parallel to this, following the southern road boundary for the same approximate distance. After some 50m a conjoining bank leaves the southern road boundary to run south-south-east towards the western side of Parc-y-Castell. When the bank draws level with Parc-y-Castell it turns east-north-east, and runs some 23m, as far as the ditch of the enclosure.

RCAHMW, 24 July 2013

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Trepewet Mound

A mound apparently sepulchral, standing immediately east of Trepewet farm house on land which is heavily waterlogged. It is oval in shape, about 60ft by 35 ft with a height of 4ft and is flat topped. It presents no sign of disturbance.--Visited 27th September 1921

Trepewet, Possible Roman Fort --- RCAHMW

L shaped crop mark with characteristic playing card curved corner suggesting this may be the site of

a Roman fort. The site is located on low lying pasture just north of the Ffos y mynach road.

Photographed during aerial reconnaissance by RCAHMW on 4th March 2008 this site has not yet been investigated on the ground.

L Osborne, 13th June 2012.

Quarry Pits ROMAN???--- RCAHMW

Loose alignment of large quarry pits showing as cropmarks in fields to the east of Rhosgadw. The pits run in an alignment for some 150m north-east/south-west. The pits are very similar in character to those flanking the Roman road west of Carmarthen, and those seen flanking Roman roads elsewhere in Wales. No trace of an agger or surfaced road can be seen near these pits. If the pits do belong to a Roman road, approaching St Davids, they are far to the north of any expected line. Therefore there seems little firm evidence to support a potential Roman date other than their character which can be readily paralleled. Recorded during RCAHMW aerial reconnaissance on 29th July 2013.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, 2013.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Pont crug glas Tumulus

Some 50 yds west of Pont crug glas, on the south side of the Fishguard -St David high road, is a grass grown mound which has every appearance of being sepulchral. Its height is about 8ft and its base circumference 180ft. Although interfered with on its east side, the fissure does not seem to have reached the centre of the mound. It is only a few yds from the boundary line between the parishes of St Davids and LlanHywel.

About 300yds north north west of the mound, in the field next south to Crug Glas farm house is an erect stone 57 in high and 53 in broud which may have been connected with the tumulus. Its form and position being different from that of an ordinary cattle rubbing stone – Visited 31st May 1921

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Carn Llidi enclosures

The 6 in Ord sheet marks as Hut Circles two enclosures on St Davids Head immediately north east of Coetan Arthur Cromlech. They are of ovoid shape 35ft to 40ft in length, and 15 to 18ft in breadth, with entrances apparently to the south west. The walls now much ruined , were built without mortar. They probably form part of the Ancient enclosures shown on the same sheet, and doubtless were connected with early farming.--Visited 7th October 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Carn Llidi Cromlechs

Two ruined cromlechs directly west of Ord b. m. 409.2; They are difficult to find amid the loose rocks. One has its capstone (70in by 60in by 20in) still supported by a single pillar 40 in above the level ; two other supporters have fallen inwards. The second cromlech has its capstone (60 in by 40in by 12 in) standing on two pillars, while a third has fallen beneath. The two supporters have a height of 42 in clear. This spot was much disturbed by recent military operations.- Visited 7th October 1921.

Carn Llidi. burial chambers--- RCAHMW 2002

Two presumed burial chambers, lie c.2.0m apart on the higher south-west slopes of Carn Llidi. Each consists of a capstone placed over a rock-cut pit, c.0.5m deep, supported partly on the edge of the pit, and partly on orthostats, up to 1.0m high, placed in the pit. The capstone of the west chamber, still in place, is 2.7m by 2.0m and 0.7m thick, that of the east chamber, 1.8m by 1.4m and 0.3m thick, has subsided. there is no mention of a mound.

J.Wiles 27.05.02

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Coitan Arthur

This well known cromlech lies some 2 ½ miles north west of the city of St David's on the wild promontary of St David's Head. The capstone , which has a length of 12ft and a width of 8ft 6in has slipped of all its supports except one at the north east; this stands about 60in clear on the soil; two other pillars are to be seen beneath the capstone. The cromlech stands on a slight mound, about 75ft in circumference; many of the bas stones are still *in situ*. When perfect it must have been an imposing monument –Visited 7th October 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Rhos y gilwen Ruined Cromlechs

In a field still known as Parc yr allor 'the field of the altar' immediately north west of Rhosgilwen House. An erect stone 30in high the sole remains of a cromlech which was destroyed about the year 1850 Visited 28th September 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Maen Dewi

An erect stone on the north west margin of Dowrog Common, a short two miles north east of the

city of St David's and immediately behind some cottages which are known as Drws gobaith, 'the door of hope'. The pillar which faces south, stands 8ft above the surface, and is 4ft wide. Its northern face has a width of 6ft 6in, with sides of from 2in to 3in deep. It stands upon a base of dry walling about ten ft square, composed of rudely dressed stones, now largely covered by soil. Up to 60yrs ago this massive stone stood solitary on the common; when a ty nos or ty un nos – a house built in one night – was erected by its side, of which traces still remain. This was probably succeeded by the present cottages known as Drws gobaith, which stand some 3yds from the stone – Visited 28th September 1921.

Adjoining the stone to the north, and not marked on the 6in Ord sheet are the ruins of a cromlech. The heavy and unshapely capstone covered a chamber measuring about 4ft square now largely filled up with the material of the cromlech. It has been disturbed, and its disturbance may have occasioned the displacement of the rocking stone – Visited 7th October 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Trecenny Stone

About 100yds northeast of Trecenny farm house is a massive erect stone with a square head, standing 90 in above ground. Tradition is silent respecting it – Visited 27th September 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Inscribed stone.

This stone inscribed with the words **RINACI NOMENA** is now preserved in the porch of the modern church of St James, adjacent to the farmhouse of Carnhedryn uchaf where it was used as a gate post. The stone has a height of 55in with a base width of 20 in tapering to 15 in at the top. The letters are well preserved – Visited 20th April 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

St David's Head Camp.

On the wild headland known as St David's Head, the Octopiarum Promontarium of Ptolemy's geography, are a number of remains of which the one known as Clawdd y Milwyr, 'the Warriors Dyke' is probably one of the earliest in date.

The defences consist of a rampart and ditch 200ft in length, which cut off a broad promontory. The rampart is formed of dry walling, some of the stones being very large. It has a present height of some 5ft with a 12ft fall to a somewhat shallow ditch about 50ft in width. Beyond the ditch are two stone banks 2ft and 3ft in height. The rampart at two places in its northern section retains for some few yds its original stone facing; it appears to have much in common with the stone vallum of Carn

Goch in Carmarthenshire. The entrance pierces the wall at about one third of the distance from its southern termination; it has a depth of 7 ½ ft where it passes through the wall. The enclosure is approached by a causeway of little over 12ft in width, lined on either side with large stones many of which are still *in situ*. The enclosed area is dotted over with hut circles and rock shelters. Immediately within the entrance on the south is a previously unnoticed stone circle. It is 21ft in diameter, and is composed of ten or twelve loose stones, some of which, having flat tops, would serve as seats; its probable entrance is 7ft wide and faces east. Various implements and objects, pottery, glass beads, remains of iron articles, and wood charcoal that were discovered in the course of the exploration of the Head in 1891 are in the Tenby Museum. A much worn pounding stone found in one of the circles is in the museum of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society - visited 7th October 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Castell Coch

A promontory half an acre in area, between Porth Trewen on the south and Aber Dinas on the north. Immediately in front of the promontory, and separated from it by a narrow channel, through which the tide runs swiftly is Ynys Gwair. The landward defence is a rampart 200 feet long, the south west terminal of which has been carried away by erosion of the coast. The southern half of this bank rises 7ft above the level of the enclosure, and falls 7 to 8 ft to a ditch. Four ft below is a 12ft platform with a 2ft bank beyond and a fall of 3ft to the natural ground. "the inner rampart is joined to the outer bank by a face flanking the roadway to the entrance on the east, which is between it and a saucer shaped slope over some low cliffs, across the western side of which is the northern half of the main line. This is defended by a low bank about 2ft high" (Lieut Colonel Morgan). The entrance is about 10ft in width; it was protected by stone pillars, one of which still stands 2ft above the surface. The whole work is much disintegrated –Visited 28th September 1921

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Castell Clegir Voia

An earthwork of rudely rectangular shape perched on a prominent rocky hill overhanging the farmstead of Clegir Voia, nearly one mile west of the city of St Davids. The main enclosure which follows the contour of the hill has a length of some 280ft and a width of 100ft. On a slightly lower level to the north east are traces of what appears to be an annex, about 50ft in length. Linking up the many outcrops of rock in a wall of stone and earth faced with slabs of large stones, some of which are yet *in situ*. The present average height of the rampart is 4ft, dropping 9ft to a ditch 3ft deep. On the side facing the annex are slight traces of a shallow ditch. Apparently the only entrance was

through the annex, and this has been destroyed; there are no traces of an entrance into the main work itself.

An exploration of Clegir Voia was made by the Rev S Baring Gould in the year 1902 (Arch Camb 1903) the results of which is said to have shown it to be of pre Roman origin, as against its traitional Romano British foundation. Various hearths were uncovered, the pottery fragments were very rude and course, and consisted of the remains of four vessels, one of them ornamented with a single line round it. Numerous sling stones and a flint arrowhead were also found. All the finds are deposited in the Tenby Museum –Visited 27th September 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Castell

A fine work with a rectangular bailey to the north east, situated about a quarter of a mile east of Clegir Voia and about 180ft above the right bank of the river Alun. The rampart, 100 ft in depth, is well preserved, and rises from the enclosed level to a height averaging 10ft to fall from 18ft to 20ft to a ditch 7ft wide with a counterscarp of 10ft. The entrance, 10ft wide is at the east end of the bank. The bailey has a length of 120ft and a width of 90ft, with an entrance in the west angle where the enclosing bank meets the ditch of the mound. Its rampart varies in height from 5ft with a 6ft fall to the natural evel at the north, and 3ft with a 4ft fall to the east, it has been partially levelled. Possibly there was on the west side of the enclosure another coiurt of which slight traces are perceptible; the surrounding bank is not more than 1ft high with a length of 100yds and 30yds from the western counterscarp. It ends suddenly and has no ditch and may be of later date than the main work. Leland observes of this earthwork” Ther remayne tokins of Cairboias castel standing by Alen ryvert about a quarter of a myle lower than St david on the same ryvert”. This was doubtless the early castle of the bishops of St Davids before the erection of Lawhaden. Leland is in error in regard ing it as Caer Voia which lies about 500yds to the west—Visited 27th September 1921.

Caer Aber Pwll, Caerau--- RCAHMW

Caer Aber Pwll is the western-most of two adjacent promontory forts, which together comprise a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Both utilise the defensive potentials of the steep coastal cliffs, with Caer Aber Pwll being the larger and more heavily defended of the two. The second fort, Little Aber Pwll, is situated some 100m to the east, although this fort's complex of banks and ditches extend to within 20m of it in places.

Caer Aber Pwll contains at least one building platform and is enclosed by a complex of up to four banks and ditches thought to represent at least two periods of construction, of uncertain relation,

extending over a roughly 172m front. The main, inturned, gateway can be made out on the far side of the earthworks. A second enclosure on the east, measuring about 48m by 34m, may be a fragment of an early enclosure, isolated by redevelopment, an annex, or a separate and later enclosure butting onto the primary work.

Sources include:

Driver, T. 2007. 'Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air', RCAHMW, pg 100, Figure 150.

RCAHMW, February 2011.

Caerfai Promontory Fort --- RCAHMW

consists of a crescent of three to four lines of banks and ditches, about 100m in length, having what appears to be a former entrance gap, about 30m across, on the east, blocked by two lesser banks, the whole set across the northern, landward approaches to a 45m wide neck of land that opens onto a roughly 100m east-west by 50m cliff-girt promontory; emplacements for circular structures have been reported but not confirmed in the interior and there is said to be a good natural, small-boat harbour to the south.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 12.09.2003

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Caerfai

The farm and quarry immediately north west of Penpleidiau earthworks. This quarry yielded the purple sandstone much used in the cathedral.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Flynnon Faiddog

A spring with adjacent cottage of the same name 1 ½ miles north west of the city, on the northern boundary of The Barrows or Tywyn. St Aidan is said to have been known to the Welsh as Macddog; possibly this well is associated with his name.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Pont y Penyd

This is supposed to mean The Bridge of Penance. It carries the "Pilgrims Road" over the river Alun

at the northern entrance to the Cathedral close. The little structure calls for no particular notice beyond the record of its name --Visited 8th October 1921.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

Porth Clais Entrenchment

On the headland to the east of Port Clais the 6in Ord sheet places the title "Intrenchments". All that is now visible is a semi circular bank almost 150 ft long and about 2ft in height. On the exterior side is a very shallow ditch, which provided the material for the bank. The work is probably agricultural, and of no distant date. :-- Visited 29th September 1921.

St David's Airfield, --- RCAHMW

consisted of thirty diamond-shaped hard-standings which were placed in five clusters around the perimeter, the most extensive clusters being to the north. The bomb store and fuel store were also placed on the northern perimeter, with the bomb dump further to the north. The south side of the airfield was the area determined for a watch office to pattern 12779/41, living quarters, and various maintenance buildings formed from Nissen or Maycrete huts. Provision for four T type hangars was also made on the southern perimeter, but only three were erected. Three Blister hangars were also built. The airfield had three runways 1801m (5910ft) long, 975m (3200ft) long, and 1088m (3570ft) long, established in a triangular pattern. The majority of buildings have now been demolished, but the runways and taxi-areas remain.

Event and Historical Information:

St Davids was initially intended to be a base for the US Navy with Consolidated Vultee PB4Y Liberators, but in September 1943 it opened for RAF Coastal Command units instead. The first aircraft were Boeing B17 Flying Fortresses from 206 and 220 squadrons. 517 Meteorological Squadron brought two Handley Page Halifax bombers in November 1943, followed in December by the Halifaxes and Hawker Henleys from 58 and 502 squadrons. 517 Squadron moved to Brawdy when it opened in February 1944. However, 58 Squadron was in residence at St David's until August 1944, and 502 Squadron until September 1944. 202 Squadron returned between June-September 1945 along with 53 Squadron (both equipped with PB4Y Liberator aircraft). The station's headquarters was moved to Brawdy along with the sick bay and workshops facilities in November 1945. St Davids was then placed into care and maintenance before both airfields were passed to the Royal Navy on 1 January 1946. Between 1955 and 1958, whilst Brawdy was being modernised to accept jet aircraft, St Davids was used by the Fleet Requirement Unit (FRU) operated

by Airworld Ltd.

RCAHMW, June 2002

Lifeboat Station --- RCAHMW

A lifeboat station at St Davids was first established by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) in 1869. In 1911, the present boathouse was built for the station's first motor lifeboat. In 1987 the boathouse was adapted for a Tyne class lifeboat.

RCAHMW, 2009

St Dogwells

St Dogwells

1811 Fenton

St Dogwells

Hence the road takes me to the village of St Dogwells, or as in Welsh it is called Llanty Dewi, a vicarage in the presentation of the chapter of St David's to which it was appropriated, A.D. 1254 by Bishop Thomas Wallensis, the rectorial tithes being now held by lease under that body, as well as the manor of St Dogwells granted to them by Sir Richard Symond, Knight, A.D. 1329, for the maintenance of two priests in the cathedral of St David's to say mass for his soul and that of Eleanor his wife.

The church consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, separated by low Saxon arches on clumsy round pillars, with plain capitals. At the east end of the south aisle, and on the south side of it, there is a plain stone canopy, which I presume might have once covered an effigy, probably that of Sir Richard Symond, a recorded benefactor of the church, (This Richard Symond was at first a priest, and confidential chaplain to John de Barry, who styles himself Lord of Manorbeer; but in a deed from him to Richard Symond of his manor of St Dogwells, he grants it "dilecto et fideli clerico suo, nunc militi" so that he appears to have abandoned his original profession and have taken to arms. The deed is dated 5th July, fifth of Edward the First.--Stat Menev.) who is supposed to have settled here, and to have laid the foundation of the Symmons' family, ever afterwards centring in that vicinity. On the floor, just opposite, is a gravestone, with a well sculptured cross fleury on it, and on the south wall a handsome monument to the family of Tucker, of Sealyham, whose elegant mansion and beautiful grounds, finely wooded, occupy the slope of the opposite hill and banks of the Sealy. The church has no tower or other decoration, and wants, like most of the churches of this country, more frequent ventilation, otherwise it is kept with great neatness, and most charmingly situated on a gentle rising in the midst of young thriving plantations overhanging the romantic mountain stream that rushes below it. On entering the village of St Dogwells, being much struck with the singular appearance of a mass of rock at the end of the range of wood to the east of the

house of Sealyham on the opposite side, much resembling the truncated ruins of an old castle, and having crossed the river I turned to the right to examine it, where I found a circular entrenchment, involving those rocks which had attracted my attention, called Castell Coning, a corruption perhaps of Cynan, seemingly from its position a most important link of that chain of posts extending the whole length of the northern boundary of this river. In a ledge of this broken mass of rocks, a great way from the ground, there occurred a *maen sigyl*, or rocking stone, of about three ton weight.

Wolf's Castle

Passing the mansion of Sealyham, I follow the ridge of the hill at the back of the woods embosom it, and reach Wolf's Castle, a small village, so denominated from having one of those large *tomens* close to it, so placed as to command the embouchure of the Sealy at its junction with the Cleddau, and the much frequented ford over it, called in old writings (but why I could never learn) Gibbrick's Ford. Here I fall in with the main road.

Dogwell's, St. (St. Dogfael) 1839 Lewis

a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 9 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest, on the road from that town to Fishguard; containing 461 inhabitants. This parish is noted, on traditional authority, as the birthplace and place of burial of Owain Glyndwr, who is said to have been born at Little Trêvgarn, and to have been interred at the small village of Wolf's Castle, both situated within its limits. The manor of St. Dogwell's was granted to the upper chapter of St. David's by Sir Richard Symmond, Knt., in 1328, for the maintenance of two priests in the cathedral church of that place, to say mass for the benefit of his soul and that of his wife: the rectorial tithes of the parish had been given to the same body by Bishop Thomas Wallensis, in the year 1254. Little Trêvgarn was annexed by Bishop Iorwerth to the precentorship in the cathedral of St. David's, on the foundation of that dignity, but was subsequently resumed by Bishop Gower, and an annual stipend of twenty marks allowed in its stead. It does not appear at what time it was re-appropriated, but it is now held on lease of the precentor, or rather of the body to which the income of the precentorship has just passed, by William Edwardes Tucker, Esq., of Sealy-Ham, as representative of the Edwardes family of Little Trêvgarn, in which it has been vested for upwards of 200 years. Sealy-Ham is an elegant modernised mansion on the bank of a small stream, called the Sealy, and has been in the possession of the same family since the reign of Edward III.: it is now the property and residence of W. E. Tucker, Esq., by marriage of John Owen Edwardes, Esq., of Little Trêvgarn, with the heiress of that house. Slate of good quality is worked upon a limited scale.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½.; patrons, the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of St. David's. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84. 8., and the vicarial tithes for one of £43. 10. 8.: the vicar's glebe comprises fifty-two acres and a half, valued at £50 per annum; and there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Dogvael, is a plain building of considerable antiquity, without either tower or spire; the nave is

separated from the south aisle by low Norman arches. The sum of £6. 10. per annum was left to the poor of the parish, and £1 to the minister for a sermon on EasterMonday, under the will of John Edwardes, Esq., of Trêvgarn, in 1738. The former amount is paid to the master of a British school at Wolf's Castle, erected in 1834, and situate on elevated ground, near the road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard. In the parish are a cromlech, and other remains of antiquity, some of which, supposed to have been Druidical altars, are at present little more than an indiscriminate heap of stones. There are also slight remains of three ancient encampments, probably of Danish origin, and in a more perfect state than the relics above mentioned; of these, one, near which are three tumuli, is situated at Wolf's Castle, and the two others, within one of which is a rocking-stone, are in the demesne of Sealy-Ham

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales
described St Dogwells like this:

DOGWELLS (St.), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on an affluent of the West Cleddau river, 7 miles NW by N of Clarbeston Road r. station, and 8 N of Haverfordwest. Post town, Letterston, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 3, 347. Real property, £2, 345. Pop., 436. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to St. David's cathedral. Slate is quarried, and a medicinal spring occurs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £71.* Patrons, the Bishop, and Dean, and Chapter of St. Davids. The church is good. Charities, £8.

1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire –Timmins

St. Dogwells, a mite of a place tucked into an elbow of the stream, and overlooked upon the north by a rock-strewn eminence called Castell Conyn. Through the woods of Sealyham we pass on to Letterston

St Dogwells Church (St Dogfael)



13c nave and chancel, double bellcote, south chapel added later.

Memorials to the Edwards of Sealyham Hall and the Tuckers of Hook.

Latin/Ogram stone 6c in churchyard “Hogvitis son of Demetus”.

Acc/to Old Parish Churches – Salter.

St Dogfael

The 16th century aisle has two arches towards each of the nave and chancel, which are both 13th century. The Strand family arms appear on the easternmost arch, the eastern part of the aisle being their chapel. There is a double bellcote.

The Parish Church dedicated to St Dogwell. Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The church now consists of chancel 16 ½ ft by 15 ½ ft, nave 31ft by 15ft, south aisle 41 ½ ft by 9 ½ ft, a south porch, and a plain double bell cote above the west gable. It is clear that the original building of the late 13th century was enlarged about the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century by the addition of a south aisle, which was carried from a line level with the existing east wall to within about 7ft of the west front. The aisle was connected with the main chamber by two narrow arches from the chancel, and two wider arches from the nave. The eastern bay of the aisle was doubtless intended for a mortuary chapel; either side of the arch bears a shield, probably of a Symond. The font is of the plain Norman cushion type –Visited 13th August 1915.

Inscribed Stone

In the churchyard is an early Latin and Ogam inscribed stone, formerly used as a gatepost. The Latin reads HOGTIVIS FILI DEMETI ; The ogam consists of one name only, which seems to be OGTHENLO or OGTHENLAS; the latter reading was suggested by Professor R.A. F. Macalister in 1921.

St Dogwell Church-RCAHMW

, consisting of nave, chancel and S aisle, earliest fabric thought to be 12th c. Associated with HOGTIVIS stone

J.Wiles 02.09.2003

rough pillar stone, 6' 4" high by 2' by 11", carries a Latin inscription,

HOGTIVIS FILI / DEMETI

and an Ogam inscription,

OGTHENLO.

Originally found acting as a gatepost near Little Treffgarne (SM965250) in 1875, the stone is thought to be of the 6th century.

Presently set by St Dogwell's church J.Wiles 02.05.2002

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This benefice appears to have belonged to the Bishop of St Davids at a very early date.

A Statue of Bishop Reginald de Brian in 1352 states that Bishop Gervase [who held the bishopric from 1215 till 1230] granted the church of St. Dogmael de Llanlledewy [i.e. St- Dog-wells in Pebydiog, or Dewisland] to the canons of St Davids - a grant which was confirmed by Bishop Thomas Wallensis and also by his successor, Bishop Richard Cerrew, in 1219, the church in each case being called St-Dogmael in Pebydyauk. - Stat. Minevia.

Prior to, and at the date of the grant to the canons by Bishop Gervase, the benefice of St. Dogwells was a rectory, and the grant in question was to take effect after the cession or death of Master Roger, who was then rector. This is the only record of an individual rector of this church, the rectorship being subsequently vested in the Canons.

The church of St. Dogwells was in 1291 assessed at £10 for tenths to the King, the sum payable being £1. - Taxatio.

Vicaria Sancti Dogmaelis appropriata ad Ecclesiam Cathedralern Menevensem.—I, aurentius

Howell wicarius perpetuus ibidem tenet vicariam et xvjc aclas tesre que valent vjs viijd per annum. Et tructus et oblaciolles dicte ecclesie dividuntur annuatim inter rectorem et wicarium et valet poreia vicarii cum gleba iiija xiiij t er an nu m. Inde solut i n vi sit a eio ne o r din a ria q uolib et tercio anno xiiijd ob. lit in sinodalibus archidiacono quolibet anno ij8 xd ob. Et remanet elare £4 15s. 11d. Inde decima 9s. 7d. - Valor Eccl.

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- St. Dogwael's alias Dogwells V. Visitatione quolibet tertio anno, 1s. did. Sin. Archidiac., 2s. Ioid. quolibet anno. Val. in 16 aa. terr. gleb. fruet., &c. John Edwards, Esq., The King, 1729; Chantor and Chapter of St. Davids, 1756. Clear yearly value, £15. King's Books, £4 16s. 0id. – Bacon's Liber Regis.

The tithes of St. Dogwells were leased on 26 July, 1580, to Thomas Edwards of the city of St. Davids, gent., for 21 years, at a rent of £3 6s. 8d. On 26 July, 1717, they were leased to John Edwards, Esq., for 21 years, at the same rent, and in 1731 another lease at the same rent and for a similar term was granted to John Edwards of Trefgarn, in the parish of St Dogwells, Esq., who was the ancestor of the Edwardes of Sealyham. - Chapter Records.

The parish of St. Dogwells was united with that of Little Newcastle by an Order in Council, dated 13 Jan, 1845.

On 17 March, 1906, a facility was granted for putting up a window in the chancel of St. Dogwells

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1869?

St. Dogwell's (S. Dogfael). — An Elizabethan Chalice and Paten cover, both pieces being in excellent condition and bearing the single mark ^^^. The cup has the usual engraved belts of decorated strap-work round the bowl as in the Amroth example. The upper band intersects three times and encloses the conventional woodbine foliage. Within the lower band is inscribed "POCVLVM » ECCLESIE * DE • S. DOWGWEL ". There is a band of vertical reed ornamentation where the stem joins the bowl and also on the base. The intermittent lines on the knop of the stem are almost erased. Height, 6 in. ; dia. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 8 oz. The Paten cover is quite plain ; diam., 3 in. ; weight, 3 oz. 5 dwts.

There is also a plain Paten with foot, bearing the Dublin hall mark of 1709, the maker's mark being probably PT for Philip Tough who was Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company of Dublin in 1711.

This piece is inscribed " Saint Dogwells 1847 ". Diam., s| in.; height, ijin.; weight, 50Z,

Chalice No. 3 bears the hall mark of 1780, the maker's mark being C W in plain oblong with comers clipped for C. Wright ; height, 7 in. ; weight, 9 oz. The rim of the base and also the stem is decorated with beaded moulding. Inscription " Saint Dogmells 1847 ".

Clergy CCED

Edwards, Ffranciscus	1663	Curate
Edwards, Ffranciscus	1692	Vicar
Thomas, Thomas	1698	Rector
Thomas, Thomas	1698	Vicar
Thomas, Thomas	1717	Rector
Vaughan, William	1718	Curate
Phillips, Johannes	1719	Vicar
Thomas, Thomas	1719	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Vicar
Phillips, Johannes	1719	Perpetual Vicar
Phillips, Johannes	1720	Vicar
Garnon, Gulielmus	1729	Perpetual Vicar
Garnons, William	1756	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Vicar
Harries, William	1756	Vicar
Laugharn Allen, John	1759	Curate
Jones , William	1770	Curate
Howell , Richard	1784	Curate
Jones , John	1786	Vicar
Harries , William	1786	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Vicar
Jenkins , John	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Jenkins , John	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Jones , John	1802	Vac(<i>resignation</i>)Vicar
Jenkins , John	1802	Vicar

Richardson , William	1815	Stipendiary Curate
Jenkins , John	1815	Vac(<i>natural death</i>) Vicar
Richardson , William	1815	Vicar
Davies Richardson, Peter	1820	Stipendiary Curate
Morgan , David	1825	Stipendiary Curate
Vincent , Henry James	1826	Vicar
Davies Richardson, Peter	1831	Vicar
Richardson , William	1831	Vac(<i>resignation</i>)Vicar

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

Education 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food. There is a resident Clergyman and a resident land proprietor.

Wolf Castle British school

This school house was erected in 1834 at the expense of Wm Edwardes Esq., of Sealyham, with the aid of a parliament grant of £170 and the carriage of some materials by local farmers. It is built on elevated ground, near the road leading from Haverfordwest to Fishquard. There is a schoolroom for boys , and another for girls (the latter is not used not having been completed.) and a house for the master in the middle. The floor is not in good repair, but materials have been purchased for the purpose of repairing it. The late John Edwards Esq., of Trogan, left £6 5s a year for the poor of the parish in 1647 and within these last few years that sum has been appropriated to pay the master for teaching 14 poor boys. The furniture consists of a master's desk, 10 desks and benches attached, spelling, reading and arithmetical lessons of the British and Foreign School Society; maps of Scotland, Ireland, England, and Wales, Europe, Asia. Africa. North America, South America, and a new chart of the world in good condition.

The master was highly spoken of by many with whom I conversed, but the school is not so flourishing as it was some years ago.

Farmers, mechanics and labourers children are taught in it. The school was closed for the holidays.
The few copybooks I saw were well written January 14th Wm Morris Assistant..

2012

A small, twin-classroom County Primary school, built in 1834, completes the community aspect of the village.

Wolfscastle British School

Opened 1834 – status Age range 5-11

Names connected with the parish

Ap Evan Lawrence St Dogwells H Dewsland *Hearth Tax*

Barri John de 1299 grant made by **John de Barri** of St Dogwells to **Simond Richard** at Pembroke. **John de Barri** afterwards enlarged the grant with permission to alienate. Sir **Richard Simond** in 1329 granted the manor to St David's on condition that two chaplains should say daily prayers before the altar of St. Thomas, the Martyr, for the bodily health of himself and his wife Eleanor, while they lived, and for their souls.

Edwards Damaris 1670 widow of Little Trefgarne St Dogwells H5 Dewsland Hundred **Hearth Tax**

Edwards Frauncis 1670 clerk Vicar of St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edwards John 1731 of Trefgarn parish of St Dogwells Esq leased tithes St Dogmael .

Evan William 1670 St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax* .

Gervase Bishop 1215 at St Dogwells granted the church of St Dogmael de Llanlledewy to Canons of St Davids

Harris Joseph 1773 was born at Llanty Dewi, in the parish of St Dogwell's, near Haverfordwest, in the year 1773 -He was the eldest son of **William Harris**, a farmer, who had no means of giving him a better education than could be obtained from the common schools of the district He was remarkable for devoting every spare hour from his childhood to the acquirement of knowledge, and when he was nine teen years of age, he became a member of the Baptist congregation at Llangloffan in that district, and his good conduct and diligence caused an invitation to be given him to become a preacher, which office he undertook in 1795 Having given great satisfaction during his stay here, he removed in 1801 to Swansea, where he found that he lay under a great disadvantage from not being better acquainted with the English language To remedy this deficiency he went to the Baptist Academy at Bristol, where however his pecuniary means prevented his remaining longer than four months By great application he succeeded so far as to be an able preacher in English also, and he continued at Swansea in the enjoyment of great popularity and respect until the year 1823, when he lost an only son, whose death so deeply affected him, that he died himself on the 10th day of August, in that year, aged 52

Eminent Welshmen –R Williams 1852

Harry Mary 1670 St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Harry Richard 1670 St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Hugh Evan 1670 St Dogwells P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Harry 1670 St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Harry 1670 St Dogwells P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

John Rees 1670 St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Llewhellin John 12 May 1797 St Dogwells Labourer Offence Murder of **Morgans, George** Trefgarn, labourer, by beating him with a stick. St Dogwells Prosecutor **Phillip Thomas**, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Morris Evan 1670 St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Richard Thomas 1670 St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Samlett John 1670 St Dogwells H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas John 1670 St Dogwells P Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Thomas Lewis 1670 St Dogwells H3 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Tucker William 1670 of Sealyham St Dogwells H2 Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Will John 1670 St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Williams William 1670 St Dogwells H Dewsland Hundred *Hearth Tax*

Edwardes of Sealyham

This family links the Tuckers of Sealyham who claim descent through the female line from Sir Gam David Kt and the Edwardes of Trefgarne from Tudor Trevor Lord of the Marches

Edwardes Richard 1597 signed the pedigree for **Dwnn Lewis** -- at the time he was Chancellor of St David's

Edwardes Thomas 1597 - of Trefgarn married **Tucker Sage** daughter of **Tucker Thomas**, of Sealyham their son

Edwardes Owen 1613 married **Foel Elliw** daughter of **Foel Morgan** of Haverfordwest and had a son But did he marry twice ?

Edwardes John 1702 of Tre-garn son of **Owen Edwardes** by **Perrot Damaries** daughter of **Perrot James** 1702 was High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Edwardes John 1685 of Trefgarn who married **Philuppes Frances** daughter and co-heiress of **Philuppes William** of Haythog and had a son

Edwardes Owen 1720 of Trefgarn married **Mortimer Jane** daughter and heiress of **Mortimer**

Rowland of Castell-llwyd Carmarthenshire by **Bowen Jane** daughter of **Bowen Thomas**, of Trellwyn They had two sons Rowland and Francis.

Edwardes Rowland married **Harries Anne** daughter of **Harries George** of Priskilly and from them are descended the Tucker Edwardes of Sealyham.

Edwardes Francis s -- was the ancestor of the Baron Kensington'

Edwardes John 1731 of Trefgarn, in the parish of St Dogwells, Esq leased the tithes of St. Dogwells in 1731for 21 years, at a rent of £3 6s. 8d He was the ancestor of the Edwardes of Sealyham. *Chapter Records*

Edwardes Rowland 1747 of Tref-garn son of **Owen Edwardes** he married **Anne** daughter of **George Harris** of Priskilly and had a son **John** who married the heiress of Sealyham —1747 High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire

Edwardes William Tucker 1773 of Sealyham born 1773 and died 1825 married in 1807 **Anna Martha Philipps** of Cwmgwili

Edwardes Anna Martha Tucker - widow of **William Tucker-Edwardes** of Sealyham was the second daughter of **John George Philipps** of Cwmgwili and had children

Edwardes John Owen Tucker 1808 born in 1808 and married **Jones Anna Jane** daughter of **W Jones** in 1840

Edwardes Owen John Tucker 1815 born lived at Trethos

Edwardes Thomas, Tucker 1816 Lodge Haverfordwest

Edwardes Borradaile

Mary Tucker 1845 born -lived at Cleddy married **Col A Edwardes**

Anna Martha Tucker - married **William Owen** of Tan-y-gyrt Denbighshire

Edwardes Emma Mary Anne Grace Tucker -

Sealyham



Renown for its connection with the Sealyham terriers The Sealyham Terrier was bred in the 19th century by Captain John Owen Tucker-Edwardes, of Sealyham, St Dogwells, Pembrokeshire; he

wished to develop a rough-haired terrier for vermin control. He died 1891

His daughter-in-law, Mrs Victor Higgon, continued to live at Sealyham Mansion for many years and she continued to breed ,judge and show Sealyhams with the affix "of Sealy" until the Second World War.

Now an Activity Centre

Wolfcaste mansion, St Dogwells,Pembrokeshire, became a tuberculosis hospital 1923, funded by the King Edward VII Welsh National Memorial Association for the treatment of Tuberculosis. .

Now a country Hotel and Restaurant

Previous economic assets included [slate](#) quarrying near Sealyham, roadstone quarrying in Treffgarne gorge

Sites of Interest

Lower Broad Moor Stone

Standing on a fiels known as Gwerglody y garreg belonging to Lower Broad Moor farmstead, is an erected stone which has every appearance of being a prehistorical monument. The stone is somewhat pointed , 92in high and a girth of 14ft at base. Facing northwards it is 60in wide southward 80in It is known locally as the Lower Broad Moor Stone; no traditions are associated with it –Visited 19th August 1915.

Sealyham Camps

1] An earthwork which has suffered much from quarrying operations immediately to the south of it. The defence consists of a semicircular rampart 450ft long and a ditch 5ft broad and 4ft deep. The present entrance at the north-east end of the rampart is modern; the original probably dissapeared in a fall of soil to the road below. The field on which the earthwork stands is known as Castle Park – Visited 19th August 1915.

2] A work now much ruined standing on a field known as Parc y garn. Locally the camp is known as Y Garn. Lieut -Colonel W. Ll. Morgan R.E. a former Commissioner, speaking of its appearance some years ago, observes: “A very uncertain work; it might well have been made by Iron Age men.

At the same time, at any age, it would probably have been chosen for a defensive position. It is an irregualr parallelogram 80yds by 50 yds on a rocky knoll on the right bank of the river Anghof. The defence is greatly assisted by rocks and two large tors at the north east and south west corners; between these is a low bank with traces of a ditch only on the eastern side. To the west the bank is

4ft high, with the same fall to the natural ground, there is no ditch visible at the present time. The general appearance of the work is in favour of the Iron Age. Visited 13th August 1915. NB According to Fenton p339 this work was called "Castell Coning, perhaps a corruption of Cynan"

Wolf's Castle

This prominent mound castle stands on a bluff at the junction of the Western Cleddau and the Anghof rivers. The mound rises some 20ft from the level; its summit 50ft in diameter, it has been disturbed in living memory. The surrounding ditch is shallow. To the north of the ditch is a platform, 20ft in length which served as the bailey, and whence access to the castle was gained. The field on which the mound stands is known as Castle Park. On the 6in Ord sheet the work is marked "Tumulus" – Visited 2nd August 1915.

Parc y garn

Our Inspector was informed that on this field there formerly stood a flat stone about 8ft high and 30 feet in diameter, which has been broken up for road metal.

A small meadow about 500 yards south of the above field is termed Parc y Garreg.

Parc y Garreg

On the field east of Swm bach Cottage is a stone of irregular form 2ft 10in in height and 3ft 10in in girth – Visited 13th August 1915.

Trefgarn Wood Camps

[1] A semicircular work in Little Trefgarn Wood about 50yds north of Gorgan Pool of the Western Cleddau. It is not marked on the 6in sheet. The bank faces north east with its open side to the river. The rampart has a length of 250ft rises 5ft and falls 7ft to a ditch apparently about 10ft wide, now almost silted up – Visited 10th August 1915.

[2] A circular enclosure about 500yds south of the former. A rough earth and stone rampart, much ruined to the north, has an average rise of 2ft and a fall of 5ft to a ditch, and encloses an area 120ft in diameter. The ditch has almost disappeared. The entrance to the north east had a width of about 20ft. Quern stones, more or less perfect, have been found here -- Visited 10th August 1915.

[3] An earthwork about 50 yds south of [2] Roughly rectangular in shape, the defence consists of a slightly curved rampart and ditch to the north; the area cut off overlooks the Spittal brook to the south and east. On the west the rampart rises 5ft and falls 12ft to a ditch with a width of 15ft. The entrance may have been 20ft wide; it appears to have been placed at the west end of the rampart.

There was a low bank along the edge of the precipice. The surface is densely covered with undergrowth. --Visited 10th August 1915.

[4] About 400yds north of [1] is a circular earthwork having an area of about 180ft across. The rampart has a rise of 7ft and a fall of 5ft to a ditch, now practically filled in. The ground slopes sharply to the Western Cleddau. The entrance which seems to have been at the south east is ruined – Visited 10th August 1915.

[5] About 200 yds north of [4] is a circular enclosure with a diameter of 75ft; the rampart is now only about 2ft high with a fall to a shallow ditch. Possibly the entrance was to the north east. The purpose of the work is doubtful – Visited 10th August 1915.

Querns A perfect upper stone (16in in diameter , 3 in thick) with a hole for handle on the edge; half of an upper stone (13 in. in diameter and 5in. Thick); and a fragment of an upper stone (10in. In diameter) ; all said to have been found in the Hazel Grove Camp [2] were seen by our Inspecting Officer in the parish on 10th August 1915.

St Edrins

Edren's, St. (St. Edryn)1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

a parish, in the poor-law union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 182 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very small extent, is for the most part inclosed and cultivated. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £85. It is now in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, having been exchanged by the Dean and Chapter of St. David's, for the living of St. Elvis', under a clause in a recent act, which allows the exchange or union of small livings for the purpose of making a better provision for the clergy. The impropriation remains with the Chapter as before. There is a place of worship for Baptists, with a Sunday school held in it. The grass in the churchyard is asserted by many persons to be a specific for preserving both men and cattle from the effects of the bite of a mad dog: it is the perquisite of the parishclerk, by the sufferance of the incumbent.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Church now in private hands stands in a prehistoric henge (earthen ring) reached by “corpse roads”. Grass from Churchyard formerly used as a cure for mad dog bites.

There is little doubt, as the editor of Owen's Pem. points out, that the church of St.Edrens is the

Ecclesia de Treffdyauc mentioned in the Taxatio as having been assessed in 1291 at £3 6s. 8d. for tenths to the King, the amount payable being 6s. 8d. This church is evidently the same benefice, which is called Trefnok in a statute of Bishop Reginald de Brian, and is therein stated to have been granted by Robert, son of Elyder, to the cathedral and canons of St. Davids - a gift which in 1278 Bishop Richard Carew confirmed to the canons. - Stat. Menev.

There appears to be no mention of this benefice in the Valor Eccl. In 1594 it was a curacy in the patronage of the canons of St. Davids Cathedral. - Owen's Pem.

Under the heading "Not in Charge":- St. Ederns alias St. Edrins Cur. Church of St. Davids. £4 certified value. - Bacon's Liber Regis.

An Order in Council was issued on 14 Sept., 1841, approving of the exchange of the patronage of the perpetual curacy of St. Edrens (owned by the dean and chapter of St. Davids Cathedral) for that of the rectory of St. Elvis, owned by the King.

On 19 Aug., 1907, a faculty was granted for the replacement of the floor of the sanctuary with tiles, and to provide new altar rails in the parish church.

Canon Payn, in his MS. called *Collectanea Meneuensis*, records a curious old tradition, which still remains in the memory of old persons, in connection with this church. The grass in the churchyard, he says, is in great esteem on account of its efficacy and wonderful effects in curing people, cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, which have been bitten by mad dogs. The people cut the grass with a knife and eat it with bread and butter the cattle are turned in to graze; and no symptoms of madness have ever afterwards appeared, provided they would eat some quantity of the grass; but there have been some instances where horses and sheep would not graze in the churchyard and which died in a short time afterwards. This account is attested by persons of veracity resident in the neighbourhood. This account was given in 1811 by the Rev. John Jenkins, the vicar, [of St. Dogwells] but instances occurred in the time of Mr. Meyler, the vicar in 1840-1876, when persons came to the churchyard to eat the grass. Mr. Jenkins also stated in 1811 that there was a cavity in the chancel wall of the church, in which the persons put what they chose to pay for the grass, and these gifts were the perquisite of the parish clerk.

The earliest mention of the renting of this benefice among the records of St. David's Chapter is in the account of William Waryn, the communitius for 1490, which shows that the tenant in that year was Magister William ap Howell, the rent paid being 40s. On 26 July, 1615, George Bird of Coventry was granted a lease of the benefice for 21 years at the annual rent of £2 13s. 4d. In July, 1629, Nicholas Binks, clerk, one of the vicars choral of the cathedral, obtained a lease for 21 years at the same rent, but in 1660, when a lease for 21 years was granted to Thomas Philipps of Lampeter Velfrey, the rent was raised to £5 6s. 8d. In July, 1670, Richard Philipps of Haverfordwest obtained a lease for 21 years at the same rent, and in July, 1697, Philip Philipps of Lampeter Velfrey

was granted a lease for a similar term at the same rent, but in addition had to pay the stipend of a curate to serve the church. In July, 1733, the rectory of St. Edrens was leased for 21 years to Thomas Philipps of the parish of Lampeter Velfrey, gent., at the yearly rent of £11 6s. 8d and in July, 1768, a lease was granted for the same term to Phillipps Philipps of Lampeter Velfrey at £5 6s. 8d rent and a stipend of £5 to the curate and a fine of £15 15s. In July, 1794, a lease for the same period and on the same conditions was granted to Thomas Philipps of Jeffreyston, Esq., the fine paid on this occasion being £21, this lease was renewed in July, 1801, by the same tenant for 21 years at the same rent, but the fine was £37. This last lease seems to have come into the possession of Rebecca Williams of the parish of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, who in July 1809, was granted a new lease for 21 years on the surrender of the lease of 1801, the same rent being reserved but the fine being £88.

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 3d a day on their own finding and 9d a day with food. Carpenters and masons 1s 6d with food and 2s to 2s 2d without food
There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

Clergy CCED

Davies, Johannes	1688	Curate
not stated, not stated	1692	Curate
Thomas, David	1717	Curate
Thomas, David	1720	Curate
Davies, John	1739	Curate
Lloyd, Meredith	1741	Vac(<i>Death</i>) Curate
Jones , John	1769	Perpetual Curate
Davids , John	1769	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Curate
Lewis , Stephen	1770	Stipendiary Curate
Lewis , Stephen	1770	Curate
Harries , John	1786	Curate
Jenkins , John	1788	Stipendiary Curate
Jenkins , John	1788	Curate
Jones , John	1804	Perpetual Curate

Jenkins , John	1814	Stipendiary Curate
Richardson , William	1816	Stipendiary Curate
Harries , John	1819	Stipendiary Curate
Harris , John	1820	Perpetual Curate
Jones , John	1820	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Perpetual Curate
Watts Harries , William	1822	Stipendiary Curate
Owen , Jonah	1832	Perpetual Curate
Harris , John	1832	Vac (<i>resignation</i>) Perpetual Curate

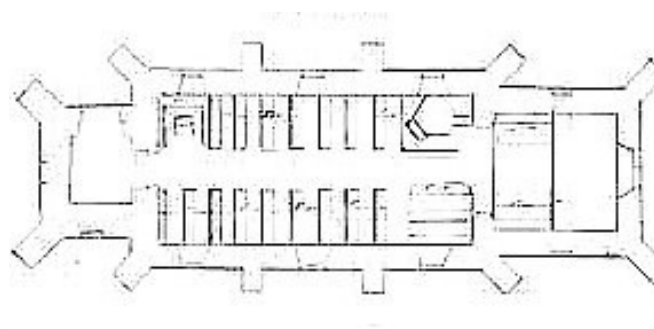
ST. EDRENS, St. Edeyrn(1845-1847) Pembrokeshire

Parish of ST. EDRENS, St. David's diocese

Grant Reason:-- Rebuild Outcome: --Approved

Professionals---JENKINS, Joseph: fl. 1836-54 of Haverfordwest (Builder)

Notes:--With repairs



PLAN 1847

The Parish Church dedicated to Edren RCAM

The present structure , consisting of chancel, nave, and western tower, was erected in the year 1846; all the fittings are of that date. The early font, once formed part of a stile on the north side of the churchyard, has recently been brought into the church. The bowl, now much damaged, is octagonal in shape, with an external diameter of 28 in.; the base, 28in. Square, seems to have supported an octagonal shaft, now missing. Both the bowl and the base are of the purple Cae Bwdi stone.

Carved and Incised Crosses

Affixed to the chancel walls are two much weathered crosses and a fragment of a thirs; and erected in the churchyard on the north side of the building is a fourth. The most interesting of the group is that affixed to the north wall of the chancel. A plain rectangular slab, 23 in. by 10in., bears a plain Latin cross in relief, and in the upper angles of the cross arms are inscribed the Greek signs for Alpha and Omega; the lower angles have the letters I H C on the right and X P C on the left; both inscriptions extend down each side of the limb, whilst the remainedr of the space is occupied by plain pnels. By its side is a fragment of a cylindrical pillar, 13in. long 8in wide. This bears incised lines , and the stone is doubtless the lower part of a plain Latin cross. On the south wall is a stone 26in by 14in., in shape an ellipse and rounded at the top, which bears in relief a plain Latin Cross in a circle uniting the four limbs, all of the terminals being carried below the circle. The angles at the junction of the cross arms are hollowed out, forming within the surrounding Quaternion an appearance of a rude circle, but not pierced. The contour of the stone is framed with a moulding of two lines.

The stone in the burial ground stands 40in., clear of the soil and has a maximum width of 23 in., decreasing

midway to 15in.,

On it is incised a

plain equal

limbed cross

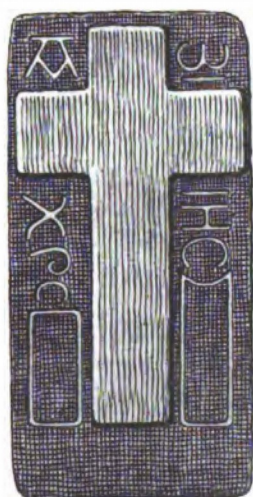
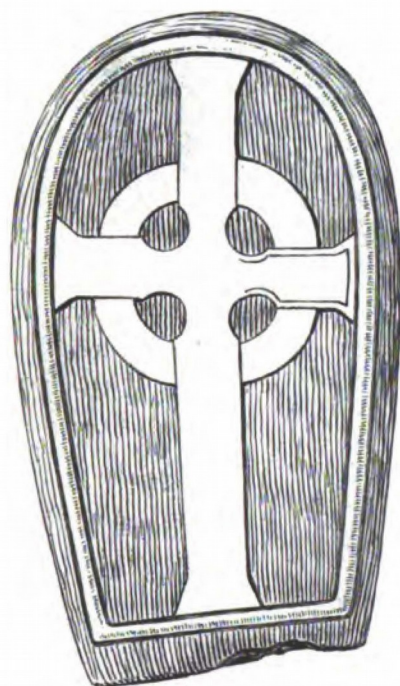
within a circle. It

is much

weathered –

Visited 28th April

1921.



RCAHMW

1. Church, comprising a west tower, nave & chancel, built 1846, set within a sub-circular churchyard, roughly 50-60m in diameter.

St Edren's well was formerly found within the churchyard.

Several cross/pillar stone fragments

This church, now a private house, stands in isolation among the fields between Mathry and Hayscastle: its tiny former parish had no focus of settlement and in



1833 the population numbered only 113. The church was dedicated to the C6 Armorican saint Edeyrn who was reputed to have travelled widely and as a result there are churches named

for him in North and South Wales, and also Brittany.

The present structure dates only from 1846 but several ancient crosses on the site remain from a much earlier time (Nash Williams 1950 'Early Christian Monuments in Wales' 215 Nos.391-4) are associated with the church.

1851 St Edren's Parish Church William Meyler, Perpetual Curate, St Lawrence, Haverfordwest

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans 1869?

St. Edrin's (S. Edben or Edbtrn, i.e. Eterkus). — Here is one of a little group of three small Elizabethan Chalices in Pembrokeshire, the stems of which have no knops. The other two will be found at East Williamston and Johnston. The bowls are rather more square-shaped than that of the Amroth cup but none of the three are exactly alike in details of ornamentation. The St. Edren's Chalice bears the familiar maker's mark.. The bowl carries two bands of decorated strap-work precisely similar to those at Amroth, within the lower of which is engraved " + POCVLVM « ECLESIE » DE * SANT • TEDERENS « " followed by a spray of foliage. Beneath the bowl is a band of vertical reed ornamentation which is repeated at the junction between the stem and base. This lower band has unfortunately been completely hidden and spoilt in mending. Height, 5 in. ; diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 2 in. ; diam. of foot, 3 in. ; weight, 4oz. 5 dwts. This is the only chalice of the three that retains its Paten cover, the handle or foot of which carries the date inscription " 1578" with fleur-de-lys above and below; diam., 2in. ; height, 1in.

There is also a pewter Bowl like that at Llanstinan.

Nonconformist Chapels:

Blaenllyn, in Trehael [Baptists, 1842]. Built 1843, restored 1879, enlarged 1906 Still open 1998

Some Names

ap Howell William 1490 Magister tenant of benefice of St Edrin

Binks Nicholas July 1629 clerk vicar choral tenant of benefice of St Edrin

Bird George 26 July, 1615 of Coventry was granted a lease of the benefice of St Edrin's for 21 years at the annual rent of £2 13s. 4d.

Bowen William 1670 St Edrins H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Gilbert Thomas 1670 St Edrins P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Griffith David 1670 St Edrins H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Griffith William 1670 St Edrins H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

James Llewelin 1670 St Edrins H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

John David 1670 St Edrins P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

John Owen 1670 St Edrins P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Jones Richard 1670 St Edrins H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Lewis John 1670 St Edrins H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Morse David 1670 St Edrins H2 Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Thomas Gilbert 1670 St Edrins H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Waryn William 1490 communarius of St Davids Cathedral renting of benefice of St Edrin
Pembrokeshire Parsons

Watts John 1670 St Edrins P Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Williams Phillip 1670 St Edrins H Dewsland Hundred Hearth Tax

Williams Rebecca 1809 July of the parish of St Thomas Haverfordwest tenant of benefice of St
Edrin

Some sites of interest

Clun Ffwrn Stone

Although marked on the 6in sheet as 'Cromlech" there is only one erect stone, but local tradition persists that it is the survivor of a dismantled cromlech. The stone has a height of 5ft above the soil. Mr Morse of the adjacent farm of Tre Hywell, on which he was born, remembers that a complete circle of stones existed around this monolith, having a diameter of about 30ft and bearing every appearance of being a large cairn. A slight rise of the ground around the stones is perceptible.--Visited 28th April 1921.

Penlan ole Maenhir

In the second field north of Penlan ole House, known as Parc y garreg, is the stump of an erect stone which was blasted some few years ago to obtain material for building. It is said to have had a height of from 7ft to 8ft; this has been reduced to 4ft. Visited 28th April 1921.

Trehale Stone

A fine square shaped stone standing on a field south of the drive to Trehale House. It measures 8ft 3in clear of the soil, its four sides being , north 44 ins., south 22ins., east 48in., and west 57., broad. It is not marked on the 6in. Sheet. – Visited 28th April 1921.

Tre Hywel Cromlech

In a field appurtenant to Tre Hywell farmhouse are three erect standing stones exhibiting every indication of having been parts of a cromlech, of which the capstone has disappeared; one of the group had a height of six feet above the soil. At a distance of 6ft are the other stones 2ft apart and 4ft above the ground. They are not marked on the 6in. Sheet – Visited 28th April 1921. A stone spindle whorl is preserved at the farmhouse which was discovered in the field of the cromlech. It has a diameter of 1in and a thickness of 1/3 inch. The edge bears two incised lines.

St Elvis

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

ELVIS, ST., a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (E. by S.) from St. David's; containing 34 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of St. Bride's bay in St George's Channel, and near the road from Haverfordwest to St. David's, is one of the smallest parishes in the principality, containing only 430 acres. An attempt to procure silver was made here, but the success with which it was attended was not sufficient to encourage the adventurers to establish any permanent works. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £2. 10. 10., endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. David's, by an exchange made with the crown, under a recent act of parliament; net income, £72: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £31, and 10s. Easter offerings. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, is a small edifice, possessing no features deserving notice: there is no inclosed churchyard, the funerals being generally solemnized in the adjoining parishes of Brawdy and Whitchurch.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

described St Elvis:-

ELVIS (St.), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on St. Bride's Bay, 4½ miles E by S of St. Davids, and 11 NW by W of Haverfordwest r. station. Post town, St. Davids, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 414. Real property, £226. Pop., 33. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £72. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Davids.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Remains of St Teilo's Well and Church with a pilgrims graveyard.

Legend that in the middle ages the sick were brought here and given the holy water then laid to rest in the shade of a cromlech; if they slept all would be well but if they were visited by Caladruis a ravenish bird of ill omen their chances were not good.

This benefice is a rectory and the patronage of it has from the earliest institution on record been in

lay hands. In 1554 the patrons were Morgan Jones and John Wogan of Boulston, Pems., but in 1594 it was vested in Morgan Voel and was not appendant to any manor. – *Owen's Pem.*

Subsequently the patronage came into the hands of the Crown, and in Sept., 1841, was by an Order in Council exchanged for that of the perpetual curacy of St. Edrens, owned by the dean and chapter of St. David's Cathedral.

Where seems little doubt that St. Elvis is identical with the church of Lvanelvech which with the church of Landebowen [possible Brawdy] is mentioned as having been assessed in 1291 at £3 6s. 8d. for tenths to the King, the sum payable being 6s. 8d. - *Taxatio.*

Llanayleviewe - Ecclesia cum rectoria mansione gleba & quatuor acris terre in dominicis ibidem ad domimlm Johannem Howell rectorem ejusdem ad collacionem Jahan-nis Longvile militis spectant valet per annum in omnibus emolimentis liijs iiijd inde sol in visitacione orclnaria quolibet tercio anno et in visitacione archidiaconi quoLibet anno ijs vijd. St remanet dare 50s. 9d. Inde deeima 5s. 1d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged": St. Elvis alias St. Elvies (Ilan Elfyw) R. (St. Teilaw). Val. in mans. gleb. 4 acr. tern in dom., &c. Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £7. King's Books, £2 10s. 10d. The parish of St. Elvis was united with that of Whitchurch in Dewsland by an Order in Council dated 15 Jan., 1842

The name is a Latinized form of the Welsh saint Eilfyw, also well known by his Gaelic nam Ailbe.

St Elvis farm



Site of Parish Church and Graveyard RCAM

This small parish has now no other church than the modern building in the village of Solva. In the Taxation of 1291, the church of Llanelvech is entered and in the Valor of 1536 it is called Llanayleviewe.

Though the parish is called after St Ailvyw (anglicised into Elvie) the church was dedicated to St Teilo. The site is marked by a few bramble grown foundations in the yard of St Elvies farm; it is described in the Pem Arch Survey as '35ft from east to west, measuring from the centre of the walls, and 17ft across. There seems to have been a porch on the south side. The font taken from

the ruins is now in the church of St Aidan, Solva. The last marriage solemnised in this church took place in 1822'. The font basin is of the usual cushion type. The graveyard was to the north of the church. Interments were revealed when laying the foundations of adjoining farm buildings.--Visited 13th April 1921.

1851 St Elvis Parish Church "The Church has been in a dilapidated state many years & no service performed there. It is annexed to the Parish of Whitchurch" *J P Williams, Rector, Whitchurch*

The church was a ruin by 1990.

Nonconformist Chapels: None found

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 10d a day with food.

There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor. This parish is consolidated with Whitechurch

Clergy CCED

Evans, Lewis	1734	Rector
Evans , William	1769	Rector
Evans , Lewis	1769	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Evans , William	1769	Rector
Roberts , Nicholas	1795	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , David	1795	Rector
Bowen , David	1804	Rector
Rees , Francis	1804	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , John	1824	Rector
Bowen , David	1824	Vac(<i>natural death</i>) Rector
Rees , Francis	1824	Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , John	1824	Rector
Harris , John	1828	Stipendiary Curate
Hill Richardson , Arthur	1835	Stipendiary Curate

Mining St Elvis

St Elvis Mine SM 813.231. Small silver-lead / copper mine on landward side of Dinas Fawr, 1000 yards south of St Elvis Farm. Documentary reference c. 1528; intermittent working c. 1623 to end 17th century; attempted reworking mid 19th century. Much disturbed ground from Aber

west eastwards along line of east-west vein. Remains of openwork on cliffs; depressions from shallow shafts; and two adits, one immediately south of vein, probably 17th century, (partially open) another from cliff edge, of later date (collapsed). *Davies 1990*.

Sites of Interest

Cromlechs

A few yards south west of the ruined church of St Teilo, are the remains of two cromlechs. Until about the year 1890 they were intact; the tenant then blasted and carted away two of the supports of the eastern cromlech after he had succeeded in dislodging the capstones of both. The remains show two capstones the largest having a length 12ft., and a breadth of 10 ½ ft., with a thickness of 2 ½ ft; the other being 8ft by 5ft and 2 ½ ft., thick. The supports have an average height of 3ft., to 4ft.,. It is possible that the cromlechs were originally covered, as several of the plinth stones, about 3ft high are still *in situ* to the east of the ruined structures, which themselves stand upon a slight and roughly circular elevation –Visited 13th April 1921.

Dinas Fawr

The name of a promontory in the south of the parish. It was cut off from the mainland by a rampart, the remains of which have almost completely disappeared.. Visited 3rd May 1921.

Ffynnon Dogfael

This well is now covered over. The field south west of it is called Parc Fynnon Dogvael. No local tradition survive in connection with it –Visited 13th April 1921.

Cross Incised Stone

According to the Pem Arch Survey, a stone bearing an incised cross within a circle 'is to be seen on the western gatepost in the second gateway on the road way leading from [st Elvies] farmhouse to Solva' Nothing could be learned of this stone – Visited April 1921.

[A cross incised Stone, probably that referred to above, has recently (July 1925) been discovered in the neighbourhood indicated. The cross is of the plain type of Mathry; the cross arms are confined within a circle, with the exception of the lower arm which extends for about an equal distance below the circle. The cross measures 8in., by 16in.,

Caer Medris – Should probably be Cae Medris –Visited 13th April 1921.

St Lawrence

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

LAWRENCE (ST.), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of

Pembroke, South Wales, 8½ miles (N. by W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 223 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the north-western part of the county, and comprehends a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, of which the greater portion is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, the soil, though varying in different parts, being in general fertile. The total area is 1328 acres. The surface is boldly undulated; the scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing, and from the higher grounds some good views are obtained. The great South Wales railway will pass in this vicinity. The parochial rates are assessed by the ploughland. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3. 18. 9., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, and there is a glebe of thirty acres, valued at £20 per annum; also a glebe-house. The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, from which circumstance the parish derives its name: it is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A Church Sunday school was commenced in 1840.

1847 State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 3d a day on their own finding and 9d a day with food.

Carpenters and Masons 1s 6d with food and 2s 0d without food. There is a resident Clergyman but no resident land proprietor.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

LAWRENCE (ST.), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Cleddau, 7 miles NW of Clarbeston Road r. station, and 8 N by W of Haverfordwest. Post town, Wolfs-Castle, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1, 751. Real property, £904. Pop., 205. Houses, 41. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £80. * Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was reported in 1859 as not good.

St. Lawrence Church

The nave and chancel are 13th century. The chancel contains the rood-loft staircase. The vaulted porch and south doorway are 15th century.

1876 St Lawrence Church Grant application

Reason: Reseating/Repairs Outcome: Approved

Professionals BARKER, Edwin Henry Lingen: b. 1838 - d. 1917 of Hereford (Architect)

Notes:---With new roof and general repairs, including rebuilding of nave north wall and new

windows throughout

1921 The Parish Church dedicated to St Lawrence –RCAM

On plan the structure shows a chancel 19ft., by 11ft., nave 26ft., by 16 ½ ft., and south porch. It was restored in 1877; the roof and windows are modern. Behind the altar and running the entire length of the east end of the chancel is a narrow stone ledge, one foot above the floor. In the north west angle of the chancel are remains of the rood stairs. The chancel arch is a plain circular headed opening. The entrance doorway is plain pointed; above it is a narrow stone corbel table. The porch has a plain vault, a pointed doorway and the fragment of a damaged stoup. The scallop font basin 24in square externally. 18 in square internally, and 8in deep chamfers off to a circular shaft 10in high; the base is modern.

Mutilated Free standing Cross

Built into the south wall of the chancel is a mutilated cross. It has a length of 17 ½ in., and a width of 9in., the arms were enclosed in a circle of which only one of the four sections now remains. The cross is carved in relief, and the spaces at the angles are pierced. The entire is covered with a double four plait ornament. There is no inscription. It is not included in Mr Romilly Allen's 'Catalogue of the early Christian Monument in Pembrokeshire'

Loose in the church is a fragment of another cross 12in by 9in which has been roughly shaped. It is plain and worn, and is said to have been found in the burial ground. It is much weathered to admit of dating.-- Visited 14th April 1921

Pembrokeshire Parsons

Described as the Ecclesia de Vado Patricii, the church of St. Lawrence with its appurtenances was granted by Phillipp le Poer to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem about the year 1130. On the dissolution of the preceptory of the knights of St. John at Slebech the advowson came into the hands of the Crown.

Rectoria Sancti Llaurentii. - Willielmus Wolf rector ibidem tenet rectoriam cum certis terris dominicis ibidem & valent per annum in fructibus et oblacionibus dicte ecclesie iiij- xiijs iiijd. Inde in pens, solt preceptorie de Slebeche cuJus ccuacione dicta ecdesia est vj viijd. Item in visitacione ordinaria iiij ix. Et in sinodalibus iij iiijd. Et remanet clare 78s. 7d. Inde decima 7s. 10d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- St. Lawrence R. Pens. Preceptor Slebeche, 6s. 8d. Visit. Ordinar., 4s. 5d. Prince of Wales. Clear yearly value, £30. King's Books, £3 18s. 5d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

Clergy CCED St Lawrence

Williams, Maritium	?	Rector	
Jones, Thomas	1661	Rector	
Jones, Gulielmus	1663	Rector	
Williams, Richardus	1670	Rector	
Owen, Griffinus	1670	Curate	
Williams, Richardum	1670	Rector	
Edwards, Trannicus	1673	Curate	
Williams, Richardum	1675	Appt (<i>Resignation</i>)	Rector
Williams, Mauritius	1676	Rector	
Williams, Mauritius	1688	Rector	
Llewelyn, Johannes	1689	Rector	
Llewelin, Johannes	1689	Vicar	
Lewelin, Johannes	1692	not given	
Llewelin, Johannes	1714	Vicar	
Rice, Edwardus	1715	Rector	
Rice, Edwardus	1720	Rector	
Morris, David	1734	Rector	
Rice, Edward	1734	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Rector
Lewis, Griffith	1737	Stipendiary Curate	
Edwards, William	1751	Stipendiary Curate	
Perkins, James	1752	Stipendiary Curate	
Lewis, David	1752	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Stipendiary Curate
Mathias , James	1764	Rector	
Morris , David	1764	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Matthias , John	1764	Rector	
Powley , John	1766	Disp (<i>Dispensation</i>)	Rector
Mathias , John	1804	Rector	
Rees , Francis	1804	Curate	

Mathias , John	1806	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Rector
Hooper , James	1806		Rector
Rees , Francis	1811		Stipendiary Curate
Davies , Michael	1814		Stipendiary Curate
Bowen , John	1815		Stipendiary Curate

1929 Parish entry for St Lawrence **with** Ford from *The Welsh Church Year Book*,
St Lawrence & Chapel of Ease (Ford) Incumbent and Curates; L P Rees

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

St. Lawrence. — The present Chalice is a tall cup, 11 in. in height, resting on a baluster stem, and bearing the hall mark of 1751 with maker's mark I C as in O. E. P. at 1737. On the bowl is inscribed " The Gift Mrs M : F : 1752 ". The donor may have been the wife of William Ford of Stone Hall in the parish of St. Lawrence who was sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1764. Diam. of bowl, 3 in. ; depth, 3in. ; diam. of base, 3in.

— A modern Paten, hall-marked 1877 with maker's mark in plain square for Cox & Sons of London ; weight, 3 oz. 10 dwts. Beneath is inscribed " The Gift of Rev Edward Peacock. Church Restored 1877". The doner who restored the church of St. Lawrence was the grandson of William Lort Mansel, a well-known wit and writer of epigrams, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards Bishop of Bristol. His father was William Wogan Mansel of Pembroke and his grandfather Thomas Mansel of Pearice Castle, Glamorganshire. He was educated at Haverfordwest Grammar School. fter resigning the living of Road Hill, Wilts, in 1873, the Rev. Edward Peacock bought and resided at Stone Hall in the parish of St. Lawrence. He found the Church in a most dilapidated condition and set to work to collect money for its restoration which so aroused the antagonism and animosity of the then rector, the Rev William Meyler, that the work was not commenced until his death which took place about 1875.

Stone Hall which once belonged to the Wogans was sold by Mr. Peacock in 1880 to the Rev, Murray Walters. Mr. Peacock died at Nunney, Frome, in January 1904, aged 83 years.

— A pewter Bowl , 8 in. in diam. ; 3 in. in height, with these marks : — a harp ; " robebt bush ". It is probably the work of an Irish pewterer. — Two pewter Plates, measuring 8 in. and 9 in. in diameter respectively. With the exception of the name " Joseph " the marks on both pieces are

obliterated

Nonconformist Chapels;

Noddfa Baptist chapel, Newton Cross Built 1862, rebuilt 1875 and 1924 Still open 1998

St. Lawrence Parish Hearth Tax 1670

Harrey Jane · St Lawrence H

Ford William, gent of Stonewall St Lawrence H4

Packford William, miller St Lawrence H

Williams Edward, clerk St Lawrence H2

Griffith John. St Lawrence H

Rowland Owen St Lawrence H

David Evan, smyth St Lawrence H

Morrowe George St Lawrence H

Gilbert John St Lawrence H

Canton John St Lawrence P

Thomas David St Lawrence P

Jenkin Henry St Lawrence P

Richard Owen St Lawrence P

Roblin James St Lawrence P

Bevan David St Lawrence P

Owen Henry St Lawrence P

Browne Edward St Lawrence P

Richard Gilbert St Lawrence P

Prydith Catherin St Lawrence P

Hugh Thomas St Lawrence P

Pryclith Thomas St Lawrence P

Other names

Morgan Maria 20 December 1803 St Lawrence Singlewoman Offence Infanticide of her male bastard child by strangulation. St Lawrence Prosecutor **David, Lewis** St Lawrence, overseer of the poor *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830,*

Morris Mary August 30 1823 of St Lawrence baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent*
parents **John Morris** Laborer & **Martha** nee **Thomas**.

Morris Phebe August 25 1828 of St Lawrence baptized *Penbont Zion Hill Independent*
parents **James Morris** Laborer & **Martha** nee **Thomas**.

Owen David 6 February 1821 St Lawrence Labourer Offence Poisoning his spouse **Owen Margaret** with intent to murder her by mixing copperas with 'guts' which had been prepared for her, Prisoner aged 28, St Lawrence Prosecutor **Reynolds, Martha** Little Newcastle, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

Wogan William 1631 m 1645 died Stone Hall St Lawrence parish had a son and two
daughters spouse - **Anne Owen**

Wolf Willielmus 1534 rector church of St Lawrence *Valor Eccl.*

Sites of Interest

Ford RCAHMW

Site of Roman building, noted by Fenton (Tour through Pembroke. (1811), 333-4); building material & surface traces subsequently noted (St Joseph 1961 (JRS 51), 131); confirmed by geophysical survey & limited excavation 2003 (Merrony 2004 (J. Pemb. Hist. Soc. 13), 5-22): the villa evidently consisted of at least one stone-founded range, about 18.5m north-west to south-east by at least 7.5m, thought to have incorporated a bath suite: no indications of an enclosure about the villa were noted by the survey, although a rectangular enclosure complex to the east may have been associated with it. The site lies on a shelf of level ground on a north-facing hillside: its relationship with settlement enclosure roughly 100m to the west is uncertain. RCAHMW 2004.

A small archaeological investigation by the Dyfed Archaeological Trust was carried out in 2010 at the site to determine if it was necessary to place the area under statutory protection and to define an area for proposed scheduling. No evidence was found of a Roman villa within the area excavated, however any evidence may have been destroyed by agricultural activity or the actual site of the villa may be located outside of the area investigated. Geophysical surveys did reveal rectilinear field systems to the east of the area investigated which may be associated with Roman activity.

Archaeology in Wales 2010 50, 95.

St Lawrence Fort

A promontory fort where a roughly 68m swathe of two north-west facing banks with a medial ditch cut off a tongue of land, about 90m deep, tapering to the east above the confluence of two streams; a third bank reinforces the entrance at the southern end of the bank-system: there are unconfirmed reports of Roman building material being found here.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 07.05.2002

St Lawrence Camp –RCAM

A triangular shaped enclosure some 300 yds north west of the parish church. The defence consists of a rampart thrown across a neck of land, and steep slopes to two narrow streams which converge at this point. The earthwork overlooks and commands a ford of the Western Cleddau, which here is the parish boundary. The area of the camp is about half an acre in extent. The rampart has a length of about 180ft and a height of 5ft with a fall of 8ft to a ditch now much filled in. On the outer side of the ditch are traces of a low bank. The entrance, which was at the south end of the rampart has been considerably altered. The 6 in Ord sheet places here the site of a “Roman Villa” for which the sole evidence seems to be a statement made to the enquirer for the Pembrokeshire Archaeological Survey by the then rector of the parish, the late Rev J Bowen, that about the year 1875 'some tiles were found here, and stones used for a pig sty' Enquiries respecting such a discovery proved futile. The not very distant site of Castell Flemish may also have had an effect upon popular imagination. – Visited 14th April 1921.

Caer[?cae] hir Earthwork

About 70 yds west of Caer Hit (Long Camp) Cottage is a circular earthwork, marked on the 6in sheet as “Supposed remains of Castell”. All that is visible is a low bank, 100ft in length, slightly bowed to the north, having a height of 2ft to 3ft and a width of 8ft. The east end of the bank seems to form one side of an entrance. There is now no appearance of circular outline, as suggested on the Ordinance Sheet. The remains are surrounded by a waterlogged moor, and in winter are isolated and unapproachable. There is no ditch –Visited 14th April 1921.

Stone Hall

A house of no archaeological interest, said to be named from the 'cromlech formerly there' (*Pem Arch Survey*) but of which there is now no trace or tradition

St Nicholas

1839 Topographical Dictionary of Wales –St Nicholas' (St.) Lewis

NICHOLAS' (ST.), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Fishguard; containing 346 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, and at no great distance from St. George's Channel, comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, enclosed and in a good state of cultivation. From the high grounds in the north and south parts of it, some fine s are obtained of the Channel. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed, with that of Mathrey, to the discharged vicarage of Granston: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £153, of which £102 are payable to the impropriator, and £51 to the vicar, who has likewise a glebe of thirty-six acres, valued at £25 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is not remarkable for any architectural details; in the fence of the churchyard is a stone, about a yard and a half in length, and threequarters of a yard in breadth, with an old inscription. There is a place of worship for Independents, in which a Sunday school is also held. At no great distance from the church, just above the village of Trellys, are the remains of an ancient cromlech, the table stone of which rests only upon two supporters: there is another cromlech at Fynnonddrudian.

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s a day on their own finding and 8d a day with food.

Morals of population regarded as bad. Bastardy very prevalent There is no resident Clergyman or resident land proprietor.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

NICHOLAS (St.), a parish, with a village, in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; near the coast, 4½ miles W by S of Fishguard, and 12½ N W by W of Clarbeston-Road r. station. Post-town, Fishguard, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 2, 141. Real property, £1, 624. Pop.in 1851, 3 55; in 1861, 284. Houses, 66. There are remains of a cromlech. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Granston, in the diocese of St. David's. There is an Independent chapel.

The Church dedicated to St Nicholas

The nave, chancel and vaulted south transept with a squint are all probably 13th century but no old openings survive. A thick west wall carried a belfry. The bellcote was restored in 1865.

St Nicholas (Pembrokeshire) Glynne August 3rd 1850

A small church, in general features resembling Llanwda but not having aisles, but a south transept chapel. The arches opening to both chancel and transept are very plain, low and middle pointed ones. The south transept has a plain pointed vault. The rest has wide Welsh open roofs. There is a Sanctus bell cote in the east gable of the nave , and two in the west gable, which forms a small projection. At the angle between the chancel and transept is a kind of hagioscope. The font resembles that Llanwnda but the bowl diminishes downwards. The windows all abominable modern inventions, and the interior very dirty and damp.

In this wild, stony parish are several cromlechs some also in Llanwnda.

The Parish Church Dedicated to St Nicholas RCAM 1920

This church was restored in 1865. It consists of a small chancel, nave and south chapel; the last has a plain vaulted roof, and communicates with the chancel by a passage 8ft in height, 7 ½ ft in breadth and 8 ½ ft in length. The windows are modern. The font is 22 in., square externally, with a bowl 19in in diameter; it stands upon a low circular shaft and base. The belfry is strengthened externally by a rude buttress of masonry – Visited 29th April 1920.

Inscribed Stones

Formerly in the churchyard wall (Lhuyd says ' on the east side of the porch') but now fixed against the chancel wall is a rude stone 30in., by 12in., inscribed with a plain cross and the characters TVNCCETACE VXSOR DAARI HIC IACIT . At a later date what was doubtless intended to be a equal armed cross was carved upon the stone. That the cross followed the lettering is shown by its slightly one sided position on the face of the stone.

Leaning against the chancel wall are two other pillar stones, which formerly served as gateposts on the farm of Llandrudian.

A stone 4ft in height and 1 ¼ ft wide , inscribed +PAAN-

A stone 4ft in height and 1 ¼ ft in width, inscribed WES – Between the W and the E a hanger hole has been cut thus partially obliterating the final diagonal stroke of the letter W but leaving faint traces of it.

Pembrokeshire Parsons

This Church under its ancient name of Ecclesia deVilla Camerarii, was appropriated by Bishop Thomas Beck in 1287 to the Subchanter of St. David's Cathedral, but the right of presentation seems to have been reserved by the Bishop. - *Stat Menev*.

This church must have been united to Granston prior to 1535-6. The same incumbents served both churches. All the presentations are by the Bishop and all incumbents instituted between the years 1672 and 1824 held in addition the living of Mathry.

Described as Ecclesia de Villa Carmerarii, this church was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s 4d. for tenths to the King, the sum payable being 13s 4d. - *Taxatio*.

The only lease of this living found among the was granted on 25 July, 1663, by Michael Barwicke of Herbrandston, clerk, prebendary of St. Nicholas, to Jane Edwards of Summerhill, Pems., widow, for the lives of Thomas Edwards (her son and heir apparent), E..... Edwards (her eldest daughter), and Margaret Edwards (the second daughter of the said Jane Edwards).,

The church of St. Nicholas was restored in 1865. - *Arch. Camb. Ser. V., Vol. V., p. 131*.

The Church site must have been pre-Norman as there are 3 early Christian memorial stones with Latin inscriptions.

One a grave slab memorial to an Irish Christian princess dating about 500AD TVNCCETACE VXSOR DAARI HIC IACIT - [Tuncetace wife of Daarus, lies here]; one 5c MELUS; one 6c PAANUS.

Clergy Parish (Church): Granston With Mathry And St Nicholas(CCED)

Price, Robert	1670	Curate
Williams, Richardus	1672	Curate
Williams, Richardo	1673	Vicar
Williams, Ricardus	1673	not given
Edwards, Trannicus	1673	Curate
Williams, Richardo	1673	Vicar

Williams, Ricardus	1688	Vicar	
Williams, Ricardus	1692	Vicar	
Williams, Richardus	1714	Vac (Death)	Vicar
Selby, Thomas	1714	Vicar	
Shelby, Thomas	1717	Vicar	
Jenkins, Jenkinus	1719	Vicar	
Selby, Thomas	1719	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Perpetual Vicar
Jenkins, Jenkinus	1719	Perpetual Vicar	
Jenkins, Jenkinus	1720	Vicar	
Jenkins,	1732	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Allen, David	1732	Vicar	
Probert, William	1733	Curate	
Allen, David	1742	Vac (Death)	Vicar
Griffiths, James	1742	Vicar	
Griffiths, James	1758	Vac (Death)	Vicar
Probert, William	1758	Vicar	
Probert , William	1780	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Holcombe , William	1780	Vicar	
James , William	1788	Curate	
Holcombe , William	1797	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
James , William	1797	Vicar	
James , William	1797	Vicar	
Evans , John	1806	Curate	
Phillip , William	1813	Curate	
James , William	1822	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Grey Hughes , William	1822	Vicar	
Grey Hughes , William	1824	Vac (<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Jones , James	1824	Vicar	
James , David	1826	Curate	

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

St. Nicholas (S. Nicholas). — The present vessels consist of a Chalice and Paten, of medieval shape, carrying the hall marks of 1879 and 1877 respectively. Both pieces bear the maker's mark S S in plain oblong, and are inscribed " S.Nicholas Parish Church 1879". The Chalice measures 6in in height ; diam, of bowl, 3 in. ; weight 8 oz. 12 dwts. The paten is 5 in. in diam. and weighs 3oz.

— There is also a pewter Bowl measuring 7 in. in diameter and 3 in. high, bearing the mark " london " and another mark which is apparently the touch of the crowned rose

Nonconformist Chapels:

Bethel Baptist chapel, St Nicholas Built 1804 Not still open 1998

Rhosycaerau. Pen-caer, Rhosycaerau [Independents, 1724]. still open Dec 2006

St. Nicholas Parish Hearth Tax 1670.

David Charles	St Nicholas	H
Harry David	St Nicholas	H
Rees David	St Nicholas	H
Mathias John, gent.	St Nicholas	H2
Griffith David	St Nicholas	H3
Griffith George	St Nicholas	H2
Harries Alban	St Nicholas	H2
Rees Thomas John	St Nicholas	H
Eynon John	St Nicholas	H
David Thomas	St Nicholas	H
John Evan	St Nicholas	H
Gcorge Duddgy	St Nicholas	H2
Thomas Alban	St Nicholas	H
James William John	St Nicholas	H
Owen Llewhelein	St Nicholas	H

Robert Llewelin	St Nicholas	H
Thomas Robert	St Nicholas	P
Thomas Evan	St Nicholas	P
Price Lewis.	St Nicholas	P
John Owen; Thomas	St Nicholas	P
Phillipp Lewis	St Nicholas	P
Jenkin John	St Nicholas	P
John William	St Nicholas	P
Miller Rees	St Nicholas	P
David Griffith	St Nicholas	P
Parry David.	St Nicholas	P

Sites of Interest

Ffynnon Drudian Cromlech and Standing Stone RCAM

In a field on Ffynnon Drudian Farm are the remains of a small cromlech. The capstone 5 ½ ft in length, 3 ½ ft., in breadth and 1 ft thick lies to the north west to south east; so far as observation is possible, it appears to be supported by two stout pillars. The immediate surface for some yards around is much strewn with rough stone. About 600yds due south, and within sight of the cromlech, is an erect stone standing 8ft clear of the soil, and having a circumference of 10ft, which probably served as a pointer to the cromlech. The field adjoining is known as Parc y Garreg (Fenton Tour p240 states that five flint celts, 'having the broad end worn down to a rounder edge, and the smaller end chipped out into little hollows to admit of a firmer grasp' were found near this cromlech-- Visited 29th April 1920 – Arch Camb 1872 IV iii 139.

Trellys Cromlech RCAM

This Cromlech is locally known as 'ffyst samson'. It stands 400ft above sea level, and commands a wide view of sea and land. The capstone 7ft by 6ft by 2ft thick, and slightly leaning to the east, stands upon two supports, one 9ft and the other 5ft high with a space between them of 7ft. Distinct traces of the base of a tumulus 20ft in diameter are to be seen around the cromlech, and some of the foundation stones are yet in situ. The exposed spot on which the structure stands is known as 'Garn dole'. Close to the south hedge of the next field west of the cromlech is an erect stone, somewhat pointed, with a height of 3ft above the ground, which may have been connected with the cromlech –Visited 29th April 1920

Rhos y Clegyrn Circle and Standing Stone. RCAM

¾ of a mile east of the parish church the Ord Survey sheet marks 'Remains of a circle' said in the Pem Arch Survey to have been 'a circle of stones 27yds by 22yds' It adds that 'there are faint

traces of an inner circle 8yds by 7yds' All that is visible today is the faint outline of a circle, from which every stone had disappeared. Careful excavation would doubtless reveal further details. Immediately north of the circle some 10yds from it is a fine erect stone 9ft above the surface, with a girth of 12ft 6in and tapering slightly to the base. Visited 29th April 1920

Mound RCAM

Immediately west of the parish church are the very slight remains of what the Ord Survey sheet terms the 'Site of a tumulus'. So little of the work has escaped destruction that it is impossible to be sure of its character. Apparently the mound had a circumference of some 150ft. The name of the field on which it stood 'Parc Castell' and its proximity to the church, would seem to suggest a mound castle rather than a tumulus. Local tradition asserts that part of a wall was standing here some sixty years ago – Visited 30th April 1920.

Parc y garn

A stony field on the farm of Carn Segan; the name points to the presence of a vanished Cairn

Porth y Castell

This field is marked on the Ord Survey sheet as 'Site of Castell'. The only indication on the field is a circular depression about 130ft in diameter which may possibly indicate the site of some antiquity – Visited 29th April 1920.

Parc y fynwent

The second field north of Llandrudian farm house, where 'a grave yard and stone lined graves have recently been destroyed. The field is known as Weirglodd y fynwent 'the grave yard meadow'

Parc y Rath

The second field west of Parc Castell on which are vestiges of some earthworks, but of too slight a nature to permit of definite description. --Visited 30th April 1920.

Whitchurch

Whitchurch, located 1 ¼ miles from the coast and east of St David's, includes the parish church dedicated to Saint David but only a few houses. The main settlement is in Solva, whose own church is dedicated to St Aidan.

1870-72, John Marius Wilson's Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

WHITCHURCH, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on St. Brides bay, 3 miles E by S of St. Davids, and 12½ WNW of Haverfordwest railway station. It contains Solva village, which has a post-office under Haverfordwest. Acres, 3,138. Real property, £3,159. Pop. in 1851, 1,252; in 1861, 1,085. Houses, 284. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £101. Patrons, the Bishop and Chapter of St. D. The church was reported in 1859 as bad. There are three dissenting chapels, and charities £6.

1839 Whitchurch Topographical Dictionary of Wales Lewis

WHITCHURCH, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 1120 inhabitants. This parish, which contains the small sea-port town of Solva, described under its own head, is situated upon the coast of St. Bride's bay, and on the turnpike-road from Haverfordwest to St. David's. It comprises 3200 acres, of which 400 are common or waste land; the surface is abruptly varied, and the scenery being diversified with hill and dale, is in some parts, especially near the town, highly picturesque. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture; in the burning of lime, for which there are some kilns near the entrance of the town of Solva; and in the trade of the port. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 7½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant: the tithes have been commuted for £292, of which a sum of £146. 13. 4. is payable to the Dean and Chapter of St. David's Cathedral, who are patrons of the benefice, £48 to the Subchanter and Vicars-choral, and £97. 6. 8. to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. In the town and parish are places of worship for Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents; a disused schoolroom licensed as a chapel of ease; a British school, and six Sunday schools. Caervoriog, in the parish, was the birthplace of Adam Hoton, Bishop of St. David's, at one time ambassador to the Court of France, and Lord High Chancellor of England.

State of Education in Wales 1847

An agricultural parish, labourers receive 1s 2d a day on their own finding and 10d a day with food. The moral behaviour is not good. A good deal of low cunning and falsehood prevail. There is a resident Clergyman but no resident land proprietor. Gilbert Harries Esq Llanymaes contributed £5 per annum when the school was opened, and would still if there was a competent master

Pembrokeshire Parsons Whitchurch in Dewisland

The vicarage of Whitchurch appears to have belonged to the chapter of St. David's Cathedral as far back, at all events, as the year 1402, and has remained in the patronage of the chapter down to the present date.

Described as Ecclesia Albi Monasterii, this church was in 1291 assessed at £6 13s 4d. for tenths for the King, the sum payable being 13s. 4d. - *Taxatio*.

Whitechurche. - Vicaria ibidem cujus dorninus Arnoldus Robyn est vicarius perpetues ad collacionem canonicorum ecclesie cathedralis Menesrensis speetan' valet communi-bus annis in decimis garbarurn caseorum lane agnel-lorum feni mellis oblacion' ter in anno et aliis provencon' ibidem ut de tercia parte omnium emolimentorum ejusdem ecclesie sive vicarie vjli inde sol/ in procuracione ordinario loci quolibet tercio anno in visitacione ordinaria iiijS vjd. Et remanet clare 115s. 6d. Inde decima 11s. 6d. - *Valor Eccl.*

Under the heading "Livings Discharged":- Whit-church Eglwyswen V. (St. David). Prox. quolibet tertio anno, 4s. 6d. Val. per ann. in decim. garb. foen. cas. lan. agn.@ &c. Chanter and Chapter of St. Davids Patr. The Chapter and vicars Choral Impr. Clear yearly value £20. King's Books, £5 15s. 6d. - *Bacon's Liber Regis*.

There is very little on record about the church. It appears from a report of the case of Meyler v. Bright which was tried at Hereford in 1829, that the roof of the church had some years previously fallen in, and had also been repaired before that date, and that a stone seat ran round the sides of the aisles. - *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal for 29 Aug., 1829*.

The rectorial tithes of Whitchurch have from the year 1711 been included in the lease of the St. David's tithes. The vicarage of Whitchurch was united to the rectory of St. Elvis by an Order in Council dated 15 Jan., 1842.

Presentations to the vicarage of Whitchurch were made by the precentor and chapter of St. David's Cathedral

Whitchurch--St David's Glynne October 28th 1870

A very small mean church, having single nave and chancel undistinguished, with a south porch and wooden belfry over the west end. The windows are all modern insertions, and there is little of the original architecture to be seen. Near the east end, on the north, is a small slit like opening.

The porch is of wooden framework, rude and characteristic; the doorway within it pointed and continuous. The tie remains over where was once the rood loft. The font has a circular bowl on stem of like form, apparently ancient.

Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments

The Parish Church dedicated to St Davids-- Since Glynne Notes entirely rebuilt --Visited 19th April

1921.

The Old Parish Churches of South West Wales - Mike Salter 1994.

Church is on ancient foundations but has been completely rebuilt and lacks old features.

St David's Church RCAHMW 2013

situated within a rectilinear churchyard, bounded by roads on its north and west sides. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping depicts a square churchyard, whose western boundary did not extend as far as the road. It also depicts a standing stone some 20m north (across the road) of the church building. The church was a parish church in the medieval period, and was first noted in documents of 1291, when it was belonged to the Cistercian order.

The church is a Grade II listed building, constructed of rubble stone with purple Caerbwdy stone dressings. It consists of Nave, chancel, north chapel (with canted passage between chapel and north wall) and bellcote. The octagonal font is medieval (on a nineteenth century base). A wall plaque dates to 1771. The church was heavily restored in 1872-1874, to the designs of C.E. Buckeridge. The chapel roof is nineteenth century in date, as is the pulpit. All openings are nineteenth century in date and framed in purple stone. The east stained glass window dates to 1903.

Cadw, Listed Building Database N Vousden, RCAHMW, 2 October 2013

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

Whitchurch (St. David). — An Elizabethan Chalice with Paten cover, of the Amroth type. The only mark discoverable is the maker's ggg. The cup carries the usual two bands round the bowl, vertical line mouldings and hyphenated and filleted knop on the stem and base. The mouth has been well repaired but the interlacing and foliated strap-work has thus been partly obliterated. Within the lower band is engraved

" + POCVLVM « ECLESYE » DE * WHITE u CHVRCHE “.

Height, 5in. ; diam. of bowl, 2in. ; diam. of foot, 3in. ; weight, 6oz. 7 dwts. On the handle or foot of the Paten cover is engraved the date "1578" with a fleur-de-lys ornament above and below; ; weight, 2 oz.

A modern Service, consisting of Paten, Credence Paten and Flagon, all bearing the hall mark of 1890 with maker's mark HEW in a tri-lobed shield. The paten is 6 in. in diam., weighs, 5 ozs., and

the rim is decorated with a cross within a circle. The credence paten is 6 in. in diam., 1in. high and weighs 6oz. 15 dwts. The flagon is eweri-shaped and its lid is surmounted by a cross ; weight, 14 oz. 15 dwts; height, 10 in.

A pewter Flagon with dome lid, scroll handle and pierced thumb-piece, made by Willshire of Bristol; height, 11 in.; diam. of mouth, 4 in., of base, 5 in. On the bowl is inscribed " whitchurch ".

A pewter Credence Paten, with no marks and with foot broken off and lost.

Clergy CCED

Whitchurch

Thomas , Johannes	1592	Perpetual Vicar
Davies , Johannes	1592	Vac (<i>Death</i>) Perpetual Vicar
Perrott, John	1661	Vicar
Hall, Johannes	1675	Preacher
Hall, Johannes	1675	Curate
Hall, Johannes	1676	Vicar
Philipps, Scudamorus	1683	Curate
Hall, Johannes	1692	Vicar
Bell, Richardus	1713	Vicar
Hall, Johannes	1713	Vac (<i>natural death</i>) Vicar
Bell, Richardus	1721	Vac Perpetual Vicar
Pardoe , David	1721	Perpetual Vicar
Jones, Johannes	1723	Curate
Evans, Ludovicus	1730	Curate
Harries, George	1745	Stipendiary Curate
Evans, William	1752	Vicar
Pardo , David	1752	Vac(<i>Death</i>) Vicar
Roberts, John	1754	Vicar
Evans, William	1754	Vac(<i>resignation</i>) Vicar
Bowen , Thomas	1771	Stipendiary Curate
Emra , John	1794	Curate
Evans , Evan	1801	Curate
Roberts , William	1802	Stipendiary Curate

Roberts , John	1803	Vac (<i>Death</i>)	Vicar
Roberts , William	1803		Vicar
Higgon , John	1804		Rector
Roberts , William	1832	Vac(<i>natural death</i>)	Vicar
Harries , John	1832		Vicar

Names Whitchurch and Solva

Holl Thomas ap Ieuan 1562, June 1 of the parish of Whytchurche in the hundred of Dewislande, husbandmen. Witness **ap Thomas John** of Treff Codogan in the hundred of Dewis land, husbandman **Lewis ap Harri** of the same, yeoman Grant of a tenement and nine acres of land at Treffcodogan, two acres of land at Penmenithe, and one tenement and four acres of land at Legha in the aforesaid hundred. *Slebech Estate and Family Record*

Bowen James 23 April 1768 Gent Whitchurch, co. Pemb Offence Assault. Cardigan, Cardigan, Prosecutor **Morgan David Lloyd**, esq. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Bowen Joseph 12 January 1770 St David's Labourer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **James Gilbert**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-18*

Burry, Thomas 12 January 1770 St David's Labourer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward, John** Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **James ,Gilbert** gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Clement William 12 January 1770 St Davids Weaver Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutors freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb., Prosecutor **Gilbert James** gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Edward John 10 July 1769 Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Yeoman Offence Obstructing the highway by erecting and maintaining a hedge or wall. Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Prosecutor **Mortimer William** *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Griffiths, Elizabeth 1792 Whitchurch in Dewisland "agreed to reap and bind during

harvest for 3d, per day, and to make hay and weed at 1d, per day" *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Harry Evan 12 January 1770 St David's Shoemaker Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman Whitchurch, co Pemb
James Gilbert, Prosecutor gent *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Hicks Abel 1754 "Tremanhire, Whitchurch in Dewisland" used tenants to work his land
"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days

Hicks Henry 1792 "Tremanhire, Whitchurch in Dewisland" Son of **Abel Hicks** -rented a house and garden to **Elizabeth Griffiths** *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days*

Hugh Sarah 3 November 1788 St David's Spinster Offence Assault Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's employer A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs Indicted with her employers St David's Prosecutor **Harries, John** Whitchurch, overseer of the poor
Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830

Hughes David 6 August 1822 Whitchurch, co, Pemb, Labourer Offence Theft of agricultural implements - a scythe, scythe handle and scythe cradle belonging to **Peter Richards**, , Whitchurch, co, Pemb, Verdict No true bill, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*,

James Dinah 3 November 1788 St David's Spinster Offence Assault. Indicted with her husband and daughters. Prosecutor had attended the Petty Sessions at the Blue Bell Inn, owned by the prisoner's husband. A dispute arose concerning the paying of the reckoning when the prosecutor was dragged downstairs. St David's Prosecutor **Harries John**, Whitchurch, overseer of the poor Punishment Fined 1/- *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Thomas 1 March 1810 Whitchurch, co, Pemb, ShipWright Offence Obstructing the highway by building a shed upon it, Whitchurch, co, Pemb, Prosecutor **Harries Samuel**, esq, Verdict Guilty, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

John Thomas 11 April 1813 Whitchurch, co, Pemb, ShipWright Offence Obstructing the highway by placing timber on it, Whitchurch, co, Pemb, Prosecutor **Harries Samuel**,

esq, Verdict Guilty, *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Lloyd Rolond 1588, Aug, 11 , **Rolond Lloyd** of Tre newith, parish of Llanrian, gent, **Francis Parry** of Trecadogan, parish of Whitchurch, gent, Grant of a tenement, etc., lying in Polth tarowe in the demesne dominico of Carne Vawre, co, Pembroke, - *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Malefant William died 1362 who married **Margaret**, daughter and co-heiress of **John Fleming** of St. **George's** in Glamorgan he died in 1362 seised of the manors of Over Ash and Nether Ash, worth 60s., and one and a half carucates of land at Critchurch, worth 30s., which, jointly with his wife, he held of the Earl of the manor of Llandethauk Llandawke? worth 50s., held by military service of **John Wogan** of **Picton** and **Isabel de Londres** his wife of the manor of Milton, worth £7 10s., by the like tenure, of **John de Carew** of a rental of £4 at Cadygansford in Whitchurch Dewisland by suit of court of the bishop , and of lands at Dennant, worth 40s., of **de la Roche** " it is probable that it is his effegy and that of his wife which are at Upton Castle." Juror 32 31 May 1358

Mortimer William 12 January 1770 St David's Farmer Offence Riotously Breaking and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **John Edward**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Prosecutor **James Gilbert** , gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Owen George, 1592 July 14 . Haverfordwest. **George Owen, Albane Stepneth** And **John Ap Rees** To **Robert Vaghan, John Garnons** And **Owen Philipps** Of Penbedo, Gentle Men, **Thomas Ap Richard**, Clerk, Parson Of Penbedo, **Jevan David**, Clerk, Parson Of Bridell, and **George Owen**, Clerk, Parson of Whitchurche.

Whereas we have received Letters from the lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to us

A letter from divers justices of peace to suppress the superstition at St.Migan's Well.

Parry Francis 1588, Aug, 11 **Rolond Lloyd** of Tre newith, parish of Llanrian, gent, **Francis Parry** of Trecadogan, parish of Whitchurch, gent, Grant of a tenement, etc., lying in Polth tarowe in the demesne dominico of Carne Vawre, co, Pembroke, - *Slebech Estate And Family Record*

Rees John 12 January 1770 Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Labourer Offence Riotously Breaking

and entering prosecutor's freehold in the possession of **Edward John**, Yeoman. Whitchurch, co. Pemb. Prosecutor **James Gilbert**, gent. *Before the Pembrokeshire Courts 1730-1830*

Woolcock John 1754 "Tremanhire,Whitchurch in Dewisland" "tenant of **Abel Hicks** was paid 3d for half a day mowing rye grass,5s 6d for 16 days in harvest and 10d for 5 days work after the harvest " *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

Woolcock John 1757 "Tremanhire,Whitchurch in Dewisland" tenant of **Abel Hicks** was paid 7d for 3 days digging in the garden and filling carts *"Pembrokeshire in By,gone Days"*

Solva

Davies James Griffiths 1838-1890 a Baptist minister was born near Solva Pembrokeshire Baptized when 13 years of age he was received into Haverfordwest College in 1859 In 1862 he settled at Beulah Church where he ministered for 27 years As a preacher he was endowed with rare abilities and he became one of the best known public men in his denomination throughout Wales His profound thought penetrating judgment intense earnestness and glowing eloquence commanded the admiration of all who attended his ministrations He was remarkably zealous in the cause of civil liberty and religious equality {Baptist Handbook 1890 *Eminent Welshmen*

Harries George 1818 of Trevaccoon son of **John Harding Harries** born at Solva 1818 married 1855 **Charlotte Frances Forster** daughter of the Rev **Charles Manners Forster** and inherited the Trevaccoon estates in 1869 they had one son and six daughters The son and heir **Charles Harding Harries**

Hoton Adam 1361 born Caervoriog near Solva..... Bishop of St David's --acc/to Fenton-- property later became a possession of the **Perrots** *Arch Camb 1865*

Morris Rhys killed in Pier Hotel Pembroke Dock demolished. **1941** May 12th Pembroke Dock ..."born Solva but lived for many years in Haverfordwest," proprietor of the Pier Hotel buried when the hotel received a direct hit and was totally destroyed,"*Vernon Scott*

Whitesides 1797 Feb 22 Solva Liverpool contractor for the erection of the Smalls Lighthouse Raised a force from the Solva sailors *French Landing at Fishguard – E Laws – Arch Camb 1883*

Solva



Solva

Occupying the mouth of the River Solva, Lower Solva is set back from the sea along a narrowing inlet providing excellent sheltered harbourage. This inlet has long been considered advantageous. Solva Head promontory fort has overlooked the harbour from a promontory to the east since the Iron Age, and a Roman bronze bow brooch or 'fibula' of late first century A.D. type was also found here. Solva was once a vibrant fishing and trading port where in its heyday, between c.1750 and the mid-nineteenth century, it was recorded that there were some 30 trading ships, nine warehouses and a population of over a thousand people. Remarkably, emigrants once sailed from here to New York for a single fare of £3 but had to carry their own food. It was from the same harbour that equipment, cast-iron fittings and timber for the world's earliest pile-built lighthouse on the Smalls Rock were sailed in 1775/6 by Henry Whiteside, and also for the present stone lighthouse which was erected in 1858-61. Voyages to the notorious Rock by the construction team often ended in failure due to changing wind conditions. A major role of the harbour at Solva was the importation of lime, and a number of kilns can still be seen. Today Solva is something of an artists' colony and a popular destination for tourists.

Extract from: Driver, T. 2007. Pembrokeshire, Historic Landscapes from the Air, RCAHMW, Chapter 4. T. Driver, 28 June 2007.

Originally a traditional fishing, shipbuilding and trading port with an iron age fort above the port. There was also once copper mined here.

Now a favourite holiday resort centred on a deep and very beautiful rocky creek which is flooded except at low tide.

The name has a Viking origin, and means "sunny inlet".

There is a great seafaring tradition here, and shipbuilding and coastal trading operations were in full swing until the coming of the railway to West Wales killed off most of the ship-borne trade.

The village is in two parts - Lower Solva is the place where holidaymakers congregate, with small-boat sailors conspicuous around the old quays and with many visitors enjoying the shops and Nectarium in the main street. Up the valley at Middle Mill there is a pretty hamlet with a woollen mill and an old corn mill now used as a shop and buttery.

Fenton 1811

Taking leave of my friend and Llanunwas (Estate of his friend Joseph Harries Esq. -'the demesne of Llanunwas extends from the vale of the Nine Wells to the estuary of Solva bounded by on one side the turnpike road leading from St David's to Haverfordwest and on the other by the sea.) I descend to the little port of Solva where within these twenty years a new town has sprung up, and the number of the shipping greatly increased. The estuary forms a curious inlet between two high hills, where a clear trout stream discharges itself. The harbour by a singular bend it takes at the mouth when once entered, is well protected from the violence of the sea, and furnishes excellent shelter for shipping, but the entrance is dangerous, having a large pyramidal rock that divides the passage leaving a narrow opening on each side. It has been suggested that this rock, without much difficulty and expense, might be blasted and got rid of; but though in one way it appears to be a detriment, yet in another it is found to be of infinite service, as it checks the influx of the sea which by its removal would, in particular winds, be felt in such a degree as not to admit of the possibility of a vessel riding with any safety in the harbour. There are the remains of an old pier, but injudiciously placed; whereas a pier to form a noble and safe basin within it ought to be constructed at the eastern point, formed by the principal bend of the estuary near its mouth. About half way down the harbour out of the rocky rock issues a most redundant spring, a great convenience to mariners.. The water of the river, though silvery grey and pure, is remarkably hard, but that of the spring light and uncommonly soft. There are about 30 vessels of different descriptions belonging to this port, from twenty to twohundred and fifty tons, but there is but little of either import or export trade, except a few cargoes of corn in winter shipped off to Bristol and the limestone and culm which the smaller vessels are employed to fetch from Milford for the firing and manure of the neighbourhood. The larger vessels are general carriers, wherever they can get freights.

Solva may be said to be divided into an upper and a lower town. The upper, like the lower, every day increasing, and built without reference to any particular plan, which, from a most perverse intermixture of property, and unaccommodating spirit to continue it, can never become regular,

commands a most delightful view of that almost land locked expanse of ocean, Bride's Bay, and begins to be frequented in the summer months by such as wish for an airy, healthy situation with a charming sea prospect.

The lower town, affecting to get into the form of a street, would not be unpleasant or very irregular were it not for two lime-kilns placed in the centre of the western row, and rather too forward in it, whose hot vapour, and the dirt and noise of carting incidental to them make them very offensive, proving a great drawback on a residence in that part of the town where the chief shops and warehouses are, and the trade of the place is carried on; yet those friends of agriculture, though in this case nuisances, from having existed prior to the thought of any houses, will be able to maintain their ground; and it would be difficult to prevail on their proprietors perhaps to destroy them. The houses are stretching fast up the valley, having beautiful hanging and very early gardens behind, and before between them and the river. The fences are chiefly planted with elder, that here boasts a luxuriance of growth that I have never observed any where else, even about the upper town in the teeth of the sea and south west wind. It was now in bloom and scented the air to a great distance. Few places can have a more picturesque or cheerful appearance, especially in approaching it from the Haverfordwest road. Where you see the commercial division of the town and the port to great advantage. The hills that form this interesting little valley were formerly well wooded but the hills immediately about Solva have not the slightest vestige of their former clothing, being overgrown with firze and fern.

The eastern boundary of the harbour of Solva is a very curious ridge, separating from the inlet of Gwadan on the other side. It rises to a sharp summit, and continues of the same breadth and form for a mile and seems to have had its whole extent covered with a series of encampments.

,

1895 Nooks and Corners of Pembrokeshire –Timmins

Crossing the bridge that spans the Newgale Brook we enter the ancient Welsh province of Dewisland. Presently our venerable quadrupeds are crawling at a snail's pace down a slanting hillside not quite steep as a house roof with the village of Lower Solva squeezed into a crevice beneath our very feet. The situation of this pretty hamlet recalls the Devonshirecombe that enfolds with such imitable grace the village of Clovelly. Groups of bowery cottages cluster around the head of a landlocked haven, which, small as it is bears no inconsiderable traffic in coal, lime and general produce from the Bristol channel ports for distribution throughout the western parts of Pembrokeshire. The rocky weed-strewn shores shelving up to low grassy hills overarched by the soft blue sky; a stranded coasting vessel, with weather-stained canvas and rust eaten anchor, besides

a handful of rough fishermen's cottages present all that an artist could desire to compose a charming picture.

From the crest of the hill near Upper solva a wide view of the sea opens out, with a brace of rocky islets off the coast; while far ahead the high lands of Ramsey Isle, Carne Llidi and Pen Beri raise their graceful undulations above remote Octopitarum, and the wind swept sandhills that mark the site of legendary Menapia.

Topographical Dictionary of Wales – Lewis 1839

SOLVA, a small sea-port, in the parish of Whitchurch, union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 596 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation near the mouth of the small river Solva, which here discharges itself into the northern part of St. Bride's bay. It first came into notice from the great demand for shipping during the last war, and the convenience of its harbour; and, from one of the poorest hamlets in this part of the principality, has within the last sixty years risen into a flourishing little town. The houses are of very neat appearance, but are built without any regard to regularity of plan, and only those which are situated in the lower part of the valley, in a direction parallel with the river, have the form of a street. Within a few hundred yards of the original buildings another small town has been erected, occupying the height above the vale, and from that circumstance called Upper Solva. The aspect of the whole is highly interesting; the cottages are of a comfortable description, and the gardens, laid out in terraces on the acclivity of the hill, and commanding a fine view of the sea, are pleasing and picturesque.

The harbour is sheltered from the waves of St. Bride's bay by a singular bend at the mouth, and by a large pyramidal rock, which divides the entrance into two narrow passages. It is accessible to ships of five hundred tons' burthen, and in cases of emergency ships of a thousand tons might anchor; but the great rock at its mouth, and the high lands which surround it, appear at a distance as one entire cliff, and render the approach somewhat dangerous, owing to the difficulty in discerning the entrance. Many nautical men are of opinion that, at a very small expense, such improvements might be made as would render it one of the safest and most commodious havens on the coast. There were formerly about thirty vessels of various descriptions belonging to the port, of from twenty to two hundred and fifty tons' burthen; but that number is greatly reduced, and at present there are only four brigs, varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons' burthen, and a few small craft of from twenty to forty tons. The staple trade of the port is in corn, of which considerable quantities are shipped for the English markets; and in limestone and coal, which are brought from Milford Haven: the limestone is burnt into lime at some kilns near the entrance of the town, for the supply of

the surrounding districts. The sand of the harbour, possessing saline properties, is raised in tolerable quantity at low water, and landed on the quay, whence it is taken away by the farmers in the neighbourhood, and used as a manure. A small market is held weekly on Friday. On the ridge called the Gribyn, which bounds the valley of the Solva on the east, are traces of various intrenched encampments; and at the southern extremity, towards the sea, is a circular intrenchment, surrounded by a rampart of loose stones, and supposed to be of British origin.—See Whitchurch.

In this town, until transferred to Milford, was the establishment belonging to the lighthouse upon the "Smalls," a cluster of dangerous rocks, distant about eighteen miles from the Welsh coast, bearing from St. Anne's Point W. N. W., from St. David's W. S. W., and from Gresholm W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. These rocks form three distinct reefs, extending parallel to each other in a direction from north-east to south-west, for three-quarters of a mile; the entire breadth in a transverse direction is about a quarter of a mile. The greater number of them are above water, while others are visible only at half tide; on the largest of the former is the lighthouse, the plan of which was first suggested by Mr. Philipps of Liverpool, and the building erected by Mr. Whitesides, of the same place. It was completed in the year 1775, and its stability was proved by the architect himself, who, in company with two other persons, passed the following winter in it. The lighthouse is an octagonal building, resting upon eight strong oak piles at the angles, and one in the centre; the piles at the north and north-east angles are stayed, to resist the violence of the waves, which sometimes strike the edifice on the opposite side with the whole force of the Atlantic swell. The rock on which it is built is twelve feet above the level of the sea at high water, and the lantern has an elevation of seventy feet; it is lighted by eighteen argand lamps, and in clear weather the light, which is of a red colour, is seen at the distance of five or six leagues, having the appearance of a star of the first magnitude. Beneath the lantern are the store-room and the apartments for the men, who are always three in number, and are furnished with a supply of provisions and stores for six months, as it frequently happens that for many weeks together, during the winter, no boat can reach the rock. The erection of a lighthouse on these dangerous rocks has been attended with the greatest benefit to the navigation of the Channel, many lives and much property having been saved since the design was carried into effect. The Smalls, it is said, belong to no parish, nor are they within any county; but they are nearest to the Welsh coast, and the inhabitants of the lighthouse are considered as parishioners of Whitchurch.

Pembrokeshire Church Plate J T Evans

St Aidan Solva – This is a Chapel of Ease built in 1879 and there is no plate

.

Early Christian Sculptured Stone (St Aidan Church Upper Solva This was a modern building

as it is not on the list for 1851.)

Solva is some 3 miles east of St David's. In the church of St Aidan (Maedoc) beside the A487 there is an early Christianized stone called 'Maen Dewi' - St David's Stone. It has an early Christian ring-cross carved onto it, but could, in fact, be an older, prehistoric stone.

The stone was brought to St Aidan's church in 1925 after being discovered in use as a gatepost at St Elvis farm about a mile and half east of here. It had stood beside the second entrance to the farm for some considerable time without anyone realising what it was. On the stone there is an incised ring cross - a thin linear cross that is mainly concentrated within a round circle; however the lower arm or shaft extends downwards - the whole cross measures 8'x16' - and is probably a Christianized stone.

The artefact has long been associated with St David, patron St of Wales, and may have once stood beside St Aelbyw's holy well in St Elvis farmyard. This well is considered to be the one where David was baptised in about 500 AD by St Ailbhe, bishop of Munster, in Ireland. It probably stood in the old church of St Teilo which is now a ruin in the farmyard. The ruined church was said to measure 35 feet east to west and 17 feet across, but after 1850 it fell into decay and the stone and an old font were brought for safety to St Aidan's in Solva.

Non Conformist Chapels

Solva Methodist Chapel was built in 1812 and rebuilt during the mid nineteenth century. The later chapel was built in the Vernacular style with a long-wall entry plan and round-headed windows. By 1922 this chapel had been converted for use as a Memorial Hall and by 2010 had been demolished. RCAHMW, November 2010

Capel-y-Cwm Methodist Chapel was built in 1823 and rebuilt in 1887. The later chapel was built in the Simple Gothic style of the gable entry type. By 1993 this chapel had been converted into a shop/ studio/gallery.

RCAHMW, November 2010

Hen Capel Baptist Chapel was built before 1800 and by 1905 was serving as the Sunday School. This former chapel was built in the Vernacular style of the long-wall entry type. By 1994 this chapel stood disused.

RCAHMW, November 2010

Mount Pleasant Baptist Chapel was built in 1863 by masons William Harris and John Richards, with carpenters Joshua Morris & Son of Newport. The chapel is built in the Sub-Classical and Simple Gothic style gable entry type. Mount Pleasant is now Grade 2 Listed.
RCAHMW, November 2010

Mynydd Independent Chapel is shown on the First Edition of the OS 1/2500, 1891. It appears to have been of the lateral entry type with porches at the NE and SW ends of the SE side. The chapel was built in the Simple Round-Headed style. In 1896 this was rebuilt with, on the SE side, corner vestibules accessed from a central covered porch. The porch has a single, central cast-iron column supporting a small, plain pedimented gable.

RCAHMW, D J Percival, April 2007

Felinganol Baptist Chapel was built in 1756, rebuilt in 1799 and rebuilt again in 1833. Further alterations took place in 1833 and in 1920, which included a refronting project. The present chapel, dated 1920, is built in the Gothic style of the long-wall entry type and with a total immersion pool in the small churchyard. Felinganol is now Grade 2 Listed.

RCAHMW, November 2010

Pigot & Co. South Wales directory for 1844

SOLVA

.....is a small sea-port, in the parish of Whitchurch, in the same hundred and county as St. David's, four miles east from that city. The scenery around here is highly romantic, and the air is very salubrious. The port has a small trade in the export of corn and butter, and importation of culm and limestone. There is no church here, though there are several dissenting chapels. A small market is held on Friday. Population of Whitchurch parish, in 1831, 1,028; and in 1841, 1,120.

POST OFFICE, SOLVA, Henry O. Thomas, Post Master.-Letters from all parts arrive (from HAVERFORDWEST) every morning (Sunday excepted) at seven, and are despatched thereto every afternoon at five.

GENTRY AND CLERGY.

Bland Mrs. Phoebe, Trelethen

Harries Gilbert, Esq. Llanunwas

Harries Henry, Esq. Trenginnis

Harries John H. Esq. Trevaccoon

Prosser John, (inspectg. Commander of the preventive service), Nine Wells

Raymond Thomas, Esq. Upper Solva

Williams John, Esq. Treyarched

Williams Rev. James, Whitchurch

Yeates R.H.M. Esq. Hencre House

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Upper Solva-Henry O. Roberts, Master

AGENTS

Williams John, (to Lloyd's), Solva

BLACKSMITHS.

Jenkins David, Solva

Morris David, Upper Solva

Phillips Daniel, Upper Solva

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Arnold John, St. David's

Lloyd John, Solva

Morris Thomas, Solva

Roberts David, Solva

Thomas Henry, Solva

Wagner Edward, Upper Solva

CARPENTERS & JOINERS.

David John, Solva

John William, Solva

Lewis John, Upper Solva

Lloyd William, Upper Solva

COOPERS.

Matthias John, Solva

Richards William, Solva

CORN, SEED AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Williams John, Solva

GROCERS, DRAPERS, AND DEALERS IN SUNDRIES.

Bevan Thomas, Upper Solva

David John, Solva

Griffiths John, Solva

Harries Henry, Solva

Howell John, Solva

John Thomas, Solva

INNS.

(See also Taverns & Public Houses.)

Cambrian, John Howell, Solva

Ship Richard Williams, Solva

LIME BURNERS

James Michael, Solva

John Thomas, Solva

Raymond Thomas, Upper Solva

MILLERS.

Thomas Ebenezer, Solva

MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS.

Bowen Eliza, Solva

Bowen Jane, (and straw hat), Solva

Cormack Hepzebah, Upper Solva

Thomas Jane, Solva

PAINTERS & GLAZIERS.

Davies John, Solva

John William, Solva

STONE MASONS.

Harries William, Solva

Watts Jason, Upper Solva

SURGEONS.

Howell John, Solva

Williams Peter, Solva

TAILORS.

Harries Henry, Solva

Harries Thomas, Upper Solva

Lewis James, Solva

Thomas George, Solva

TAVERNS & PUBLIC HOUSES.

Hope & Anchor, Ann Bowen, Solva

Mariners, John Davies, Solva

Royal George, Margt. Williams, Upper Solva

Square & Compass, William John, Solva

Swan, Daniel Arnold, Upper Solva

Union, John Lewis, Upper Solva

TIMBER MERCHANTS.

Williams John, Solva

WHEELWRIGHTS.

Davies John & Son, Solva

John William, Solva

MISCELLANEOUS.

Howell John, Auctioneer and wine and spirit merchant, Solva

Lawrence William, Shipwright, Solva

Prosser Levi, Saddler, Upper Solva

Williams John, Watch maker, Solva

CARRIERS.

TO HAVERFORDWEST, Mary John, from Solva.

State of Education in Wales 1847

Solva British School

On the 14th of January I visited the above place. The schoolroom was well furnished with desks and benches. There were no maps or cards, but the master told me that they had cards and that a carpenter was then engaged in fixing them to boards. At one end of the room there was a platform to which boys who had attained a certain proficiency were promoted, as well as private pupils of the master. The room was well lighted by six glazed windows. The master was educated at the Presbyterian College Carmarthen; he occasionally assisted in preaching at the Independent Chapel, but derived no emolument from it; he seemed an intelligent man. The assistant at the school was almost a cripple; he received no fixed salary, but was entirely dependent upon the generosity of the committee; he formerly was a master of the National school at Solva, which had been closed for some time past, for want of sufficient funds, and was licensed as a chapel of ease under Whitchurch.

David Lewis Assistant

Solva Dame School

The mistress of this school was formerly a sempstress, but from ill health was obliged to relinquish her trade. She lived with her mother and took such few pupils as she could get to earn some little support. The room in which the school was kept was part of the dwelling house. It contained no manner of school furniture. David Lewis Assistant

At one time Solva had a reputation for smuggling and wrecking. In 1773 a ship called "Phebe & Peggy" was wrecked near here. Everyone on board was murdered by the locals for their valuables.

Wrecks at Solva Acc to Pembrokeshire Dive UK

1773 January 8th PHOEBE AND PEGGY Fully rigged ship. Porth-y-Bwlch. Solva. Philadelphia to Liverpool.

December 12th JOHN AND MICHAEL. Sailing Ship. Solva. Solva.

1812 December 30th FORTITUDE. Brig. Solva.

1845 September 23rd 1845 February 9th VICTORIA. (YOUGHAL). Schooner. Solva Harbour entrance Vessel slipped off rocks and ended on beach.

1846 November 20th. VICTORIA. Schooner. Off Solva. Driven onto Green Scar Rock in SW gale.

1862 October 17th OAK. (BELFAST). Sailing Ship. Solva. (off Solva.??).

1902 August 20th. RESULT. Ketch. Solva.

Solva of interest

The Small's Lighthouse

".....in 1856 the "almost stagnant trade" of the town was revived by the building of the second Smalls Lighthouse under the direction of Sir James Douglass. This was completed in 1861 at a cost of £50,125, although the Corporation of Trinity House had to pay £170,468 for the proprietorship of the first Smalls Lighthouse.

It was built of 3,696 tons of granite, the stones being brought by steam tugs, whaleboats and barges from the De Lank Quarries near Bodmin in Cornwall. The stones were dressed in Solva and shipped from Trinity Quay, which was built for this purpose and named after the Corporation of Trinity House."

[*"The History of Solva" by F.W. Warburton 1944*]

Lifeboat Station Solva

Sailing Directions dating to 1870 note that there was a lifeboat at Solva. OS 1st edition mapping shows the lifeboat house and its slipway at the western end of Trinity Quay. Modern aerial photography suggest that the building and slipway are still extant. It has been reported that the building has been altered with its entrance doors reduced in size and two windows blocked up. The tide gauge alongside the slip is dated 1856.

Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, September 2014.

Sand Quay Solva

Lewis Morris' early chart for Solvach Bay and Harbour shows an anchorage/drying berth at, what is now known as Sand Quay. OS 1st edition mapping shows a track following the cliff edge and leading down the foreshore from the northeast. The track converges on a level area containing what may have been a small proto-dock (Sand Quay). Modern aerial photography reveals the quay to have been substantially remodelled and developed. It is reported to be faced with an assortment of brick blocks and stone and has slipway access to the beach at its eastern end. The small 'proto-dock' has been infilled.

Sources include:

Morris, L, 1748, Plans of Harbours, Bars, Bays and Roads in St George's Channel, plate 22

NAW aerial photography 2006-9

OS 1st edition 25in

Maritime Officer, RCAHMW, September 2014.

Solva Limekilns

A bank of four circular lime kilns, linked by straight lengths of retaining wall, c.45m overall extent, fronting a terrace above the S foreshore of Solva harbour.

Repaired 1996 following storm damage.

RCAHMW J.Wiles 12.09.03

Lime became commonly used to improve agricultural land after c.1600, but it was not until the early nineteenth century that most of the permanent, stone-built limekilns around the Welsh coast were constructed. Far safer than transporting burnt, unslaked lime by sea, rock and coal were imported directly to coastal limekilns to be burnt, so that the finished product could be transported inland to where it was needed. The impressive set of four limekilns forming a single masonry structure on the east side of Solva harbour was once joined by six others nearby.

T. Driver, 28 June 2007.

Solva Woollen Mill

opened on 31 January 1907 and has been in continuous production since. It specialises in carpets and floor rugs. Originally powered by an overshot water-wheel, now restored and running but not supplying power, the mill uses the leat built for the adjacent corn mill (nprn 302266)

. The factory contains five Dobcross looms and associated warping and weft preparation machinery. (Sources include: Welsh Mills Society published leaflet, 1999)

B.A.Malaws, RCAHMW, 27 September 2001 & 21 October 2014.

Corn Mill Middle Mill Solva

1. Disused but intact water powered corn mill; part converted for holiday accommodation. Overshot

waterwheel.

B.A.Malaws, 28 September 2001.

Middle Mill occupies the central, north-east section of an L-plan range of buildings, developing from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and heavily restored in the late twentieth century. They are constructed of rubblestone, with artificial slate roofs. The mill contains a full set of machinery, which was driven by an overshot iron waterwheel on the north gable. The principal access was provided by a cart entry in the angle of the building, now made narrower, and there is an access from the road into the upper floor, where the mill is built into the bank. The mill was probably originally separated from the mill house to the south-west, but a later building, of two storeys but with a lower roof line, has been inserted to link them.

Information from Cadw Listed Buildings database.

W J Crompton, RCAHMW, 3 July 2014.

Llanungar Faer Maenhir RCAM 1921

A fine monolith 300 yds south west of the farm house of Llanungar Fawr. It stands 7ft above the soil and leans slightly eastwards . Although the monument is marked on the Ord Surv sheet as “Cromlech” there is no trace of other stones around it, or any suggestion of the base of a mound; nor does a tradition survive to warrant the idea of a cromlech having stood here. The field is known as Parc garreg and the second and third fields due east as Stone Park and Upper Stone Park respectively. --Visited 27th April 1920.

Stones at Tre Maenhir RCAM 1921

On the farm of Tre Maenhir are two standing stones; one erected in the hedge of the farmyard, the other recumbent on the far side of the road. Both are rude monoliths from 7ft to 8ft high. The initials J G cut on one are those of the late John Gibbon, who was born here and occupied the farm for over 60 years. He informed the Pembrokeshire Survey enquirer that “it was a tradition in his family that before the fields were enclosed the farm was a sheep walk, and that the round up was at the three meini hirion – hence the name Tre maenhir or Tre Maen Hir. There can be no doubt that the former is the correct form of the farm name –Visited 20th April 1921.

Standing Stone RCAM 1921

On Parc y Garreg, the second field south of Tre Cadwgan farm house is an erect stone about 4 ½ ft above the level of the soil and bluntly pointed. It is not marked on the 6in sheet –Visited 13th April

1921.

Standing Stone RCAM 1921

In the field known as Parc Maen immediately west of St David's Vicarage, is a standing stone not marked on the 6 in sheet. It has a height of 37 in from the soil, its somewhat flattened top being 27 in by 25 in. Unlike the other meini hirion in this parish this is of "pudding stone" with a somewhat smoother surface. It may not be an antiquity ---- Visited 19th April 1921.

Porth y Rhaw Camp RCAM 1921

A cliff castle on the south west boundary of the parish locally known as 'Old Encampment'. The peninsula which is surrounded on three sides by the sea, is fortified by a rampart some 280 yds in length that is extended to the west for another 60 yds. The extension being along the edge of a sheer and formidable cliff. A portion of the enclosed area has been swept away by the sea since the building of the line of defence. Beyond the rampart the camp is further defended by a series of three terraces from 12 ft to 15 ft in width, the drop from one to another being sharply scarped. The terraces have each a low bank in front. The first scarp has a present drop of some 15 ft, the second of 20 ft, the third 25 ft and fourth and outermost of 12 ft with a slight ditch beyond. The present entrance, some 50 ft from the western termination of the main rampart, has a width of 15 ft; possibly this is a later entrance – the original may have been destroyed by the elements. 19th April 1921

This is one of the few earthworks of which Fenton gives a somewhat detailed account.

Fenton saw in the centre of the enclosure 'two large stones near which I dug and found charcoal and other strong evidence of there having been much fire there..... near it we got a bed of limpet shells – In the space between the outer and second and second vallum there are many little hollows marking where huts had been... On the declivity of the hill facing the creek and seemingly connected with it, there is the foundation of an old wall, or perhaps a pitched way stretching upward towards the country' (*Tour p135*)

According to the *Pem. Arch Survey*, there was in the ditch outside the camp 'a broken stone worthy of note. The stone when entire measured 34 in by 36 in by 16 in thick. On either side is a bored hole, the outer edge of one side is 6 in in diameter and the one on the opposite side of the same dimension, and both holes are about 8 in deep. The holes are nearly opposite but do not meet'. Neither this object of Fenton's hut circles, are now to be found. Erosion has removed all signs of a descent to the sea, but from slight traces remaining at the summit of the cliff such a feature would seem to have been part of the original plan – Visited 20th April 1921.

Gribin Entrenchment. RCAM 1921

Some thirty years ago an earthwork on the hill known as Gribin above Solva Harbour, when examined by Lieut-Col W L Morgan, RE was found to have been 'practically destroyed';

cultivation and the erection of stone boundaries have now made it impossible to say with any degree of certainty what the nature of the work really was. It was evidently an enclosure which followed the contour of the hill, the defence consisted of a stone wall without ditch. The entrance may have been to the north. To the east, west and south, the hill falls 100ft to sea level. The site commands the mouth of the creek known as Solva Harbour. Within the last 20 years, the site is reported to have shown 'distinct outlines of three circular hut foundations ... still discernible but much overgrown' (*Pem Arch Survey*)

About half a mile to the north east, the 6 in sheet marks another 'Intrenchment' of which few traces remain. It was evidently of similar construction to the former –Visited 20th April 1921.

Y Castell RCAM 1921

Of this work, on a farm locally known as Hendre Ruffydd, a quarter of a mile east of the parish church, only the faintest indications are visible. Advantage was apparently taken of a rocky outcrop, 100yds in length and 25 in breadth, upon which a loose stone wall seems to have been imposed. The site, however, became occupied by cottages and gardens now in ruins, so that further description is impossible. A field to the east is known as Pant y Castell and another containing an erect and somewhat pointed stone is called Parc y Garreg –Visited 19th April 1921.

Caerforiog RCAM 1921

A modern farm house standing on the site of Caerforiog Mansion, the birthplace of Adam Houghton bishop of St David's (1361 – 1289) and Lord Chancellor.

According to Jones and Freeman, inconsiderable remains of the mansion were used as an outhouse so recently as 1856; they speak of a 'doorway with an ogee head and moulded jambs, possibly of the 14th century and one or two small windows, now blocked'

Site of Chapel. RCAM 1921

About 30yds south of the house are the scanty ruins of a small chapel which was practically destroyed in the year 1898, when its stones were used in the erection of the present cow-sheds.

The south wall, 30ft in length and 4ft in height, and a portion of the west wall still remain, as also the part of a doorway 40 in wide in the south wall. The chapel had a length of 30ft and a width of 12ft. The piscina, circular and plain is built upside down in the wall of the new structure – Visited 19th April 1921.

Neolithic Factory RCAM 1921

On Tre Maenhir common, about the year 1883 Dr Henry Hicks, F.R.S. President of the Geological

Society, discovered evidence of a factory of neolithic implements (Laws Little England 1888 p 17). Four celts from this site are in Tenby Museum : ' a rough celt of the fine grained ash of the district; another very like it of gabbro; a third of chert, that had it been discovered under different circumstances, would have perhaps been assigned to the palaeological age; and a fourth of ash, like the first but finely worked and polished.'

Ffynnon Dogfael, Solva

Well covered over, no local traditions, RCAHMW

Ffynnon Dewi; Ffynnonddewi, Solva

1. A spring with a reputation of curative powers.
2. A 0.6m square cavity, 0.6m deep, the lower part of which appears to have been stone lined. The well, which has been linked with the St David's pilgrimage, was full of brackish water and disused in 1964.

J.Wiles 15.05.02 RCAHMW

Gribin Promontory Fort, South Of Solva Harbour

The promontory fort at Gribin is a pear-shaped enclosure, about 56m by 74m, set across a narrow ridge above the inlet to Solva Harbour. It is defined by steep scarps, possibly concealing stone-walling, and is ditched on the north-east and south. Internally there appear to be two circular and two rectangular structures.

J.Wiles, RCAHMW, 12 September 2003.

The Gribin Ridge Fort is sited on narrow spine of the Gribin ridge, 55m above sea level, some 300m SW of the Upper Solva defended enclosure (NPRN 305327) and 500m NE of the Gribin fort (NPRN 94269).

The fort is roughly oval shaped and measures 127m NE by SW and between 7m and 34m NW by SE. It is defined by steep natural slopes along its eastern side and by a 4.5m wide terrace along its western side. There is no evidence for any extant defences and it is most likely that a timber palisade originally enclosed the fort. Given the steep slopes to the east and west, the approach to the fort was most likely along the spine of the Gribin ridge, with two opposing entrances set at the NE and SW ends.

Within the fort nearly all available space is occupied by a series of platforms, presumably providing

level foundations for structures. Some 20 platforms are evident their varying size suggesting some may have been occupied by more than one structure. The most obvious platforms survive as a series of clear earthworks created through cutting into the sloping ground on the west side of the fort. Those on the ridge top survive as much shallower depressions cut into the bed rock.

The fort lay unrecorded until 2010 following investigation by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park archaeologist. Since then the Royal Commission has carried out aerial reconnaissance and a detailed survey of the site.

Louise Barker, RCAHMW, June 2013

Solva Defence enclosure

is a small, quite lightly defended enclosure with concentric annexe lying on a ridge crest at 60m above sea level. It occupies a strong naturally defensive position, with very steep slopes to the north and south. To the southwest the ridge-top falls away slightly and narrows to an arête. The most easily approachable side is the northeast where the flat ridge-top widens out into the coastal plateau. The main enclosure is sub-rectangular in shape approximately 100m SW - NE and 85m SE - NW internally. The defences are best preserved beneath a hedge-bank on the southwest side where a single earth bank (stonework here seems to be associated with the hedge-bank rather than the defences) rises to over 2m externally, with no trace of a ditch. On the north and south sides the bank survives as a scarp, up to 1.5m - 1m high externally at the western ends, but fading to nothing to the east. The northeast end is defended by a spread bank up to 6m wide and 0.5m high, but this fades to nothing towards the southeast corner of the enclosure. There is a trace of a ditch towards the northeast corner, and here a simple gap marks the entrance. The defence of the outer enclosure or annexe is best preserved to the southwest of the main or inner enclosure. Here a simple spread bank 1m high externally lies 100m from the inner enclosure, cutting off the approach along the arête. This bank curves round to the northeast and southeast where it fades into a scarp running along the sharp breaks of slope that define the ridge-top. Effectively this bank forms a concentric outer enclosure, but not a complete circuit as the easily approachable northeast side is left undefended by it. In 2006, the site was under improved pasture.

(Ken Murphy, Dyfed Archaeological Trust, 2006).

The fort commands the north-easterly summit of the Gribin ridge, which descends to the sea to the south-west and has two further promontory forts, the Gribin Ridge fort and the Gribin promontory fort

Royal Commission aerial reconnaissance on 16th July 2013 recorded parchmarks which added to our understanding of this interesting concentric defended enclosure. On the north-east side, where the ground is almost level, aerial photos show the curving line of a palisade trench continuing the course of the outer enclosure where the earthwork is almost plough levelled. This allows calculation of a maximum dimension to the outer enclosure of approx. 320m NE-SW by 180m, meaning that the defended enclosure as a whole encompasses some 4.0 hectares.

Further complexity was suggested on the south-west side where the ridge narrows and the outer enclosure swings around to cut off the coastal approach to the summit, with the site of the gate marked by a simple gap in the earthwork. Parchmarks clearly show an outer palisade trench, or a very narrow slit-trench, external to the rampart and flanking the gateway. However, rather than the line of this outer rampart forming a concentric defence to the inner, parchmarks clarify its return back north, forming a 'bailey' or discrete outer enclosure to the west of the main inner enclosure. This may suggest a more complex development to this site than was previously thought.

T. Driver, RCAHMW, Dec 2013.

St David's Airfield, Solva

consisted of thirty diamond-shaped hard-standings which were placed in five clusters around the perimeter, the most extensive clusters being to the north. The bomb store and fuel store were also placed on the northern perimeter, with the bomb dump further to the north. The south side of the airfield was the area determined for a watch office to pattern 12779/41, living quarters, and various maintenance buildings formed from Nissen or Maycrete huts. Provision for four T type hangars was also made on the southern perimeter, but only three were erected. Three Blister hangars were also built. The airfield had three runways 1801m (5910ft) long, 975m (3200ft) long, and 1088m (3570ft) long, established in a triangular pattern. The majority of buildings have now been demolished, but the runways and taxi-areas remain.

Event and Historical Information:

St Davids was initially intended to be a base for the US Navy with Consolidated Vultee PB4Y Liberators, but in September 1943 it opened for RAF Coastal Command units instead. The first aircraft were Boeing B17 Flying Fortresses from 206 and 220 squadrons. 517 Meteorological Squadron brought two Handley Page Halifax bombers in November 1943, followed in December by the Halifaxes and Hawker Henleys from 58 and 502 squadrons. 517 Squadron moved to Brawdy

when it opened in February 1944. However, 58 Squadron was in residence at St David's until August 1944, and 502 Squadron until September 1944. 202 Squadron returned between June-September 1945 along with 53 Squadron (both equipped with PB4Y Liberator aircraft). The station's headquarters was moved to Brawdy along with the sick bay and workshops facilities in November 1945. St Davids was then placed into care and maintenance before both airfields were passed to the Royal Navy on 1 January 1946. Between 1955 and 1958, whilst Brawdy was being modernised to accept jet aircraft, St Davids was used by the Fleet Requirement Unit (FRU) operated by Airworld Ltd.

RCAHMW, June 2008.